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ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

# >HIGH'S<

CONTINUATION SALE
OF THE

# Lichtenstein Stock

A STILL DEEPER CUT IN PRICES
OF OUR OWN STOCK MUST AND
WILL MAKE BIG BUSINESS FOR
US THE COMING WEEK.....

THE WEATHER has been against us; the excessive rains have robbed us of the force of our Great Slaughter in Merchandise Sale, and interfered with trade generally the past week. And yet, despite the elements, thousands have visited our store. And now, with what we have of the Lichtenstein stock cut to about 25 cents on the dollar, and a Sweeping Reduction on nearly everything in our stock, we intend to do more business this week than any three houses in Atlanta.

BARGAINS IN SILKS!

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS!

BARGAINS IN LINENS!

BARGAINS IN WHITE GOODS!

BARGAINS IN Laces and Emb'ry.

BARGAINS IN HANDKERCHIEFS

BARGAINS IN GLOVES!

BARGAINS IN HOSIERY!

BARGAINS IN Merino Underwear,

BARGAINS IN UMBRELLAS!

BARGAINS IN CLOAKS and SUITS

BARGAINS IN MILLINERY!

BARGAINS IN CORSETS!

BARGAINS IN UNDERWEAR!

BARGAINS IN CARPETS!

BARGAINS IN WASH GOODS!

BARGAINS IN BLANKETS!

BARGAINS IN SHOES!

BARGAINS IN BOYS' CLOTHING!

BARGAINS IN CROCKERY!

BARGAINS IN GLASSWARE!

IN FACT, we shall offer anything and everything at a Bargain price. Visit our store every day this week. Come with your purses well filled, for we shall offer goods at prices never heard of before for such merchandise. We guarantee you two dollars' worth for every dollar invested.

# J.M.HIGH.&.

The Regulators and

\*THE

Gontrollers of Low Prices.

John W. Grant,
Jacob Haas,
Receivers For

# THE FAIR



# THE BIGGEST SALE WEEK PLANNED

ADDITIONAL REDUCTIONS

MADE

# TO SELL OUT

We want to sell out. The t's our object. Anything and everything for six cat less than cost---

\$70,000 WORTH



# FINE DRY GOODS

Linens, Silks, Umbrellas, China, Furnishings and Notions Remain

This is your chance before the best bargains are picked off by judicious buyers

The Fair is to be sold out === completely

# Come This Week

Make Any Reasonable Offer on

# WINTER GOODS

And They Are Yours.



John W. Grant, Jacob Haas,

#### Receivers For

# THE FAIR

PETER LYNCH

nch store at 201 Peters street. In add no his large and varied stock, is no eiving his usual supply of field, law it garden seeds for fall sowing—suc ds as rye, clover, orchard, blue and rec grass seeds; also, a large variety on pseeds of the growth of 1894, suc ds as Purple Top, White Flat Dutch ds as Purple Top, White Flat Dutch as Cownorn, Yellow and Mammoth Hee, Cownorn, Yellow Aberdeen and other ieties all fresh and true to name. Als eivide mushels of German Millet on han ich will be sold low. Fall Cabbag lard and Radish Seeds on hand; also, y pounds each of five or six kinds of five lon Seed, which will make onions larged.

sich will be sold low. Fall Cabba, illard and Radish Seeds on hand; aiso, w pounds each of five or six kinds of fillon Seed, which will make onions lar ough for table use before Christmas, own now. All of the above and oth will be seed to be

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Mrs. F. Ray vs. C. W. Ray.—Libel for divorce is superior court, said county, fall term, 189 it appearing to the court that the defendant in the above stated case does not resid in said county or said state: It is ordere that he be served by the publication of the order twice amonth for two months in The Atlanta Constitution, the paper in which the sheriff's advertisements are published J. H. LUMPKIN, Judge S. C., A. C.



The oldest lens-grinders in the state, Retail salesroom, 40 Marietta street.



NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE
Atlanta, Ga. Established 1674.
Treats Club Feet, Diseases of the Spine, Hip, Joints, Paralysis, Piles, Fistula, Female and private diseases, Hernia, Rheumatism, Uria-

# FROM FOREIGN SHORES! France, Germany, England,

AND FROM ALL OVER EUROPE,

New Goods Arrive

# M.RICH&BROS

Silks, Silks, and New Dress Goods

Waffel Suitings from Germany, Novelty Suits from France, Wool Plaid Mixtures from Scotland.

More Imported Dress Goods this season than heretofore seen in America, and with reduced Tariff Rates, the Lowest Prices Ever Known.

Remember If you want a Cloak, Cape or Blanket, we received a shipment late in the season, and will sell you anything you need in any of the lines at 50c ON THE DOLLAR.

Carpets and Furniture ::



THIS ROCKER, \$3.87.

## AUUIAIUA.

A car-load a day. Newest Designs on the Market now in both Furniture and Carpets.

Big Line of New Rugs

### OUR CHAIR SALE

Continued for one Week.

See our Show Window, with samples of Chairs at Fifty Cents on the Dollar : ::

M. RICH & BROS. 54 and 56 Whitehall Street

# NEVER BEFORE

Have we had such a run of business at this season of the year.

# THE REASON,

However, is plain. We advertise to sell choice of our \$25, \$28 and \$30 Suitings for

\$16.00

And we do just what we promise in our advertisements. The choice patterns are selling out rapidly.

SPECIAL. This week we will take orders for our \$30 Clay Worsted (equal to what other tailors ask \$40 for) in any style of sack or cutaway suit for

\$16.00

This sale positively for one week only. We mean to keep our help busy at any sacrifice.

You will never again buy this quality of Clay

Worsted, in sack or cutaway suit, for \$16.00

So place your orders now. We continue to sell choice of our \$6, \$7 and \$8 Trouserings for

\$4.00 KAHN BROS

Leaders

In Tailoring.

8 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga,

# DEPARTMENT (N-BETWEENS.

HOW THE LADDIES SPEND THEIR TIME WHEN NOT ASNWERING + + + + ALARMS + + + +

With its dangers and its excitements the like of a fireman has its pleasures and its

When Chief Joyner and his department respond full tilt to a fire alarm, there is keenest admiration for them felt by all so fortunate as to see them make the run. The firemen, though they are loath to

confess it, really enjoy a run to a fire. It breaks up what might almost be a monotous existence at the engine house. There is a spirited rivalry between each company in the department, and it is the splendid corps d'esprit that makes it the best fir department in the world.

It is only when there is an alarm of fire that the firemen are brought particularly to mind, They are like some great, inactive creature, full of force and but awaiting some incentive to move. Energy and daring ar fairly cooped up in the several engine No matter what the hour may be freman is always on duty. In the middle of the day he is ready to spring to his place at the first tap and at 2 o'clock in the morning he is just as willing and just as

The public sees the work of the firemen at the fires, and but little is known of the life of the firemen-their home life. All the men live at the house at which their company may happen to be stationed. They keep it a pin and are always anxious to

have everything in apple-ple order.

The largest number of men are stationed at the headquarters which is engine house No. 1. There are three companies at the headquarters. Chief Joyner makes his home there and has three able lieutenants in Foremen Emmel, Cummings and Cody. There are six other companies looked after by Foremen Anderson, Chapman, Setze, Hanye, Clowe, Waters and Terrell.

Tenpins the Favorite Game. It frequently happens that there is not as much as one alarm of fire in three days, and during that time the men are not comsit about a stove and loatingly

wait for a fire to break out. There are arrangements many kinds of recreation. The great delight of

all the men is the tenpin alley, which is arranged in the headquarters. There is hardly a moment during the day that

ome of the men are not rolling tenpins. And there have been some marvelously good players developed. Mrs. Joyner has taken an interest in the tenpin rolling and has a nedal which is worn each week by the mar making the largest score during the preced-

foreman Cummings is at the head of the list. He has worn the medal six times. His highest score is 269, but he rarely ever rolls less than 200. The highet score ever made by a member of the department was by Gerald Hanye, of No. 1, who made 288 out of the possible 300; he has worn the medal four times. Courtney, of hook and ladder No. 1, is a splendid player also. He has worn the medal four times and has made the exceptional score of 278 He is a remarkably steady player.

It is good exercise and nearly every one of the men finds time to roll an occasional

In the Billiard Room.

The billiard room finds many frequenters and there are a number of good shots. The clicking of the ivories does not cease until night and some of the games are close and interesting. Chief Joyner is probably

the best player in the department. He often makes runs of twenty-five and thirty. Some of the other men who are exceedingly good shots are

Foreman Cummings, Foreman Cody, Butler and Courtney, of No. 1, and Jesse Ray, of No. 4. The billiard table was presented to men by Chief Joyner and his wife. It is elegant table. In the billiard room are the checker tables and the library.

Some Expert Checker Players Not a few of the men delight in a game of checkers. It is a game which requires skill and strategy and almost any time during the day a couple of players can be seen surrounded by an interested lot of spectators.

The championship in checkers has never been decided, though there is talk of having a man from each company enter a contest of this kind. The best players are probably 1; Pressley, of No. 1 hook and ladder, and

Dominos is a favorite game among the men and some of them ask nothing better than a couple of hours at this. There



are some few who are advantage of the 11brary. Probably the greatest bookworm in the department is Frank Coley, of No. 1. He is a decidedly bright and well-read

fellow, and devotes

Incidents Told and Jokes Swapped. During these winter hours, when billiards and tenpins and checkers are tired of for the day, the store circle is an enjoyable

Many thrilling stories are told and genuine jokes exchanged. There are a couple of whole-souled Irishmen, veritable wits, at No. 1, and they manage to keep the "stove circle" lively. Snake stories are debarred by common consent, but dog stories and stories of intelligent animals prevail.

The men at No. 1 have three pets-a monkey, a dog named Buttermilk Bob and a rabbit-cat called Crip. The monkey is an

the dog is intelligent and the rabbit-cat is an anomaly. It hops like a rabbit and its hind legs are shaped like those of a rabbit while its ears are too long for a cat. This is the only cat that the remained at No.

1 any length of time. There have been five cats, of different sizes and one of the cats.

cats, of different sizes and as many variice the new headquarters were built. They all, for some telepathetic reason, took a fancy to the hook and ladder and often when an alarm was turned in a cat would be peacefully sleeping on the trucks. Some-times the trip was made successfully, but

The dog, "Buttermilk Bob," is so intelligent that it understands everything that is said. He is very polite, and at the slightest hint will withdraw to where he cannot verhear the conversation.

eventually the cat would get lost at the

Life with "The Daisies." At house No. 7, which is nearly inside the seventh ward, the members of that company are of a turn of mind exceedingly practical. In the yard that extends quite a distance from the back of the engine house, there are any number of handsome chicken—Wyandottes and Leghorns. This company has been dubbed "The Dalsies," as the hose warpn was entirely covered with these hose wagon was entirely covered with thes deinty flowers the day of the flower festival The men at No. 7 pass the time pleasantly and find much that is entertaining and useful to pass the time away with.

#### ANECDOTES OF ANIMALS.

Pompey Is a large mastiff owned by a man in Orange, N. J., and Fido is a little bit of a dog, which is the property of the children of the household. Fomp and Fid, as the two dogs are called, are great friends and almost constant companions. A very good-natured dog is Fomp, though his size makes him feared by the tramps who stop makes him feared by the tramps who stop at the gate now andt hen. He may happen to be asleep when the tramp comes along but Fid's barking would be certain to wake him, and then he would simply look at the tellow standing at the gate. That would be enough. There is something in that bark of his which would cause any vagabond to nesitate about opening the gate. But Pomp never disturbs himself when any person of respectable appearance enters the yard, and Fid, who is disposed to bark at any and every person who opens the gate, is so promptly rebuked by the big dog's quiet manner and inquiring glance that he quickly changes his manner and runs with wagging tail to greet the glance that he quickly changes his manner and ruffis with wagging tail to greet the visitor. Nor is Pomp at all quarrelsome. He meets other dogs on the street in a dignified manner, paying no attention to the cur who presumes to bark at him, and exchanges polite salutations, in dog language, with those wno are his equals in blood and breeding. The only fight in which Pomp in known to have engaged took place one day this week, and it was all on Fit's account. Ted Haskins, who claims the account. Ted Haskins, who claims the largest ownership in Fid, took the little fellow with him one aftermoon when he was sent on an errand. Ted's errand was to a stable, and as he entered the place a large dog which was kept there sprang a Fid and gave the poor little fellow rather severe treatment before he managed to save

himself by running away.

Ted had not finished his errand at the himself by running away.

Ted had not finished his errand at the stable when Fid came back, accompanied by Pomp, and entered the place as bold as a lion. The stable dog sprang at him immediately, as if to tear him to pleces, but he had reckoned without his host this time. Before he was any way near Fid he was seized by Pomp, who got a good grip on the back of his neck and shook him well, until the stableman interfered. The stable dog then attempted to resent the insult offered him and showed fight, but Pomp got him by the neck again after a short encounter and gave him another good shaking, without interference this time. When Pomp dropped him he slunk away as if ashamed of himself and Pomp started off home as full of dignity as was customary, and with fid playing around fim, wagging his Gail, perhaps in gratitude for the fight made in his behalf, but more probably in pride over the victory that had been won When Ted told me the story he said: "Now, don't you suppose that Fid told Pomp ali about that dog at the stable and brought Pomp down on purpose to thrash him?" It certainly looked so, and that is what I told Ted.

I was once the happy owner of a large

I was once the happy owner of a large and beautiful bull terrier, Rose, and at the same time of a still dearer, though less and beautiful bull terrier, Rose, and at the same time of a still dearer, though less beautiful, little mongrel, Fan, both passionately attached to a member of my household, commonly called their best friend. A certain shawl belonging to this adored friend was especially sacred in Fan's eyes. She never allowed any one to touch it without remonstrance—Rose least of all—and when her best friend was in bed, it was Fan's custom to ensconce herself in her arms and not allow any dog, and only the most favored of human beings, to approach without violent growling, if not worse. Fan was a tiny grandmother, who had long ruled the household; Rose, an inexperienced newcomer. One day, in a fit of youthful foily, Rose jumped over a gate and spiked herself badly, and was consigned for ten days to the care of the veterinary surgeon. On her return she was cordially welcomed by Fan and myself, but when she rushed up stairs to the room of her best friend (then confined to her bed), my mind forbode mischief. We followed, and I opened the door. With one bound Rose flew into her best friend's arms, taking Fan's very own place, and was lost in a rapture of licking and being caressed. Fan flew after her, but to my amazement, instead of the fury I expected, it was to join with heart and tongue in the licking and caressing. She licked Rose as if she instead of the fury I expected, it was to join with heart and tongue in the licking and caressing. She licked Rose as if she had been a long-lost puppy, instead of an intruder: and then, of her own accord, turned away, leaving Rose in possession, and took up a distant place on the foot of the bed, appealing to me with an almost human expression of mingled feelings—the heroic self-abnegation of newborn sympathy struggling with natural jealousy. The better feeling triumphed (not, of course, unsupported by human recognition and applause), till both dogs fell asleep in their strangely reversed positions.

After this there was a slight \*emporary failure in Fan's perhaps overstrained self-conquest, but on the next day but one she

failure in Fan's perhaps overstrained self-conquest, but on the next day but one she actually, for the first and last time in her life, made Rose welcome to a place beside her on the sacred shawl, where they again slept side by side like sisters. This, however, was the last gleam of the special sympathy called forth by Rose's troubles. From that day Fan decidedy and finally resumed her jealous occupation and guardianship of all sacred places and things, and maintained it energetically to her life's end.

How the Mole Tunnels. the wriggling and restive little creature upon the ground on a spot where the ground is not unreasonably hard, so that creature upon the ground on a spot where the ground is not unreasonably hard, so that he may have a fair chance for disappearing, and see what he will do. The instant he touches the ground down goes his nose, feeling nervously here and there for a piace to start his drill. In about one second he has found a suitable spot. His nose sinks into the soil as if it were a brad-awl, with a half boring and half pushing motion, and in an instant half your mole's head is buried from view. Now watch sharply, or he will be out of sight before you see how he does it. Up comes his powerful right foot, sliding close along the side of his head, straight forward, edgewise, to the end of his nose. His five-pointed chisel cuts the earth vertically until it reaches as far forward as his short reach will let it go; then, with a quick motion, he pries the earth sidewise from his nose, and so makes an opening. Instantly the left foot does the same thing on the other side, and meanwhile the gimlet-pointed nose has gone right on boring. In five seconds, by the watch, his body is entirely out of sight, and only his funny little tail can be seen. In three minutes he will tunnel a foot, if he is at all in a hurry to get on in the world.

Desiring to learn just how much tunneling a mole can do in a known number of

be seen. In three minutes he will tunnen a foot, if he is at all in a hurry to get on in the world.

Desiring to learn just how much tunneling a mole can do in a known number of hours, we caught a good large specimen, and immediately turned it loose in the middle of a five-acre field of clover. The grass was so thin and winter-killed that the ground was practically bare, but not loose like the soil of a cultivated field. Five seconds after the mole received its freedom it had burrowed out of sight. This may seem past belief, but the fact is vouched for by the official time keeper. Sticking a stake at the starting point, we retired and left the digger hard at work.

The start was made at 11 o'clock a.m. and the direction taken was eastward. By 60 clock p. m. the mole had dug twenty-three feet in a zigzag line, but keeping the same direction all the time, and without digging any side galleries. By 11 o'clock a. m. of the following day the tunnel had been driven thirty-one feet farther, with numerous side galleries, and four feet had been added at the extremity, making sixty-eight feet of main line thirty-six and a half feet of branches, or a total of 104½ feet of tunnels dug in twenty-four hours. The bottom of the tunnel ran very evenly about four inches below the surface. Sometimes the hole was eliptical in shape, measuring one and a half inches in width by two inches in height, and sometimes it was triangular, measuring two inches each way.

## HALL AND CAMPUS.

The world is the great revolving kaleidoscope of nature in which humanity in its
infinite variety of forms is exhibited with
all the b auty and symmetry inherent in it e
divine conception of this stupendous work.
The individual characters are the reflecting surfaces from which radiates the great
sunlight of nature, giving to all the world
the soft splendor of prismatic brilliancy.
With a mathematical precision these manatoms adjust themselves to this neverending change, which comes not only from
a constant revolution but equally from an
endless process of evolution. In the perpetual confusion and disorder of human
thought and action, one detects a perfect
system un the adjustment of the laws



system in the adjustment of the laws regulating cause and effect; a wonderful precision of balance outween ideas and actions, but to the poor finite mind variety. The average person's mind

by variety. The average person's mind burns with such a poor flame that the rays are sufficient to throw light only over a very small and comparatively insignificant area. The man-atoms in the intellectual world occupies relatively the same position as the physicist material atoms in the physical world, and thus it is by this inces-sant vibratory action, impinging against experience is acquired. Only those things which come within the narrow circuit of the object lessons of nature, that empirical mind-action are taken into account by the intellect which is content to skim along the surface of life. But all in all this see a weird philosophy when the reader is in-formed that the one central idea aimed at by the writer is the simple presentation of the features of the great cyclo-drama of the college student's life; the magic circle, within which are confined all the thoughts and actions of the budding of manhood of

our country.

To fall from the summit of a philosopher To fall from the summit of a philosopher of human life to the base level of the commonplace observed at first-hand experience is abrupt to say the least; but after all, the more precipitous the journey, the more rapid the action of the mind. The panorama of college life reminds one of the shifting scenes from the car window of a fast moving train, except that they or a last moving train, except that the impression is carried in the mind of the observer, with the probable exception of the dummies of nature, from one season to another. These exceptions—that class of

people, who by means of a tremende fort, are only able to recall the eve yesterday and can under no circums antedate more than forty-eight hour actually so numerous that the ver seems filled with huge interrogation p At every turn the "Hall and Campus" is run through the ordeals of a cross

ination as a dish towel through a patent wringer. What are the things which now occupy the time and attention of the versatile college men is a question that has versatile college men is a question that has gained a gossip—currency almost rivaling the silver question in point of universality. As a rule, information with regard to the affairs of college life, with the exception of the few weeks devoted to football, is ragged and the vast majority of laymen think and the vallers halls are as desolite as that the college halls are as desolate as those of some ancient and deserted mon-astery, but in this one could hardly be more

mistaken.
Football enthusiasm—what has become of it? Is it possible that all the has gone out of the robust youth of our

MIT

colleges; or is it simuntil October's invigorating breezes fan it again into a flame of mad fury? No; human energy never itself-it dissipates may suffer conversion, but never in a thousand years an-

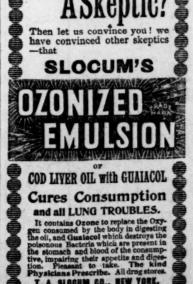
"AFTER THE PIG-SKIN." nihilation. This human force, so to speak, of which enthusi-asm is but only a strange phenomenon, is never cramped or dwarfed, but is always free to operate either in one form or an-other. As an exposition of this theory, take the football hero, and would one say that the spirit which fired the athlete to the point of enduring the hardships of a rough battle on the gridiron with glants had become temporarily extinct; that this splendid specimen of physical manhood had degraded into a social mushroom? It is not possible for such a condition of af-fairs to exist. A mental force—a spirit—is never permitted by the laws of nature to quiver into eternal silence and die forgotten; as wood is converted by means of fire into another and entirely different form-ashes—so are the cravings of the human mind and body wrought into other forms

through the instrumentality of passion! But behind and beyond all is that power-ful factor of human life-environment, which by means of its mysterious and sub-tle force becomes the great magician of the natural world. The question of environment can best be brought out by citing the conditions which surround a young man while at college and the changes which comes when the intellectual dandy is reabsorbed into the bosom of his rural home In the fall a young man's fancy clings to deeds of heroism, but in the Christmas time there is the unnatural and undignified strain of domestic servitude.

To illustrate, a good old-time Georgia armer who sends his robust lad off to college "to git some eddikation," little suspecting that his son, Rubin, is spending hours of his precious time winning the applause of thou sands of enthusiastic admirers of the great Rugby report, and be-sides is becoming the

"DRIVING THE apple of every maid-wedge." apple of every maidof miles around. Nancy Hanks dreds of miles avoid and hair coats that sweep the ground and hair long enough to plat is a status of social affairs, which the simple rural mind cannot

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T. A. SLOCUM GO., NEW YORK.



### Hood's is Good Makes Pure Blood

Scrofula Thoroughly Eradicated. "C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: "It is with pleasure that I give you the details of our little May's sickness and her return to

health by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. She Fever and a Bad Cough. Following this a sore came on her right side be-tween the two lower ribs. In a short time an-other broke on the left side. She would take

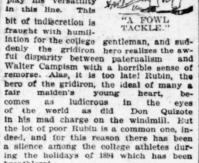
spells of sore mouth and when we had succeeded in overcoming this she would suffer with attacks of high fever and expel bloody looking corruption. Her head was affected and matter cozed from her cars. After each attack she be-Hood's Frank Cures

The Bloom of Health and is fat as a pig. We feel grateful, and cannot say too much in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla."
MRS. A. M. ADAMS, Inman, Tennessee.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and selectly, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

rasp. Rubin is the idol among a band o omrades; a hero of a new age; and th exponent of a school of thought which has indeed a poor conception of when to plant corn or when to bed "taters." Around the the country firestde of Rubin's home is to be seen the anxious faces of loving, but simple-mannered parents; bound so close by the ties of blood; yet alienated by a strange and incompatible schooling. The veneer-ing and gloss which Rubin has acquired through contact with a new life must give place to the simplicity of home-raised man-ners, "On the gridicon," "after the pig-skin," "a foul tackle," "driving the wedge," etc., are terms, which in their original sense convey absolutely no meaning to the minds of the country parents of the college-re-fined lad. The "rubarb" people are not to be outclassed in such a manner, so they venture a domestic interpretation of these strange and unfamiliar sounding terms used by the college son. Rubin indiscreet-

execution of such college-bred terms; days it is not a matter of much surprise that he is given a play his versatility yal in this line. This bit of indiscretion is



breathless: JOHN YOUNG GARLINGTON.

The Boy Stopped. Little Boy-While I was ridin' the pony he stook the bit between his teeth and ran under a tree that had limbs hangin' way down low.

Mother—Did he stop then?

Mother-Did he stop then: Little Boy-No'm; but I did.

Little Boy-Who is that lady? Mother-She is the head of the "new woman" movement. Little Boy-She doesn't look very new

The New Woman

Means to an End. Little Sister-This book says the old onks used to wear hair shirts. I wonder what that was for? Little Brother-Guess that was so wouldn't go to sleep in church.

Plenty of Chance at Home. "What do you hear from Hiram?" said Mrs. Sunup. "How's he doin' at college?" ain't heard nothin' direct," was the re-but it came ter me in a roundabout o' way thet he is sowin' a good deal "What air yer goin' ter do?"

"Have 'im come home. I wrote 'im today that ef he was so dead set on agriculture he might ez well stick to the farm."

#### CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To THE EDITOR—Please inform you readers that I have a positive remedy for the ers that I have a positive remedy for the large disease. By its timely use above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been per-manently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to may of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. T. A. Slocum, M.C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

# MARDI GRAS

NEW ORLEANS.

On account of the Mardi Gras festivities at New Orleans, La., the Atlants and West Point railroad and sell round trip tickets on February 22d to 25th inclusive, good to return 15 days from date of sale, at the low rate of ONE FARE. For sleeping car reservations and

any other information, call on any agent of these companies or write to JNO. A. GEE, G. W. ALLEN, Gen. Pass. Agent, Trav. Pass. Ag't, Atlanta, Go.

Remember this is the only line running extra through sleepers to New

Orleans from Atlanta.



## CLEARANCE SALE ++++ OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF +++. WINTER GOODS ....

- - AT COST

This is a chance to secure genuine bargains.



Footcoverers to All Mankind, 27 Whitehall Street.

# GORONA 243 DECATUR ST.,

WILL SELL YOU STANDARD BRANDS OF COAL AT REDUCE PRICES. OUR YARDS ARE FULL OF THE BEST COALS ON THE MARKET. PROMPT DELIYERY; FULL MEASUREMENT.



## MUSCLE COMES WHEN **GOOD BLOOD FLOWS**

Pure blood is necessary for good health. Poisoned or poor blood, either from disease or other causes, should be attended to at once. True and genuine specialists who study and have the experience just for those troubles alone should be the ones to consult. Dr. Hathaway & Co., are the acknowledged leaders in the successful treatment of all delicate diseases peculiar to man

SPECIALTIES:

Specific Blood Specific Bloo Poisoning, Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Strictures, Hydrocele, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Pimples Ulcers, Piles, Catarrh, and all

Diseases

# Dr. Hathaway & Co

Weak

Men\_and

Women

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Pimpies on Face or any disease peculiar to your sex.

Patients treated and entire treatment sent to all parts of the world free from observation, with full instructions. Send for Elank No. 1 for men. No. 2 for women. No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 for catarrh. 64-page reference book for men and women sent free by mentioning this paper. Call on them or address

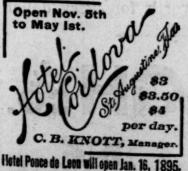
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FOUGHT.

GORDON, DAN! Joe Bryan Gir

Atlanta, Gaa Constitution: 'le given in a le by a theologicu the reunion ods andria, Va., cas written at: 12 cl on his return banquet. Had banquet. Had had walked he seminary, thruis of course, wast but I think i of that it descrit.

a place for it

Respectfully

We got to the evening, "cop" at the elbows sufficiency colored Chart.
"Dolly" Ricks had introdu appropriate acreplying where ing of his spidown with a waiters werners. waiters were the crowd w ing all sor-creams, dri-the tables at were flower oranges and p ing was go from one to feet network sat just be of the vianders a vets were little they had a of y General ha Bond a sing to Mosby's amand inspired the decition which t fough forever. You can dam

forever. Four chan you have a way in dam You mauild a that w stay it time, bit will syou carepe to must bit so high athe rail mounta, as his twinkles tie gr So befor yor can must bit a high at humakill for their orce i for their orce liberty hist." Of cours ou the paper. I sentences i I At the

At the me of speech head to appleause substitute and its rio to own par The For awh som men, some us long to some w Lou Jubal's n—we of Stuarleft of Daniel am played amlet (Wild armad to Daniel bid of the speech substitute of the substitute of th

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\_\_OF\_\_ Winter Good

REDUCTION for I

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# FOUGHT ATH MOSBY

Men Who Were'h the Famous Leader Ho Reunion.

GORDON, DANI AND BRYAN SPEAK

Joe Bryan Gir Graphic Picture of the Company's olution—Gordon and Daniel Essissically Cheered.

Atlanta, Gaanuary 25, 1895.—Editor Constitution: Tenclosed is a description given in a le to a friend in Atlanta by a theologiculent of the banquet at nion orsby's command, in Alexandria, Va., one 16th instant. It was written at 12 ick at night, immediately written at 12 ck at night, immediately on his return the seminary after the banquet. Had three other students had walked the city and back to the seminary, throlles distant. The letter, of course, wait written for publication, but I think I of such general interest but I think I of such general interest that it deserve, and hope you may find a place for I the Sunday Constitution. Respectfully Fa. W. H. CHAPMAN. The Reuniof Mosby's Command.

The Reuniof Mosby's Command.

We got to hall about 7:20 o'clock in the evening, I arguing awhile with the "cop" at theor I managed to free my elbows sufficty to scrawl a card for Colonel Chapi, and in we went, Mayor "Dolly" Ricis was chairman, and he had introdu Colonel Mosby with an appropriate sch, and the colonel was replying where entered. I heard nothing of his spl. The tables were loaded down with e' sort of delicacy and the waiters were eding their way through the crowd w marvelous dexterity, bearing all sorb! finishing touches, ice greams, drif etc. At intervais along the tables aespecially at the upper end were flowestands, piled around with oranges and ples. The display of bunting was godis, walls draped, streamers from one I to another, forming a pering was golds, walls draped, streamers from one to another, forming a perfect network Some very pretty ladies sat just be of the grandees. The way the vianders attacked showed that the vers were little afraid of dyspepsia as they had 1 of yankees in days gone by. General hn B. Gordon responded to they had a or yankees in days gone by.
General hn B. Gordon responded to
"The Arı of Northern Virginia," and
paid a ging tribute to that army, to
Mosby's imand and to the ladies that
inspired best fighting. He closed with
the decition that the principals for which t fought must live and grow forever. You can no more stop them than you dam up the mighty Potomac. You mavild a dark from bank to bank that w stay its rushing flood for a time, but will soon overflow and before you carpe to stop it permanently you must bless high as its source. As high ather rain-washed rocks of the mountal as high as the dewdrops that twinklet the grass from their summits. So befor you can stop these principals we nust but a high as their source; and

must be stated and the state of Of cours ou will see full accounts is the paper. I only give a few of their sentences t I remember them, to give you some ia of the genius of the affair. The entusm was intense, though I must admithat some of it was so continually deted to the table that the rattling othe knivos and forks etc. erfered uch with my hearing the eches, ept Daniel's and Joe Bryan's, il I weid around towards the head of tiel ae next in response to the "The mory of General Robert E.

plause subside, as also at every point applause subside, as also at every point he made, began by saying that he felt as if thaname should only be uttered and its nic thrill be allowed to do its own part The toast was appropriate, For awh some of us were Jackson's men, some us were Hill's men and some of us weMosby's men, some old Eppa's men, ansome were Corse's men and some we Lougstreet's, and some old Jubal's n—we were all Lee's men. (Cries of Stuarleft out Stuart's.)

Daniel am not the first actor that

Daniel-am not the first actor that played amlet" and left Hamlet out.

payed affect and left hamet out (Wild armad applause.) Danielold of General Lee's regard for Mosland his command. Indeed he made hipeech turn to Mosby whenever made hispeech turn to Mosby whenever it was sible. "General Lee was the central ure of the war; the grandest militaryigure of modern times I believe. s growth is perennial; he is greater see he war than he was during it, and belive he grows a foot higher every ye. He lost his home, but every year he its whole south south severy growth. door in is whole south swung open to him. Held his army, but the host of his admist and lovers is greater than the larget number of men that ever marched plied under his orders. He lost his cetry, but as it was said of Washingtothat heaven denied him children that might be the father of his dren that | might be the father of his country s believe that providence took

his country from Robert E. Lee that the world might proudly receive him as belonging to her in universal clitzenship."

Coming to Mosby he said that Mosby was A great reader of Byron, but that he had a command he did not think came from Byron—indeed he did not think it came from any classic writer, book of tactics or history. It was: "Boys! Go through 'em!" "And the boys went through, not only them, but their haversacks, their knapsacks, their canteens; in deed some maistous men have darkly hinted that on rare occasions in the moonlight the boys went through their pockets, (Much laughter.) Of course I don't believe the slander! Mosby never commanded more than 500 men, and I do not know of any other 500 men that paid attention to as many people—federals—and received attentions from as menny received. tention to as many people-federals—and received attentions from as many people— without counting the ladies. I do not know of any other 500 men that paid for themselves in cash! Spot down! standard!"

Mr. Joseph Bryan, of Richmond, made one of the best speeches of the evening. He described graphically the effect the first news of Lee's surrender had upon them as they were just returning from a raid, and an old woman informed them of raid, and an old woman informed them of it. They assured her that they were just from Fairfax—saying nothing about how fast they had come—and that they had the best of information to the effect that Gen-eral Lee was executing a maneuver and had the yankees just where he wanted

But the sad truth was forced upon them later, and he was one of the party of fifteen or twenty that went over to Milwood with Mosby to see about terms. He described their costumes minutely, and the peculiar sensation it was to him to besitting on his horse as near yankees as that and rot fighting them or getting away from them. It was an absolutely new experience, and they were much embarrassed by it. Then came the raceback to get over the river before the truce expired. As they merged from the stream on the southern side Mosby tilted his gray hat and cried: "McGregor treads his native heath once more!" But the sad truth was forced upon them tive heath once more!"

Then came that pitful scene at Salem.
Mr. Bryan recited the order disbanding
them. He said he would not and could
not forget it. The order was read and not lorget it. The order was read and then the order was given to break ranks, but every man waited, as though the first one to break ranks would be a traitor. Finally the officers did it. It was their duty. Then the man gathered round Mosby to shake hands. "The bravest are the tenderest." All that Colonei Mosby could do was to extend his left hand while could do was to extend his left hand, while his right hand heid his handkerchief to his eyes to keep the tears from rolling

over his cheeks.

Of course they had no idea of stopping fighting. They would start south, join Johnston, go to Texas, anywhere, and fight on, but John Randolph, one of Bryan's chums, between choking sobs, told him and three or four others: "Of course we are going to fight 'em, but I know an old woman who has some appletack, boys; let us have a drink!" The motion was

General Hunton referred to this statement when he expressed the jealousy he and his men felt of Mosby's men, who not only wore "biled" shirts while the Eighth Virginia was in rags, and slept between feather beds while the Eighth slept on the ground, but knew where to find applejack while the Eighth had forgotten that such a thing had ever been manufactured. General Hunton thanked Senator Daniel for the endearing term, "Old Eppy," which he assured him he rather liked, and paid glowing personal tributes to General Gordon and the women of the south. General Gordon's head was apparently in great danger when General Hunton turned upon him and swung his arms recklessly about and the ladies upon General Hunton referred to this state-

apparently in great danger when General Hunton turned upon him and swung his arms recklessly about and the ladies upon whom he turned to emphasize his remarks about the women of the south blushed visibly, but stood their ground before the onset.

Major Richards then made an appreclative speech introducing the first lieutenant colonel and closing with "Three cheers for old Billy Chapman." The three cheers were given with a hearty good will and the colonel rose to respond. He declared that there were different kinds of bravery. The bravery to face shot and shell he perhaps shared with the men of his command, but the courage to make a speech was another thing. "In this I am lacking." He nevertheless made a very neat little speech, his voice rising and gaining in firmness and clearness as he proceeded with characteristic unselfishness and benevolence. He made the point of his speech the recounting of a deed of bravery on the part of one who was not present, and whose name had not yet been mentioned—Harry Hatcher.

By this time I had been talking to him, and was standing near him. His speech was well received, and he sat down amidst applause.

General Wright, of Tennessee, read an

was well received, and he sat down amidst applause.

General Wright, of Tennessee, read an incident about Mosby—doubtless good, but the state of hilarity of the old rebs was such that a man had to speak, and have a pair of fine lungs, too, in order to be heard, and I don't think Colonel Mosby himself heard much of it.

Yells for "Billy Payne" called forth a speech from the chairman to the effect that General Payne had gotten up from a sick bed to attend this reunion and was not able to speak. "Let us see his face then," yelled one, and the cry is taken up, General Payne comes forward, and after a little speech of greeting to the comrades makes his own excuses and sits down.

down.

Holmes Conrad was not present, and

# WORDS OF WARNING.

You May Call it the Grip or You May Call It What You Please.

But as You Value Your Life and Heal th, Provide Against It-Dr. Copeland's Warning Should Be Read by Every Man, Woman and Child.

In the increasing prevalence of the epidemic catarrhal fever, which was formerly so universally called the grip, it is a matter of general comment that few, if any, of the patients under Dr. Copeland's care have been afflicted. It is well enough to speak of this prevailing malady as the grip, or a periodic revisitation of the grip, but it is well, also, to bear in mind that Dr. Copeland was the first scientist to show that the epidemic was but the acute manifestation of lingering and insidious catarrhal disorder, brought into violent manignancy by severe and peculiar climate influences. That he was right is shown by the fact that patients whom he has cured of catarrh, or patients under treatment whose catarrhal disorders he has under control, have been entirely exempt during this period of general suffering from the epidemic, although many of them report illness in previous winters from the malady.

That he foresaw the extent of this epidemic early in the fall, predicted its violence and warned the people to take prompt precautionary methods by curing their catarrh, is noted now by many physicians who were at first inclined to dispute his theory.

It is a catarrhal condition that invites

theory.

It is a catarrhal condition that invites the grip. The malady will not visit those whose systems are not weakened or disordered in greater or less extent by catarrh. The grip, in turn, leaves catarrhal condition, exaggerated in form, which invites a return or another attack-leaves, so to speak, a home for itself to visit again next winter, if not before.

As you value your health and life, if you remain in this climate, cure the catarrhal condition.

condition.

If the grip is just coming on, if you are only in the incipient stages, you may, by acting promptly and by consulting Dr. Copeland or some other competent specialist, at once prevent a long and dangerous stages.

ist, at once prevent a long and dangerous siege.
You can hardly mistake the earlier symptoms. It is usually ushered in by chills, pains in the head and muscular pains, particularly of the extremities and loins. The pulse is quickened and the temperature rises. There is a frequent and painful cough accompanied by a general disturbance of the nervous system. In these earlier stages the disease should be at once met, and the dangers that lie in its wake, complications of diseases which may develop, may be avoided.

Dr. Copeland's message to the people this morning cannot be misunderstood.

If you have the slightest catarrhal taint see to it that you take precaution against the epidemic by having it removed at once. If you have the early or premonitory symptoms given above, go to a specialist at once. Dr. Copeland can cure you—to-morrow may be too late.

cries for "Baylor" and Colonel Maddox are disregarded by these worthies.

Dr. Monterio—Aristides Monterio—speaks next. He compared the achievements of Mosby to Leondas at Thermopylae, Tells a joke on Colonel Mosby's brother about how he "shot" from one of those "feather beas" at the first mention of yankees, and said his prayers on the roof in the snow as they waited and hoped for rein, forcements that came just in time. Willio Mosby, he says, indignantly denies the part about the prayers.

Monterio telis of the time the rangers were attacked by overwhelming numbers while their horses were loose and their saddes piled together in a barnyard when they turned what seemed sudden destruction into victory. He explains how they could fight such odds by the story of his old school teacher whom he found with a battered hat, clothes full of sand and soil, and jaw broken. When asked how it happened that he, so peaceable a man, was in such a plight, he explains that being called a liar he got ready to fight like a gentleman by puiling off his coat, but before it was off his opponent was highting him "like a dog," for which, of course, he was not prepared. The result was as aforesaid. Mosby's men, Monterio said, didn't wait to fight like gentlemen. They fought like dogs and in that way faced fearful odds. How do you think the reunion was closed? By a song by the brothers Chapman! I don't know the name of the song, but the colonel's tenor sounded out clear and sweet.

One little remark of Mr. Bryan's I forgot to mention caused great amusement and edicited great applanse. He said Mosby's men did not always deserve such commendation for their valor in running such risks as they ran, for "they had no sense whatever." They were the biggest fools you ever saw, They did not know what was dangerous and what wasn't. A buby they say can't tell whether a thing is a mile off or ten yards; well, Mosby's men had absolutely lost the power of telling whether danger was near or far off or whether there was any at all."

A RAINY DAY FUN SHOP.

Some Lovely Nursery Amusements for

Restless Boys and Girls. Every mother knows the trials of that

day of downpour when restless babies drive

her and nurse to the edge of distraction,

and when all wonted diversions fail any

Has that unhappy lady any idea that if

the box of old corks, which she thriftily

lays away against time of need, woes will disappear as if by magic from the small

bosoms, and so rapidly will the hours pass that there will be a cry of surprise when nurse comes to announce the arrival of sup-

per and bedtime.
"Corks!" the lady mother says. "What on earth has they to do with keeping chil-dren quiet?—unless one uses them to cork up naughty, fretful mouths!"

First, spread on the nursery table a big

newspaper to catch all the messes that are to be made. Next get a bottle of good thick mucliage, a sharp pen knife, e box of matches, Bobby's box of water color

paints, a hairpin or two, some old visiting cards, the pin cushion, and a viout pair of short but sharp-pointed scissors. All the nursery population will begin to be interested at seeing these preparations, and when they are completed chairs can be

made that the rainy day amusement shop is open for business.

Perhaps the best thing to begin with is

the cork out of the mustard pot, which is large and fist. Snip the sulphur heads off of four matches, leaving them square at the ends. Sharpen the other ends a little,

make four incisions with the pen knife into the underside of the cork, stick the pointed

the underside of the cork, stick the pointed ends of the matches into these, and at once the attentive circle about the table begins to see that another little table is swiftly coming into being. Cut out a circle of a visiting card somewhat larger than the mustard cork, paste it on top of the cork, and there stands a beautiful piece of nursery carpentry; a table all complete A small square bit of cork with four short bits of matches used as legs makes a good stool, and by taking the cork that

stool, and by taking the cork that cance served to stop the mouth of a little glass jam jar and sticking in four matches for feet and two more on the upper side for a back, with a bit of cork at the top of these one has at once a delightful chair

to go with the table and stool-furniture

which no doll would be too proud to use. The next piece of manufacture might be a beautiful teetotum, and here Bobby's paints

begin to come into play.

Cut a match in half; sharpen one end a
little. Cut a thin slice crossways from a
claret cork and stick the match through
the middle of it, pointed end first. Cut out a
circle of card board four times as large as

circle of card board four times as large as the cork and draw two lines at right angles across the disk. That will leave it divided into four quarters and these quarters are to be painted blue, yellow, green and red. Bore a hole in the center of the disk and

slip the blunt end of the match through it

Next cut another, but rather thicker slice from the cork, bore a hole in the center and stick the blunt end of the match through

pressing it down till it touches the card.
This will leave about an inch of match to
be taken between finger and thumb for

until the card board rests upon the cork

begin to come into play.

Has the malady laid you upon your bed? Call in your family physician and lose no time about it, Hours are precious in this

stage.

If you are recovering, cure at once the exaggerated catarrhal condition which it leaves, before the fresh attack which it invites comes upon you. Dr. Copeland can do far more for you now than he can a month later, when the seed poison has obtained a deeper and stronger hold on the system.

THE NEW LUNG TREATMENT.

THE NEW LUNG TREATMENT.

Among the many eminent lung specialists of this country who have made exhaustive study of Dr. Copeland's new lung remedy and who have adopted it in practice as superior to any system of treatment hitherto discovered is Dr. J. M. Cowden, 180 Tremont street, Boston, one of the best living authorities in this branch of practical pathology, and who says: "My experience with Dr. Copeland's new lung remedy has convinced me not only of the scientific validity of the Copeland theory, but of the matchless excellence in the remedy ltself. I have adopted it in my own practice, and find that, in bronchitis and bronchial asthma, it has clearly the merits of a specific, while, in seated lung troubles, it seems more directly and permanently effective than any remedial agency heretofore known."

Let it be clearly and distinctly understood that Drs. Opeland and Howald Not only treat and cure catarrh.

Not only treat and cure catarrh,
But they treat and cure astma,
And they treat and cure rheumatism,
And they treat and cure bronchitis,
And they treat and cure lung troubles,
And they treat and cure catarrhal deaf-

And they treat and cure sore eyes.
And they treat and cure skin diseases.
And they treat and cure nervous diseases.
And they treat and cure epilepsy.
And they treat and cure all chronic dis-

ases.
And all medicines are furnished patients
And for any and all of these
The price is only \$5 a month.
This offer is good for all patients and useases.

Take advantage of it now.

By the Copeland Perfected System of
Mail Treatment you may be cured at
home. Write for information.

DRS. COPELAND & HOWALD Rooms 315 and 316 Kiser Building Corner Pryor and Hunter Streets. Office Hours-9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sun-

spirning this fascinatingly beautiful teeto Cutting long slices through the middle of

the cork leaves pieces which, with the aid of Bobby's paints, can be turned into a beautiful set of dominoes and by cutting out square pieces one can make a beautiful set of noiseless dice to be used with the backgammon board. But perhaps the nicest toy of all made in

this nursery shop, which has for its sign, "old corks taken in exchange for new play-things," is the set of parlor croquet. To begin this heavy but fruitful labor, cut out begin this heavy but frutful labor, cut out eighteen small squares of cork. Bend into a curved hoop—a miniature of those used in lawn croquet—nine hair pins; and these with each end stuck into one of the squares of cork will stand upright and serve as table wickets for the game. Cut slices cross ways from the vinegar bottle cork, and into the middle of each of these stick a match, whose end has been sharpened for the purpose. This can be painted around with rings of contrasting colors, as is done to the goal stakes of lawn croquet.

Next, for the mailets hunt about in the cork box for four small ones of even size—those from the small medicine phials serve nicely if they have not been stained by drugs. These, if a nice shape, need no cutting at all. Matches will serve as handles for these malletts, and a band of color must

ting at all. Matches will serve as handles for these mailets, and a band of color must be painted around each so that players may distinguish their own mailets. Some nice large old sugar-coated pills would make beautiful bails for this nursery croquet, with a stripe of paint around each one, but if all the pills were given to Bobby the last time he ate too much cake and had a tummy ache, then fresh bread pinched up between the fingers, and then rolled on the table beneath one's paim will make very good substitute bails and will take a stripe of paint quite well.

good sebstitute balls and will take a stripe of paint quite well.

By this time there is no more fretting in the nursery. The tools can be put away, the newspaper with the waste matches and bits of cork folded and thrown into the waste basket, the teetotum spun, and when they are tired of that a game of croquet begun. The children have helped in all the processes of manufacture and have learned how to make the whole set of tools themselves. For many rainy days thereafter these will suffice, but when they begin to gall any ingenius mamma can show how to make others—chessmen, mice, ducks. gall any ingenius mamma can show how to make others—chessmen, mice, ducks, cranes, hobby-horses, even dors and cats and men, if she has a little skill with paint brush and pen knife.

Gladys.

Gladys.

"Two Old Cronies." Carlotta, late of the Folies Bergeres' Paris and Koster & Bial's, New York, Grand opera house tomorrow matines and night.

Indirection. Fair are the flowers and the children, but subtle suggestion is fairer; Rare is the rose-burst of dawn, but the secret that clasps it is rarer; Sweet the exultance of song, but the strain that precedes it is sweeter;
And never was poem yet writ, but the
meaning outmastered the meter.

Never a daisy that grows, but a mystery guideth the growing; Never a river that flows, but a majesty scepters the flowing; Never a Shakespeare that soared, but a stronger than he did enfold him; Nor ever a prophet foretells but a mightler seer hath foretold him.

is hinted and hidden; Into the statue that breathes, the soul of the sculptor is bidden;
Under the joy that is felt lie the infinite
issues of feeling;
Crowning the glory revealed is the glory
that crowns the revealing.

Back of the canvas that throbs the painter

Great are the symbols of being, but that which is symboled is greater; Vast the create and beheld, but vaster the inward creator.

Back of this sound broods the silence, back of the gift stands the giving,
Back of the hand that receives thrill the
sensitive nerves of receiving.

Space is nothing to spirit, the deed is out done by the doing;
The heart of the wooer is warm, but warmer the heart of the woolng;
And up from the pits where these shiver, and up from the heights where those

Twin voices and shadows swim starward and the essence of life is divine.

—RICHARD REALF.

Carlotta's costumes were designed and im-ported from Worth's, Paris. Grand open

The Hottest Fire Yet. The Hottest Fire Yet.

"Yes, sir," said a prominent financier
yesterday, "the Kentucky Jellico coal
sold by George P. Howard makes the
hottest fire of any coal I have ever
burned and during this cold snap it certainly has been a treasurure to have a
supply on hand. No clinkers, but very
few ashes and a gloriously hot fire certainly gives that coal the precedence."
This information is very valuable to
parties needing a coal that is always satisfactory, and Mr. Howard deserves the
fine trade he is getting.

"Two Old Cronies." Carlotta, late of the Folies Bergeres' Paris and Koster & Blal's, New York, Grand opera house tomorrow matines and night.



A. K. HAWKES

Manufacturing Optician
12 WHITEHALL STREET,
ONE OF THE OLDEST HOUSES IN
THE UNITED STATES.
Established 1870.
Special Styles of Spectacles and EyeGlasses made to order.

#### WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

Is a good thing when she votes on the kind of clothes her husband should buy, and the best time to buy them. Ask your wife (provided you have one) whether it is cheaper to buy one of our late style Overcoats now at cost or wait till next fall and pay a proft. Be sure and ask her advice.



Grand display in New Carpets, consisting of Axminster, Wiltons, Moquettes, Boby Brussels, Tapestries and Ingrain. Prices were never so low as now. These are as fresh as a new pin just opened. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

#### MOREY BURNER.



flame white, light evenly distributed, economy enbic foot of gas) genial to eyes

A. C. MOREY, LaGrange, Ille.

Agents exclusive appointed for towns everywhere. Men of activity, clean record and spot cash capital (only) desired.
Atlanta, Ga., January 31, 1895.—H. C. Heidman—Dear Sir: This is to certify that we have had one of your Morey lights put in our office and we find that it gives perfect satisfaction, taking the place of four (4) lights which we had in use before.

We can recommend this light as being an economy in gas, as well as giving as much

We can recommend this light as being an economy in gas, as well as giving as much light as four burners, and we think that they should be used in all offices in which a steady light is desired. Again we would say that we would not be without it as it affords us a pleasure to work by it, while the other light was detrimental to our eyes. Yours truly,

J. W. PHILLIPS CO., Commission Merchants.

THACK PHILLIPS, Sec. and Treas.

Atlanta, Ga., January 31, 1895.—H. C. Heidman, Manager Southern Branch, 41 Peachtree street—Dear Sir: We are well-pleased with the Morey gas burners purchased some time ago. They give a splendid light and consume less gas than any burner we have used. A trial will convince any one of the superlority of these burners. Very truly yours. any one of the superiority of these burn ers. Very truly yours, CARVER & HARPER, Glassware, China and Housefurnishings.

Atlanta, Ga., January 31, 1895—Mr. H. C. Heidman: We have used one of your Morey burners in our office for several days and like it very much. It gives us a steady and bright light, equal to two or three ordinary burners. Yours truly.

R. S. CRUTCHER & CO.,
Furniture Dealers.

Atlanta, Ga., January 20, 1895.—H. C. Heldman, 41 Peachtree street—Dear Sir: We have been using your Morey burner in our office and store and are very much pleased with them. We find it to be the best light for office use. Yours truly, R. M. ROSE COMPANY, Wholesale Liquors.

RANDOLPH ROSE, Sec. and Treas.

Atlanta, Ga., January 20, 1895.—H. C. Heidman, 41 Peachtree street.—Dear Sir: I have used the Morey gas burner and find it satisfactory in every way, far superior to any other I ever used.

JERRY LYNCH, Merchant Tailor. Chicago, Ill., January 12, 1895.—A Masberg, Esq.,145 La Salle street, city—Dear Sir; We have had several of your Morey gas burners in use in our office during the past month, and would say that they have so far proved most satisfactory. Owing to a change made by the board of underwriters regarding the taking of incandescent lights from an arc circuit we were compelled to remove our incandescent lamps, and have put the Morey burners in their place, and in no way regret the change. Respectfully,

E. ROTHSCHILD & BROS.

By T. F. Vaughn, secretary.

Corner Dearborn and Madison streets, Chicago, Ill., January 10, 1895.—A Masberg, 145 La Saile street—Dear Sir: The ten Morey gas burners we bought from you for our tailoring establishment are giving good satisfaction. They give a clear, steady white light, an important element in our business. Yours truly,

ALEXANDER DUNLOP.

Chloago, Ill., January 12, 1895.—Arnold Masberg, manager—Dear Sir: We have one of your Morey burners in our office, 3s Dearborn street, and are very much pleased with it; think it a success. Yours truly, LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO..

Per E. Ingalis.

Milwaukee, Wis., January 15, 185.—A. G. Morey—Dear Sir. Inclosed find draft. The light is fine. We think the burners superior to any we have seen, Yours truly, GOODYEAR RUBBER CO.

Clybourne and La Salle streets, Chicago, Ill., January 11, 1895.—Dear Sir: This is to certify that we are using the Morey gas burners in our office and find them very satisfactory.

NELSON MORRIS & CO.
Per John H. Jarrow, Bk.

Milwaukee, Wis., January 26, 1895.—Please end by express four more burners. Yours (Signed.) GOODYEAR RUBBER CO

Agents of certain other gas burners STAND AGHAST, stating "Morrey gas burner consumes is to 20 feet of gas per hour," (and size of flame and power of illumination so appears). With the gas (that other burners waste in soot) I combine four times the oxygen from God's free air, RESULTING IN COMPLETE COMBUSTION, and over three times the illumination, from same gas Morey burner "can do it." Therefore, it "takes the right of way in open markets, ond NO PART of it requires renewal."

SOUTHERN SPECIAL AGENT, H. C. Heldman, 41 Peachtree street, Atlanta SOUTHERN DISTRIBUTING DEPOT (More competent Atlanta city solicitors wanted. Good wages; security or bonds required.)

All correspondence from outside territory should be addressed A. G. MOREY, La Grange, Ill., the inventor, patentee and manufacturer.

Absolutely Unrivaled in Every Particular.

# 69 WHITEHALL.

For a nice pair of fresh, sweet, downy, snow-white feather Pillows see our stock. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.



FOR THREE MORE DAYS. FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND MONDAY, You can take any \$20, \$22.50, \$25, \$27.50 or \$30 Suit in our house

This sale breaks all previous records Smart buyers will profit by this offer

## EISEMAN & WEIL Clothiers, Furnishers and Hatters, 3 WHITEHALL.

We have now on the floor and in transit the largest stock of medium priced and fine Furniture for our spring trade ever shown by us. These goods were bought at the factories for cash, and no retail house can undersell us: and further, we guarantee every piece we sell. See our low priced Oak Suits, \$15.00, \$20.00 and \$25.00 per suit. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.



ful sensations of existence. Health is essential to the complishment of every purpose; while sickness thwarts the best ientions and loftiest aims.

Exercise common sense and ordinary precaution and you need never Ivery sick. When you find your stomach troublesome, your bowels active, your nerves sensitive—look out! When your weight is deeasing, when your energy is waning, when exertion seems impossible al sleep does not give rest-look out!

Serious illness has its beginnings in neglected little things. Even cad consumption comes on by degrees, and may begin with a very sht derangement. Taken in time, 98 per cent. of all cases of consumpto can be cured. Taken in time, no disease need be really serious he best safeguard against disease is an active, healthy liver. That rans good blood and good blood means good, solid healthy flesh.

The germs of disease seek out the weak spots in the body. Don't have weak spots. If you have them now, clear them out, tone them up, tke them strong. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will do it. Learches out all poisonous matter and disease-germs of whatever charer. It regulates the action of the organs of the whole body. It forces c impure matter, makes the blood rich and puts new life into every fir. It makes, good, firm healthy flesh-doesn't make fat. It gives I fiesh that you can work with—the flesh that means health and ength. Fatness doesn't necessarily mean health, but a reasonable impress is essential to the best bodily condition.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is pleasant to take and you a't have to take an ocean of it to get well either.

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a book of over 1000 pages and 300 colored and other illustrations, can now be had, in strong paper covers, Absolutely Free, on sending this Coupon and 25 cents in one-cent stamps, for packing and postage. Over 680,000 copies of this complete Family Doctor Book already sold, in cloth binding, at regular price of \$1.50 Address: WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

#### 'ABERNACLE TALK

book that has deeply interested the religious world and called forth a number of thoughtful criticisms from the newspa pers of the country is from the pen of Rev. C. J. Oliver, of New York, and is entitled "The Third Period of the Apocalypse Explained." It has been pronounced by several leading clergymen of New York as perhaps the most striking piece of literature that has made its appearance during the present generation. Mr. Oliver is well known in Atlanta, having made his home for several years in this city. His friends In Atlanta will be gratified to learn of the recognition that his pen has secured for him in the literary world and to know that ne is rapidly extending. The book is dedicated to Savannah, the city of his childhood, and the following inscription will furnish a splendid idea of the style in which the book is written:

"Till then I cherished in my heart of hearts the pictures of the past. An everlingering presence, like the cadence of the music that is gone, is the city of my memories to me. More than twenty years have passed since Then; but twenty more would not suffice to dim my grateful recollections of those happy days, She has ever been the ambition of the soldier and the statesman, of the poet and the author, but while I hang my humble immortelles upon the altars of her dead, I would ask her to permit the inscription of a single leaf to my living memories of the queenly 'City by the

There will be a union song service this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the First Methodist church. The leading choirs in the city will assist in the services. The seats are free and everybody is cordially invited to be present and hear the sweet music.

### Baptist.

First Baptist. Preaching at 11 o'clock a. n. by the pastor, Dr. J. B. Hawthorne. "Ingersoll Answered and Questioned."

Services at the Second Baptist church Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a. m. Preach ing at 11 o'clock a. m, by the pastor, Dr. Henry McDonald, and at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Young Men's prayer meeting levery Mon-day night at 7:30 o'clock. Regular church prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7:30 The Young People's meeting will he held at the residence of Mr. E. H. Thorn-125 Washington street, on next Friday

Dr. A. T. Spaiding will preach a special sermon to the Atlanta Artiflery at the Capitol avenue Eaptlet church at 11 o'clock this morning. The company will attend in a body in full uniform. The sermon will be one of unusual interest. Everybody cor-dially invited to attend. A full attendance of the members of the Epworth League of the First Methodist church at the meeting Monday night is earnestly requested. Bus as of importance will come beofre the league for discussion and final settlement,

Seventh Baptist church. Preaching at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m. by W. J. Speairs, pastor. Sunday school at 9:39 o'clock a. m., J. W. Bennatt, superintend-

Jackson Hill Baptist church, corner Jackson street and East avenue, Rev. A. A. Marshall, pastor. Services morning and

Fifth Baptist church, corner Bell and Gilmer streets, Rev. C. V. Donaldson, pas-tor. Preaching at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 o'clock p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a. m. Fred L. Allen and W. H. McClain, superintendents. Prayer meet-ing Wednesday night. Society of Christian Endeavor Tuesday night. Public cordially invited to all these services.

West End Baptist church, Rev. S. Y Jameson, pastor. Preaching at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 o'clock p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

#### Methodist.

First Methodist church, corner Peachtree and Houston streets, Rev. John B. Robins, pastor. Preaching at 11 o'clock a. m. and at 7 o'clock p. m. by the pastor. Church conference Wednesday at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Sunday school at 9:45 o'clock a. m. Class meeting at 3 o'clock p. m. Seats free. Strangers specially invited. There will be a song service at 4 o'clock p. m., to which the public is cordially invited.

Trinity church, Whitehall and Trinity avenue, R. J. Bigham, pastor. Services and sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 11 o'clock a. m. Sermon at 7:30 o'clock p. m. by the Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a. m. A. Hemphill, superintendent. Week of observed as follows: night the league meets with the First church league; Mr. Bigham will speak. On Tuesday night the First church league unites with Trinity; Dr. Robins will speak. Wednesday night the congregation will observe the week. Class meeting Friday at 2:30 o'clock p. m. Strangers and visitors

The Boulevard church, Boulevard, corner Housten, Rev. T. R. Kendall, pastor. Preaching this morning at 11 o'clock by Rev. Dr. T. T. Christian, editor Christian Advocate. Dr. Kendall has been unexpectedly called out of the city to attend the remains and preach the funeral at Thomaston of a life-long friend, Mrs. Dr.

Payne's Memorial church Rev. Wooter pastor. Sermon and sacrament at 11 o'clock a. m.; subject, "Keeping the Christian Feast." Preaching at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a. m. Young People's meeting at \$ o'clock p. m. worth League meets at 6:30 o'clock p Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30

Merritts avenue church. Preaching at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:15 o'clock p. m. by the pestor. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a. m., E. H. Frazer, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

Marietta street Methodist Episcopal church, three blocks from opera house. Preaching at 11 o'clock a. m. by Mrs. Elizabeth Lyle Saxon, of New Orleans. At 7:3 o'clock p. m. gospel temperance meeting under the direction of the Woman's Chris-tian Temperance Union. Addresses by Mrs. Elizabeth U. Yates, of Maine, and others.

Bethel African Methodist Episcop church, corner Auburn avenue and Butler street. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a. m. Mrs. Clara Bewick Colby, editor of Tae Woman's Tribune, Washington, D. C., will speak at 11 o'clock a. m. Communion services at 3 o'clock p. m. Preaching at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Preaching at 7:30 o'clock p. m., Rev. R. M. Cheeks, pastor.

Asbury church, corner Davis and Foundry streets, Rev. W. J. Cotter, pastor, Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., J. R. Lester, superintendent; preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p m. by the pastor; Epworth League Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. An interesting programme will be presented. Class meeting gramme will be presented. Class me and cottage prayer meeting Monday even-ing at 7:30 o'clock at the residence of Mr. McClung; Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock there will be humorous readings by Mr. George L. Wood

Walker street church, Walker and Nelson streets, Rev. J. H. Eakes, pastor. Preach-ing at 11 a. m. and 7:39 p. m. by the pastor; Sunday school 9:30 a m., A. C. Turner, su-

Elizabeth Yates, of Maine, will speak to the Young People's Bible Class of Trinity church Sunday school at 9:30 a.m.

#### Presbyterian.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street, Rev. G. B. Strickler, D. D.,

pastor. Preaching at II a. m. by the pas-tor, who has a message for his congrega-tion, this being his twelfth anniversary as pastor of the Central Presbyterian church. pastor of the Central Presbyterian Chitera Preaching at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sun-day school meets at 9:30 a m.; Professor W. W. Lumpkin, superintendent; Charles D. Montgomery and Charles W. Ottley, as-sistants. Regular weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.; Young Men's prayer meeting on Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

The Pryor street Presbyterian chapel Sunday school will meet at 5 p m., at the corner of Vassar and Pryor streets; J. W. Selby, superintendent. All are cordially invited to attend. Religious services every Sunday and Friday at 7:30 p. m.

Edgewood mission will meet at 3 p. m near Pearl street and Georgia railroad; services eyery Sunday and Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. All are welcome. J. C. Dayton, superintendent: John J. Eagan, assistant.

Wallace Fifth Presbyterian church, ner Fair and Walnut streets, Rev. Robert A. Bowman, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Prayer meetinf on Wednesday at 7:30. Sunday school will meet at 9:30 a. m., All are weicome. W. D. Beatle, superintendent.

First Presbyterian church Marietta street, Rev. E. H. Barnett, D. D., pastor.
Divine services at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30
o'clock p. m. by the pastor; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. All are cordially invited.

#### First Christian Church.

Williamson has returned from a two weeks' trip to Florida and will occupy his pulpit morning and night. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. S. Bell, superintendent. All are cordially invited to attend these services. Seats free, congregational singing. Strangers welcome.

#### Episcopal.

St. Lukes church—Holy communion at 7:30 o'clock a. m.; Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Morning prayer, Litany sermon and holy communion at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 p. m. Rev. Will iam A. Guerry is in charge of St. Lukes church for the next two months. He will be assisted by Rev. J. B. Craighill, of Dalton, Ga., in these services. Seats free. All cordially invited.

Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Plum street, Sunday school at 3 p. m.; services at 7:30 p. m.

Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Decatur, lay services at 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Chapel of the Incarnation, West End. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.; services at 11 o'clock a. m.

St. Paul's church, Auburn avenue, near Fort street, Rev. W. A. Green, missionary services at 7 and 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 3 p. m.

Mission of the Holy Redeemer, corner Walker and Fair streets, Sunday school at 3 p. m. Holy Innocents, North Atlanta, Sunday

school at 3 p. m. Holy Comforter, Washington Heights, Sunday school at 3 p. m

Mission of the Advent, Decatur street, Sunday school at 3 p. m. East Point-Lay services at 11 o'clock

Marietta-Lay services at 11 o'clook a. m. The public is cordially invited to attenthese services. The young men are especially invited by the Brotherhood of St.

#### Unitarian.

Church of Our Father, Church and For-syth streets, morning service at 11 a. m., William R. Cole, minister. Subject of discourse, "Moralities and Morality;" Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. All are invited and made welcome.

Mrs. Lide Merriwether, of Memphis, Tenn., and president of both the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Wo-man's Suffrage Association, will speak Sunday night at 7:30 o'clock at the Unitarian church on Church street. Her subject will be "Bricks Without Straws."

#### Congregational.

Contral Congregational.

Central Congregational church, Ellis, near Peachtree street, Rev. R. V. Atkisson, pastor. Services at 11 a. m.. Subject, "Christianity's Estimate of Man." Evening, "The Woman's Suffrage Cause." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Young People's meeting Wednesday at 7:45 p. m.

#### Lutheran.

St. John's German Lutheran church, For-syth and Garnett. Divine services at 11 a. m. by the pastor; Sunday school at 10 a m. The elders are requested to remain ter the morning service. Saturday mo ings German instructions lesson in the Sunday chool.

Associate Reformed church, and Humphries, Rev. H. B. Blakely, pastor. Services at 10 o'clock: Sabbath s 11 a. m., and night service at 7:30. A cordial welcome to all.

First English Lutheran church service at Il o'clock in the Young Men's Christian Association hall, conducted by Rev. L. K. Probst; Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock.

#### Christian Science.

Church of Christ (scientist), second floor of the Grand, Peachtree street. Divine servies at 10:45 a. m.; meeting on Wednesday at 10 o'clock a. m. for the study of the ble, and Friday at 3 o'clock p. m. for the study of the International Sunday school lesson. All are cordially invited.

Handsome Carlotta Carlotta is one of the most handsome women on the American stage.—New York World, Grand opera house tomorrow matinee and night.

#### The Atlanta Engraving Company.

Messrs, Richards & Harrison, proprietors of the Atlanta Engraving Company, have added to their staff of artists Mr. P. R. Audibert, formerly with the Moss Engrav-Audicert, formerly with the Moss Engraving Company, of New York city, one of the finest portrait artists in the United States. This firm has now the finest plant and best staff of workmen in the south and the equal of any in the United States. They are now prepared to do all classes of engraving, making a specialty of fine copper-plate half-tone etching and wood engraving of machinery, buildings, etc.

#### A Purchase of Merchandise.

A Purchase of Merchandise.

Thomaston, Ga., February 2.—(Special.)—
The Weaver Merchandise Company today purchased the stock of merchandise, the storehouse and lot belonging to Dr. W. G. H. Hannah. The stock consisted of a general line of dry goods, groceries and a line of drugs. The property was adjacent to the business now operated by the Weafer Merchadise Company, and it is understood that the latter company will erect a handsome new brick building where the old one now stards. now stands.

#### To Chicago.

Chicago is a great city and so is Atlanta, and the Southern railway is the great through route connecting them. Double daily trains run via the Southern railway, and only any charge of care is received. and only one change of cars is necessary. The proper route and the most satisfactory schedules afforded by the Southern railway, and the route is via Chattanooga, Lexington and Cincinnati. feb 3 2-t

#### Smooth as Glass.

Smooth as Glass.

Good service and regularity of schedule has made the Southern railway the most popular passenger line in the south, and, in fact, one of the most popular lines in this country. The Southern railway vestibule trains are "up-to-date means of travel, and, indeed, they run as "smooth as glass." There is no train anywhere superior to the vestibule limited of the Southern railway which runs every day in the year through from Atlanta to New York in twenty-four hours. The dining car service on this train is most excellent.

# The PREFERRED PAYS \$2,500 FOR ONE FOOT.

WHAT WOULD YOU GET UNDER YOUR POLICY? READ IT AN SEE

#### The New \$10,000

COMBINATION POLICY.

#### BENEFITS: Againt All Accidents.

\$5,000 Death by Accident. \$5,000 Loss of Hands or Feet.

\$5,000 Loss of Hand and Foot. \$5,000 Loss of Both Eves. \$2,500 Loss of One Hand. \$2,500 Loss of One Foot.

ity. \$ 650 Loss of One Eye. \$ 25 Weekly indemnity (not

\$2,500 Permanent Total Disabil-

#### exceeding 52 weeks.) OR IF THE INJURY BE RECEIVED

While a passenger IN or ON a public conveyance propelled by steam, electricity or cable: \$10,000 Death by Accident \$10,000 Loss of Both Eyes.

\$10,000 Loss of Both Hands. \$10,000 Loss of Both Feet. \$10,000 Loss of Hand and Foot. \$ 2,500 Loss of either Hand or

\$ 2,500 Permanent Total Disa bility.

\$ 1,000 Loss of Eye. \$ 50 Weekly Indemnity (not

exceeding 52 weeks). Premium \$20 per year, paya-

A comparison of policies will convince you that the "PRE-FERRED" is the most liberal.

ble quarterly.

ALBERT B. CHANDLER JOHN O. STEVE Received at Gate City Ban Building. (WHARE ANY REPLY SHOUD SENT.) norcrassed alfred Harris, O twenty RSStringfellow. Travel Repor

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages subject to conditions printed on back

## "PREFERRED'S" New Policies Free from Restrictions.

The new "combination" policy does not contain any unnecessary conditions that void the contract for trivial causes. For example, none of the following clauses appear in this policy, which is issued only by the Preferred Accident Insurance Company, of New York:

"Unprovoked assaults, including attacks of highwaymen or robbers."

"Injuries received while getting on or off a moving conveyance."
"This insurance shall not cover injuries, whether fatal or disabling of which re is no visible mark on the body."
This is a restriction that would prevent, in many cases, a recovery for a drown-accident.

accident.

The Preferred pays for accidental deaths caused by drowning, even if there are visible marks on the body.

"Intentional injury inflicted upon the assured by himself or any other person."

The poincy that contains this clause are not cover unprovided at the tacks of footpads or burglars.

The Preferred pays for such injuries.

"While or in consequence of violating the rules of any company or co-poration."

This debars the assured from making a claim for injury received wile eaving or attempting to leave or enter a moving con veyance, riding on the platforn of cars, and in fact forestalls recovery of all claims that arise from the violatic of any rule that might be adopted by a corporation.

This clause is not in the Preferred's new policies.

"No claim shall be valid for indemnity in excess of the money value of the insured time."

time."

This or a similar clause appears in all a ocident policies except the referred's.

### NO. 19 NORTH PRYON STREET THORNTON & COUPER, Resident Managers, -

LIVE AGENTS WANTED. ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1895, \$408.467.00.



Large assortment; new designs. J. I Stevens & Bro., Jewelers, 47 Whitehall st.

### AN INSANE POLICEMAN

Kills a Brother Officer and Commits Suicide.

Holyoke, Mass., February 2.—Patrolman P. J. Devereaux killed Patrolman M. D. Fenton at the Holyoke police station at 755 o'clock this morning and then killed himself. The shooting was apparently without motive and took place in the patrolmen's room as the day squad was getting ready to go out. Devereaux entered the city hall basement and went directly to the patrolmen's room. Fenton was string near the door and Devereaux stepped directly behind him and shot him behind the right ear and then instantly shot himself. Both died before any aid could be secured. Devereaux had been brooding over the recent developments regarding the liquor license, and had said that he would be put off the force on account of his testimony. He was probably insane, as he had never quarreled with Fenton. trolmen's room as the day squad was get-

Houston's cotton receipts continue to show a considerable increase over last season and the 1,500,000 mark has nearly been reached. The entire receipts for the season reached. The entire receipts for the season of 1893-94 aggregated 1,106,199 bales. Up to the present time this season the receipts foot up about 1,460,000. The excess may be attributed in part to the larger crop, but mainly to the growth of Houston as a cotton market and distributing point. The percentage of increase in receipts has nowhere else been anything like so great as at Houston, and nowhere else are the increased receipts keeping up so well. Houston has already received more cotton for this season than the total receipts at New Orleans for the season of 1893-94, and is now pushing that city very close for first place as the cotton center of the world. If Houston should continue to make such rapid strides in the next two years as in the past two she will easily move forward to first place, being now a close second, and leave all competitors far in the rear.

GAVAN BOOK CO. GAVAN BOOK CO.—We can save you 50 per cent. We want all the school books we can find. We have books for every county in Georgia, new and second-hand. Special rates to teachers and dealers. 41 Peachtree St.

SIRKIN, THE TAILOR. WANTS YOUR SUITS to clean, press and repair for \$1.50; pants cleaned and pressed, \$2.50 cents; suits dyed and pressed, \$2.50; at Sirkin's, \$42 East Alabama street.

FOR EXCHANGE. FOR EXCHANGE—Equity in new 7-room house in West End for vacant lot, smal farm or suburban acreage worth abou \$1,500. West, Constitution.

TAKEN UP on December 5, 1894, small dun or fawn colored dry cow, no marks, Call on C. B. Ralls, mail carrier, postof-

PAPER FLOWERS—Will teach free any person getting up a class. For particu-lars address M. R., care Constitution.

#### WANTED-Real Estate. I STILL HAVE a few dollars left with which to buy bargains in real estate. "W. F.," care Constitution.

F.," care Constitution.

WANTED—The real estate owners of the city of Atlanta, the state of Georgia to know that we can sell their city, farm or timber property. Call on or write us for listing blanks. Mallard & Staoy. 2 Equitable building.

I WANT TO BUY home, 6 or 7 rooms, on good street; can pay one-third to one-half cash. "Home," this office.

FINANCIAL. LIFE ENDOWMENT and tontine insur-ance policies bought. Charles W. Seidell, 3½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. FOR SALE—8 Shares Equitable Loan and Security Company stock at a sacrifice. Call quick. F. H. Kirkpatrick, Eiseman Bros.

FOR SALE at I money notes bearing 8 per cent, secured on improved city property. Rex, Constitu-tion.

## BUSINESS PERSONALS.

"GUIDE TO SUCCESSFUL SPECULA-TION;" how to trade successfully on lim-ited margin on grain and stock markets; malled free. Coates & Co., Rialto build-ing, Chicago, Ili. PATENT RIGHTS for sale. State or towns. Columbia clothes dryer and airer; being suspended from ceiling takes clothes above the heads of occupants. Household specialties sold on commission. Household Specialty Co., 76 Fark Place,

#### FURNITURE.

FURNITURE—New and second-hand car-pets, stoves, feathers, household and of-fice goods bought, sold and exchanged; packing and repairing a specialty. L. M. Ives, 58 South Broad street.

#### LOST.

LOST-A small hand satchel containing sur-gical instrument. Lost on West Pine or West Peachtree street. Will pay reward to finder. C. E. Murphy, M. D. LOST-At carshed Friday one portemonals \$17.50 and glove hook. If same is return-ed to J. S. Porter, carshed, will be re-warded. LOST-Lady's purse, marked with letter "W." Return to Aragon and receive re-

WANTED-Rooms. WANTED-One unfurnished room near the Grand. Address Mrs. M., Room 702, the Grand.

WANTED-Pleasant room or room and board; must take Domestic sewing ma-chine in part payment. K. J., Constitu-tion. ROOMS AND BOARD.

### THREE PLEASANT sunny rooms with first-class board, close to Aragon hotel; references. Apply 10 West Ellis street. WANTED-Money. WANTED—Use of \$2,000 or \$5,000 in legitimate mercantile business; amply secured good interest. Address L, Constitution of fice.

WANTED-\$600 for six months; good paper; 10 per cent annum. X, this office. WANTED-MONEY-We want \$2,600 at 7
per cent interest for 5 years for a good
party on property worth \$3,000. No agents
need apply. Ansley Bros., 12 East Alabama street.

# TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES. BUY THE BEST—Don't fool with antiqua-ted, blind writing trust machines; the im-proved visible writing, Williams's Stand-ard Typewriter, leads the world; being adopted by all the progressive concerns. Typewriter supplies and repairing. 'Phone 116. Edwin Hardin, 15 Peachtree.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES. SPECULATION! Whether you have ever speculated or not, you will find something of great interest to you in our new pamphiet. It tells how to make money quickly in stocks, bonds, etc., and is sent free upon request. Richardson & Co., 10 Wall St., New York.

#### MONEY TO LOAN.

WE LEND our own money on real estate in this city. Atlanta Savings Bank, Gould building. decl-tf

WITHOUT REAL ESTATE you can ber-row what money you want from Atlants Discount Company, Office No. 20 Gate City bank building. Jos. N. Moody, Cashier. nov 11-1y \$50,000-IF YOU WANT A LOAN promptly on real estate, easy monthly plan, call on W. B. Smith, 16 N. Pryor street.

VEYMAN & CONNORS, 825 Equitable building, are prepared to place loans on business property at 6 per cent; on resi-dence property at 7 per cent. nov1 tf

\$25,000 TO LOAN on long time at reasonable rate of interest, secured by Atlanta real estate. Apply to T. W. Baxter, 311 Nor-cross building. IONEY at 7 and 8 per cent, five year loans; monthly loans at \$12 to \$17 on the \$1,000, including principal and interest. R. H. Jones, 45 Marietta. jan 28-12t

7. 7½ AND 8 PER CENT loans made on improved Atlanta real estate, two to five years, interest payable semi-annually; no commissions charged borrower; no delay. Apply in person to the Scottish-American Mortgage Co., office with W. T. Crenshaw, No. 13 East Alabama street. jan 19—1m.

FOR FARM loans within 50 miles of Atlan-ta come to the Georgia Farm Loan Co., rooms 10 and 12, 374 Whitehall street. nov 2-5m. nov 2-5m.

RILEY-GRANT COMPANY negotiates loans at 6 and 7 per cent on improved real estate; special facilities for handling large loans. 28 South Broad street.

Jan 12-19

ON DIAMONDS, ETC.—Responsible, lib-eral, confidential. N. Kaiser & Co., 15 Decatur St., Kimball house, jan17-6m LOANS UPON REAL ESTATE in or near Atlanta promptly negotiated by 8. Bar-nett, Equitable building. oct 14-8m. MONEY TO LOAN-\$1,000 to \$50,000, Atlanta real estate security; one to five years time. D. H. Livermore, State Savings bank.

bank. jan 6-lm.

WANTED—To buy purchase money notes or any notes well secured. T. W. Baxter, 311 Norcross building jan 3-lm. CITY LOANS, 6, 7 and 3 per cent; Georgis farms, e per cent. Address with stamp W. C. Davis, attorney, Room 43, Gate City bank building. UNDER HEAD OF MONEY TO LOAN

2,500 to 13,000 to loan on Atlanta property
for immediate payment. Wm. C. Hale,
627 Equitable building.

MONEY TO LOAN on real estate, paid
back monthly and purchase money notes
bought. W. A. Mathews, cashler Picdmont Loan and Banking Company, 28
South Broad street. july1-6m sun

MONEY TO LOAN on real estate, paid back monthly and purchase money notes bought. W. A. Mathews, cashier Pied-mont Loan and Banking Company, rooms 306 and 306 Norcross building. 1eb3 6m sun WITH \$1,000 to \$1,500 to lend on good se-curity, a young man can secure place in business department of well established concern at good salary in neighboring city. Address Business, care Constitution.

MONEY TO LOAN in amounts to suit from \$500 to \$5,000 on city property, 6 per cent, payable monthly, or long time 7 and 8 per cent. No delay. Fitzhugh Knox, 8½ West Alabama street. MONEY TO LOAN—\$500 to \$200,000 to loan on Atlanta real estate at lowest rate of interest. Mailard & Staoy, No. 2 Equitable building.

CITY LOANS—6, 7, and 8 per cent; Georgia farms, 8 per cent. Address with stamp, W. C. Davis, Atty., room 43 Gate City bank building.

I HAVE \$1,400, \$2,000 and \$4,000 spot money to loan tomorrow at 7 and 8 per cent on good city improved property. If you can use it call soon. D. Morrison, real estate and loan agent, 47 East Hunter street. 500, \$1,000, \$2,000 \$3,000 to loan on city property at 6 per cent interest; money here; no delay. Fitshugh Knox, \$\% West Alabama street.

\$5,000 to loan in amounts to suit at 6 per cent interest on city property and adja-cent property. No delay. Fitzhugh Knoz, Fj. West Alabama street.

BUSINESS CHANC SEND FOR LITTLE BOOK "hw to Speciate Successfully in Wheal and Stock Market;" mailed free. Company, Right building, bing, ill.

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want a good trade? \$10,000 invoice, new,
clean stock of hardware, cutley, etc., to
trade or exchange; will take one-third
cash, balance in good, clear real estats
and notes; can put in with hardware come
staple groceries and provisions, which are
as good as cash; stock open for inspection by business men who mean business.
Address P. O. Box 100, Chattanooga Tenn. BUSINESS CHANCE—Elegant new residence on north side \$15,000, will take part in good renting property, 15,00; can run four years. Several hotels. Spleadid farms

bargains). H. H. Jackson & Co., 41 N. Broad. FOR SALE-State rights, nerly patented household article, a great seler. Call at Hotel Marion. Ask for Mr. Short. No letters.

and timbe

\$100 TO \$1,500 to invest in a permanent business in or out of the cit. Address Single, this office. WILL SELL MY Cretors peant and pop-corn machine to any one wating 2,500 per year, at net factury prices articulars at 178½ Peachtree street. E. B. Fresh FOR \$300 a capable young busines man can buy half interest in brokerage business, established in Atlanta; will pa; \$2,000 annually. Address, with rferences, for three days, Phoenix, care Contitution. FOR SALE—Fine saloon, doing god bus-iness; central location. For perticulars address P. O. Box 508, Atlanta, G.

FOR SALE—Half interest in hotel tasiness; house furnished throughout an doing good business. For particulars apply at 123 South Loyd street. SPECULATION—We offer special facilities to operators, large or smal, for trading on margins in stocks, grains or provisions. Market letter published weekly; orders received on 1 per cant margins. Our book, "Speculation or Hew to Trade," mailed free. C. F. Van Winkle & Co., 236 LaSalle street, Chicago. Mention this paper.

FOR SALE—In thriving city of 13,000 population, a first-class drug store; oldest established in city. The finest bargain ever offered for a permanent paying business. Address K., this office. janis un wed Address K., this office. jants sun well
THE ENTIRE STOCK of the Colwell Mig.
Co., 79 and & Peachtree st., consisting of
house furnishing goods, stoves and
ranges, thin shop, etc., will be sold on
March 9th by sealed bids; good business
for somebody; call and look at stock and
place your bid.

FOR SALE—The entire stock of Colwell
Mig. Co., 79 and 81 Peachtree st., consisting of house furnishing goods, stoves
and ranges, and a complete tin shop; will
be sold on March 9th by sealed bids.
Good business for some enterprising man;
call and examine stock and place your
bid. BEND FOR LITTLE BOOK, "How to Speculate Successfully in Wheat and Suck Market;" mailed free. Comstock, Hugher Company, Rialto building, Chicago, june 3-52t, sun.

#### FOR RENT

By John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, 48 North Broad.

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Other Small Ads on



ed, is, according to its n nineteenth century press, presented in of enthusiasm. Th This Miss Veronica begins ing desperately with a cavali accustomed to flirting sight, except his wife. Se we with a man in Africa. cavalry officer is disco

on she moralizes:

"And he does not even low least bit in the world; if he diless strangely—more disposed But it is not love, and what Garry! forgive me (Gan in Africa). What plea ords, when I neithe him? Excitement, ron This hateful physical nature d undermines our spiritua be forever slaves to it, or of effete materia The above is an expurgate soliloquy. "Effete materials as a familiar ring about i with deadly effect. Th kindly retires from the sce proves her true nature by no der housemald through a der Then, conscie rtainly within the bou that she loves him still. (B renthesis, the girl friend's na also quite natural). Well, the starts home as soon as he staking nains to make a taking pains to make a will, ns to Vera before land. He gets as far as Ma there telegraphs Vera that She hastens to his side, and time to marry him. The England, and writes a startles literary circles; str build a woman's college; an us just on the eve of man young man, with her ideas still vague, and her propen quize unabated.

quize unabated.

It is about the latest rul crossed the water, and it be hoped that its stain will same rapidity that has che meteoric course of its imme pleton's Town and C

W. Clark Russell always sting story, but he has ck of the Grosvenor.' but one plot, and he used Grosvenor" to better adva has ever used it since. It i and simply stated, c charming young lady to narrying a first lieutens

His latest story, "The Good is no exception to the rule, the descriptions of storm another page, a good hour's be extracted from it. This one is the captain's sterent takes her on a cruis ulterior purposes. He intenfederates meet him in mid-d with a story of shipwreck. on board the Mohock, seize conveying nearly a nerica, imprison the ughter, and set the pe ren island. The daughter stepfather's plot, but d

The captain desired her proceed to the captain desired her proceed to the process and a pecting his complicity in car. The ship is captured by a of-war, after an exciting of are made prisoners, and a command of a young lie charge of the Mohock. The command of a young lie charge of the Mohock. The suicide and secrets himsel Here two heavy sea chest and kill him. The lieutena lightning, and the girl nurilite. He marries her durin of absence, but soon dies. of absence, but soon dies of the stroke.

The story lacks in the ron istic of some of the earlie sell's sea tales, and is not usual standard.

For sale by J. F. Lester.

Whether "The Melanch Allard" is really a diary edited by Garnet Smith, s merely the author's is merely the author's me it is a question. It is sur utmost philosophic expres bound down by ties, of ea a small legacy has given a from sorrow. The book obscure, and it would to amount of study to reach it. It may be said of the was once said of an emin he is a vigorous compiler thoughts. The names and metaphysicians, anoie thoughts. The names and metaphysicians, ancie clip from his tongue as s rhymes. Bill Nye once m mark that the way to knowledge and make an amart person was to jet

knowledge and make an amart person was to jer the conversation in line that you knew, and the your chance to epout.

Mr. Nye's was sage, and from the fact that it we some centuries before Mr. by one Don Miguel Cerva some very sage advice on by one Don Miguel Cerva some very sage advice on introduction to a stor Quixote," with which he terity. Mr. Smith has it in his diary of Mr. Alls on thick about Kant, an short about every name "Monarch Thought's Dos whether there is enough extend that binds togethe question which the individucide. Some of it looks (Macmillan & Co. Fo Lester.)

"Man and the Bible," in son, by Rev. William V fust from the press of tilshing house, of Atlanti not intended to meet and guments of scientific as a simple and pointedly to Christiamity against all modern investigation and demonstration of the ha and the Bible. The chast the book is its simpliciarmentness of purpose. statements in regard to prophecy which might er but as this is a field in

opinion must be allowed considerable latitude, it does not mar the logical argument of the author in reaching his conclusions. Analogy is the only thread of argument that can span the chasm between faith and logic, and hence a book of this character, however able, is rarely convincing to the skeptio. When one side of an argument starts with a premise founded on faith, which the other side will not admit is sufficient ground for belief, it is not likely that any common conclusion will be reached. But Mr. Brimm's work will go far to strengthen the faith of those who already admit his premises, and is well deserving of that careful reading which both the theme and its treatment bespeak for it.

(Franklin Publishing House.)

"Dust and Laurels," by Mary L. Pen-"Dust and Laurels," by Mary L. Pendered, is, according to its author, a study in nineteenth century womanhood. The novel is heraided by the comments of the English press, presented in fragmentary idebits of enthusiasm. The heroine is, of course, named Vera. They always are in this sort of novels. She is supposed to be a study, both to herself and to her friends. This Miss Veronica begins things by flirting desperately with a cavalry officer, who is accustomed to flirting with everything in sight, except his wife. She is already in love with a man in Africa. Her affairs with the cavalry officer is discovered, whereupthe cavalry officer is discovered, whereup-

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"And he does not even love me—not the least tit in the world; if he did, I might feel less strangely—more disposed to pity him. But it is not love, and what is it? O, Gar-But it is not love, and what is 1. O, dar-ry, Garry! forgive me (Garry is the y-ung-man in Africa). What pleasure in his flat-tering words, when I neither love nor re-spect him? Excitement, romaloe, and the human contact that feeds a flame in one! This hateful physical nature that underlies and undermines our spiritual force, are we to be forever slaves to it, or is this the last materialism?" gruggle of effete materialism?"

The above is an expurgated edition of her

The above is an expurgated entuon of her solloquy. "Effete materialism" is good. It has a familiar ring about it, and one can imagine how a young girl like Vera could use it with deadly effect. The brave officer kindly retires from the scene, and Vera proves her true nature by nursing the under housemaid through a deadly attack of the courseless. Then, conscience smitten, she proves her true nature by nursing the under housemaid through a deadly attack of measels. Then, conscience smitten, she breaks up her engagement with the young man in Africa. Her best friend writes to the young man that Vera is "morbid," which is certainly within the bounds of truth, and that she loves him still. (By way of parathesis, the girl friend's name is Sylvia; also quite natural). Well, the young man tests those as soon as he gets the letter. also quite natural). Well, the young man trarts home as soon as he gets the letter, taking pains to make a will, leaving all his possessions to Vera before sailing for Eng-mend. He gets as far as Madeira, and from there telegraphs Vera that he is dying. She hastens to his side, and gets there just See hastens to marry him. Then she returns to England, and writes a novel, which startles literary circles; starts a fund to build a woman's college; and finally leaves us just on the eve of marrying another young man, with her ideas on "cosmos" young man, with her ideas on "cosmos" still vague, and her propensity to solilo-

quize unabated.
It is about the latest rubbish that has crossed the water, and it is sincerely to be hoped that its stain will wane with the me rapidity that has characterized the eteoric course of its immediate predeces-

(Appleton's Town and Country library. For sale by J. F. Lester; 50 cents).

W. Clark Russell always writes an intresting story, but he has never in any sub-sequent efforts quite come up to "The Wreck of the Grosvenor." In fact, he has but one plot, and he used that in "The Grosvenor" to better advantage than he has ever used it since. It is a very simple plot, and simply stated, consists in serving a charming young lady to sea, where she suffers all the adventure that storm and shipweek can bring, and always ends by marrying a first lieutenant or gentleman sailor.

His latest story, "The Good Ship Mohock," His latest story, "The Good Ship Mohock," is no exception to the rule, but by skipping the descriptions of storm and calm on every other page, a good hour's enjoyment can be extracted from it. This time the fair one is the captain's stepdaughter. The captain takes her on a cruise with him for ulterior purposes. He intends having confederates meet him in raid-ocean in a boat, with a story of shipwreck. They are taken on board the Mohock, seize the ship, which it conveying nearly a fi00,000 in gold to is conveying nearly a £100,000 in gold to America, imprison the captain and his daughter, and set the passengers on a bar-ren island. The daughter sees through her stepfather's plot, but does not solve it thoroughly until the passengers are gone. The captain desired her presence so as to keep the passengers and crew from sus-pecting his complicity in case of capture. The ship is captured by an English man-

of war, after an exciting chase. The crew are made prisoners, and a prize crew, in command of a young lieutenant, put in charge of the Mohock. The captain feigns suicide and secrets himself in the hold. suicide and secrets himself in the hou-here two heavy sea chests fall on him and kill him. The lieutenant is struck by lightning, and the girl nurses him back to life. He marries her during his first leave of absence, but soon dies from the effects of the strates.

The story lacks in the romance characteristic of some of the earlier of Mr. Russell's sea tales, and is not well up to his usual standard.

(Town and Country Library, Appleton's. For sale by J. F. Lester.)

Whether "The Melancholy of Stephen Allard" is really a diary of a dying man, edited by Garnet Smith, or whether this is merely the author's method of putting it is a question. It is supposed to be the utmost philosophic expression of a soul bound down by ties, of earthliness, which a small legacy has given a short surcease bound down by ties, of earthfiness, which a small legacy has given a short surcease from sorrow. The book is uncommonly obscure, and it would take no small amount of study to reach the bottom of it, It may be said of the author, as it was once said of an eminent divine, that he is a vigorous compiler of other men's thoughts. The names of philosophers, and metaphysicians, ancient and modern, clip from his tongue as gilbly as nursery rhymes. Bill Nye once made the sage reclip from his tongue as gibbly as nursery rhymes. Bill Nye once made the sage remark that the way to show off one's knowledge and make an impression as a smart person was to jerk the thread of the conversation in line with something that you knew, and then grasp your your chance to spout. This remark of Mr. Nye's was sage, and loses no force from the fact that it was better stated some centuries before Mr. Nye was born by one Don Miguel Cervantes, who gives some very sage advice on this fine in his latroduction to a story called "Don Quixote," with which he enriched all posterity. Mr. Smith has it all his own way in his diary of Mr. Allard, and lays it on thick about Kant, and Hegel, and in short about every rearest known in the on thick about Kant, and Hegei, and in short about every name known in the Monarch Thought's Dominion." As to Whether there is enough originality in the cement that binds together the ideas is a question which the individual reader must decide. Some of it looks promising. (Macmillan & Co. For Sale by J. F. Lester.)

"Man and the Bible," in the light of rea.
Son by Rev. William Waldo Brimm, is
just from the press of the Franklin Publishing house of Atlanta. The book is Just from the press of the Frankin . The book is lishing house, of Atlanta. The book is not intended to meet and refute all the arguments of scientific agnosticism, but is a simple and pointedly told argument for Christimity against all the assaults of modern investigation and discovery, and a demonstration of the harmony of science and the Bible. The characteristic trait of the book is its simplicity of style and earnestness of purpose. There are some statements in regard to the fulfillment of prophecy which might excite controversy. vote and why they believed they should not. The said: "Women have

woman electioneering."
"I want suffrage because I'd like to see

women policemen."
"I just don't think women ought to

vote."
"I've got along so far without voting and I guess I can make out a little while longer."
"I think they ought to vote because they ought to have the right to do everything a man does."
"I want to wate that

"I want to vote just because my hus-band drinks." Maybe you don't know that Ted Sullivan

Maybe you don't know that Ted Sullivan is a playwright. He has tried his versatile genius alternately on the diamond and in the dramatic field. I heard him advising a young playwright last week.

"You want to get a corking title; watch out for that. Make it strong. You want to get in poetry or tragedy in it. Say, 'Frozen Orange Blossoms' is good. That rings in the poetry. 'The Bloody Vow' is my favorite. You want to have your programmes dipped in blood or printed in red link. And say, if you give your play a run through Texas or on the Bowery, you want to kill no less than eight men. Never kill a man in the first act. After that you can get rid of 'em in bunches of three. Always shoot a man or kill him with a sword. Be careful about the sort of sword you use. Never poison a man, 'cause people expect him to swell up. Select your villain with care. Get a tall, big man with flerce black eyes, bushy black "The Annals of a Quiet Valley in the Wordsworth Country," by a country par. son, is a charming glimpse into the old country life of England, before the days of the steam car or siage. The little volume is beautifully bound, printed and illustrated and charmingly written. Of course it will be of more interest to English than to American readers, but its genial simplicity, and interest should be speak friends for it everywhere. It almost makes us wish that the times had never changed, and that people nowadays might dream away their lives in corners of the world without the wear and tear of modern progress. big man with flerce black eyes, bushy black

eyebrows and little eyes.
"My best play was 'Uncle Tom's Cabin."
I martyrized it for Texas audiences. It
was a big hit. He was making money 'till one ofth e bloodhounds got stuck on himself and quit the company; he got too much

applause.
"Another good piece of mine is the 'Crushed Cigarette,' and I've just finished 'Hamlet Without The Ghost,' which was orignially written for Scott Thornton. In giving a reading of your play always In giving a reading of your play always chloroform the reader. On first nights always lock the doors when you get the audience inside. Then get to work, Be careful about the killing. Have it done nice. Get smooth people to do it for you. And say, be careful about titles. A play without a good title always gets a frost."

"The Lounger" in The Critic has this to say of Mr. Oscar Wilde's new play:

"An Ideal Husband' seems to be in the author's usual manner—little action and much epigram. Its plot, according to the London critics, is childish and antiquated; but the whole, 'with the sait of Mr. Wilde's impertinence,' wins acceptance, If the lines I have seen quoted are samples of Mr. Wilde's wit, his brain needs refreshing. 'High intellectual pleasures make girls' noses large,' 'Only dull people are brilliant at breakfast,' 'All reasons are absurd,' and so on. It seems to me that a very little of this sort of writing is a good deal too much."

The eminent London firm of Smith, El-The real paper ball will occur on Valentine's Day. The public may as well take notice. The lady journalists are afield. The eminent London firm of Smith, Elder & Co. has been publishing some notes on amusing blunders made by customers in ordering books. One person asked for a copy of the "Hawarden Horace." by the funny title of "Hard on Horace." Another called for "The Crockit Minister," by Stickett; and a third demanded a copy of "Sheep that Pass in the Night." They are treasuring up scoops and special articles galore. They are all a-flutter and there's no discounting the fact that they are going to get out a paper that will be worth while. It is the topic among the worth while. It is the topic saining the ladies, I have been asked twenty-four times within the past week:
"How do you get news?"
The staff is representative of much of the intellectual brilliance of the fairer

half of Atlanta's society. The editorials, the telegraph headings, the bright column of gossip and the cheerful undertakers' and coroner's reports are being awaited with anxiety.

Charles Egbert Craddock's new book will soon be published by Harper & Bros. It is @lled "The Phantoms of the Footbridge," and will contain besides the story that gives it its name, "His Day in Court," "Way Down in Lonesome Cove," "The Moonshiners at Hoho-Hebee Falls" and "The Riddle of the Rocks." A novel to be published by the same firm is "A Farmhouse Cobweb," by Emory J. Haynes, a story of rural life in New England about A great many good people will be sadly shocked when the read the announcement that the able Scottish minister and writer, S. R. Crockett, stated in his pulpit the other Sunday morning that he was going

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALL

SKIRT DANCE AT HOME.

Quite Proper in Good Society in

London correspondence San Francisco Argonaut: Time was, and not so very long ago, either, when the usual evening's amusement at an English country house consisted of music. Now "music," in the British acceptation of the term, especially as it is employed at a country house when there is a house party in residence, has a meaning of its own. It does not really mean music in its true sense as a science of harmonic sounds. Generally speaking, neither science nor harmony cuts any figneither science nor harmony cuts any figure or has any place. Every Englishman and Englishwoman plays or sings—gener-ally both. At all events, those who comally both. At all events, those who commonly form the house parties at country houses during winter do. Most of them play—chiefly the fiddle or 'cello in these days—but all of them sing. It does not in the least signify whether they have any voice or not, they sing, all the same. At any rate, they used to. As soon as the gentlemen joined the ladies in the drawing room after dinner, almost immediately the lady of the house was heard to remark: "Shan't we have some music?" This was addressed to no one in particular, but every one who played or sang took it as a addressed to no one in particular, our every one who played or sang took it as a personal request. Every one who has stayed at an English country house knows what follows when the lady of the house says this. O, the banging and fumbling on the planoforte, the scrapings and gratings of the violins, and the varied series or vocal sounds! But, as I say, this is what used to be.

Certainly, when I came into the drawing room with the other men after dinner the room with the other men after unner the last night of my visit at Sternfold Park, I thought it was but a question of time when I should hear Lady Torrington ask the time-honored question, "Shan't we have some music?" But not a bit of it. We some music?" But not a bit of it. We were to have some music, it is true, for there was the grand pianoforte standing open, but not the sort of music one was wont to hear. We had been seated about five minutes and I was beginning to hope we were to be let off, when I heard Lady Torrington say, "Now, Lady Margaret, won't you show us one of your pretty dances?" It took me a few seconds to comprehend what was intended, but when I heard Lady Margaret answer. "Certainly, prehend what was intended, but when I heard Lady Margaret answer. "Certainly, with pleasure, if some one will play for me," and she rose and walked to the center of the room, and there stood waiting. It suddenly dawned upon me that we were to be treated to a skirt dance. Indeed, a young lady to whom I had been talking at the moment exclaimed:

"How awfully jolly! Have you ever seen her?"

I regretfully answered I had not.
"Fancy! Then you have a treat in store for you."

Lady Margaret is the daughter of one of Lady Margaret is the daughter of one of the oldest earls in the peerage. A handsome girl, tall and straight, with a perfect figure and softly rounded arms and bust. In short, the sort of looking girl you would think a sculptor might well choose for a model. She could not have been over twenty, and innocence seemed to slumber in the pure depths of her dark violet eyes. When I looked again another young lady had seated herself at the piano and began to play. The opening bars were of a soft, dreamy sort of an air, slow and faint. Al-

dreamy sort of an air, slow and faint. Aldreamy sort of an air, show and taint. Already Lady Margaret had begun to dance. So slowly, however, as if with a sort of sliding, skating motion that you could not discover the point even of a foot beneath her long black slik skirt, which reached to the floor in front

and trailed behind in a train. Gradually her movements quickened, as the music did, her body swayed gently from side to side, her arms in graceful motion describing varied lines of beauty in timeful measure withal. First her finger tips met above her head and then daymed the state where head and then dropped to her sides, where they deftly gathered her skirts upwards, displaying her small patent leather pumpa and black silk stockings just above the in-step. Then the frill of a lace bordered petstep. Then the frin of a lace bordered per-ticoat came into view. This in turn was gradually—almost imperceptibly—raised, to give freer play to her lower limbs, which were now indulging in a "series of little pointed kicks. All the time the girl was dancing a sort of sliding waltz step—when she was not kicking. Her pace quickened each second, the kicks became more frequent and higher from the floor. By this time the front of her petticoat had been lifted half way to her knees, the back breadths still trailing behind and making a white background for the black silk hostery whose every movement was thus delery, whose every movement was thus de-picted in striking relief. An inch or two higher stole the petticoat in front, the black legs gyrated and kicked and pirouetted, while the people held their breath. You had hardly time to wonder what was coming next, when there was an upward kick, quick as the lightning's flash, which must have stopped five feet in the perpendicular, and left a dim impression of two lines of de-scending drapery, which as quickly became horizontal again.

In an instant the vision was go music had stopped and Ledy Margaret, her skirts again dropped to their wonted posi-tion, was courtesying her acknowledgments to the applause which greeted her on all

"Bravo!" "Capital!" "Awful jolly!" shouted the men, with an occasional "encore!" while the women smiled and clapped their

hands.

"How very clever of you, my dear," croaked an old lady as Lady Margaret came toward her. "You're as good as Taglione or El Cerito, and I've seen both, I can tell you."
"Thanks, awfully," panted Lady Marga-ret. "Mme. Verdier, my teacher, says I'm

not bad." "Bad, my dear? Why, it's quite wonderful how you manage with all those petticoats. Taglione and Cerito, you know, didn't have any." "How very shocking!" exclaimed Lady Margaret.

all confess to having felt a good deal of disguest for this old lady at first, but it was plain that she was only indulging in a bit of quiet sarcasm.

After that there were two more skirt dances by two other girls. But while the display of limbs and underclothing (which latter appears to be the chief point of these dances) was quite as ample, they fell rather flat after Lady Margaret. "Yes, both of my girls dance," the mother of one of these other young ladies said to

me.
"Then you really approve of it?" I asked.
"Why not? It won't do to be overparticular in these tays. Girls have to go with the times if they want to marry

LADIES CHOCOLATE MATCH Ladies and gentlemen please call and



to study the suffragist as she is during the past week. It is really a great relief to find that she doesn't go about in Lock boots and masculine garments, propelled by a battery of mind 5,000 volts strong. The suffrage type differs from this preconceived notion appreciably. Put the average delegate in a home among a lot of children and other domestic surroundings, | where there was no hint of platform appeals for suffrage, and you would not be strikingly impressed with the characteristics that are popularily supposed to call attention to the suffragist wherever she goes, Strong mind is a suffrage characteristic, however. I found that out right away. They talk out in meeting. They don't spare men. Man is the subject of three-fourths of what is said, and after listening to them for an hour the other afternoon, I begun to feel ashamed that I

(Franklin Publishing House.)

"The Annals of a Quiet Valley in the

ern progress.
(Macmillan & Co. For Sale by J. F.

Literary Notes.

The eminent London firm of Smith, El-

a story of rural life in New England about

the period of the civil war.

NEWTON CRAIG.

all-usurping sex. There are some gifted man-handlers in the body, and the way they take up a poor expose his impudent usurnation and twirl him about, stripped bare of every moral vestment, is a caution.

Last week developed the progressive announcement that hereafter we are to be run by electricity alone.

The subtle force of the stately Chattahoochee is to be gathered in hand by sci. ence, wired to Atlanta in powerful currents and hitched to everything that needs running. Electricity will be cheap and there is a remole possibility that in some way it will become the motive force of hacks, messengers, blcycles and cumbersome drays. The juice will be so plentiful as to be easily within the reach of the poorest family. No family, no matter how oor, need be without a regular supply of electricity. It can be used for domestic purposes, and it may be a good idea for it to supply the corrective influence in schools. So many volts for certain offenses. It might be used to advantage in families for the same purpose. There'll be absolutely no excuse for darkness anywhere. the regime of electricity is inaugurated there ought to be a penalty for every man who allowed darkness to nestle on

man who showed unraries to head of his property.

Seriously, however, this is the greatest enterprise that has been started for At lanta in a very great while and means much for the city.

It is a genuine delight to hear that the insurance men have decided not re-build the old capitol.

Last week will have a place in history for a long time because it witnessed the passing away of Ward McAllister. passing away of Ward McAllister.

Already, no doubt several thousand thoughtless people in various parts of this universe have said "good riddance!" No such thing. Ward McAllister filled a distinct place in America. He supplied a positive force to the social organism, and was in many respects a remarkable man, He was a man of character. He had the strength to be himself. He was individual. He was independent. He was respectable. He let other people alone. He minded He was independent. He was respectable. He let other people alone. He minded Ward McAllister's Dusiness. He hit back when a man tried to mind it for him. He followed a social ideal consistently. If he was a fool he was a consistent fool. He spent a great deal of money, but he had a great time and didn't die poor. He was the butt of common sport and newspapers and individuals speak slightingly of him, but from what I have read of his writings and what I have read about him, I had a decided respect for the man.

The Chicago Tribune has been making excursions into the field of experimental journalism the past week. It interviewed a lot of prominent men on a great variety of subjects by wire, and then offered a subjects by wire, and then offered as or subjects by wire, and their othered a series of prizes to the school boys of the town to turn reporters and get up breezy news for the paper, the prizes to go to the youngsters who furnished the best stories. It was a taking novelty.

I heard a number of women give their reasons why they believed women should

to leave the pulpit for literature—to write fiction. He did right. He has written several successful pieces of fiction. He has a great gift for writing. In that field he can wield a wider, stronger influence than in his pulpit.

Mr. Crockett is a creator of art. Great

art is akin to divinity. One excellent piece of art is the essence of a great many sermons. It is the revelation of life. It elevates men and develops their higher natures. It has all the charm of fine music; all the grandeur of sublimity; all the beauty of life. A work of fiction such as an artist like Crockett writes is to be weighed and judged not for the plot of the story it tells, not for the trick of style nor for the fineness of its rhetoric, but for the art in the completed whole.

Crockett proved himself the intelligent and appreciative artist when he left the pulpit for literary pursuits. His gifts lie in the literary path. He will do better there.

One of the interesting women of the suffrage convention is Miss Mary Francis, a gifted young newspaper woman of New York. She tells of her work in the news-paper field in an interesting way.
"I always had a fatal habit of scrib-bling," she said. "A country editor pub-lished an able treatise of mine, written at the mature age of fourteen.

The treatise, however, is happily lost to the world, but my life was, nevertheless, more or less influenced by said publications. I wrote for agricultural papers and country publications for three years, but was never paid. After teaching in several schools in the suburbs of Cincinnati I resigned an excellent position in one of the best schools in Hamilton county at Easter, in 1890 having written all that winter for The Cincinnati Enquirer, reporting society events, which gave me my foothold. I got my eyes open as to the value of 'rews,' 'good stuff,' quick work and editorial dis-cipline-not that I would willingly go through any of it again. After three years of experience on The Enquirer, I resigned and transferred my valuable time to The Times-Star. The social de-

partment being given to me under com-plete editorial control, I was salaried at a good figure and my night work was now changed into day work, so that on the whole I reformed considerably and became a fairly respectable member of society.

Pleasant relations on The Times-Star

continued until I thought the time for my long-cherished ambition of being a special New York correspondent was ripe. I laid my ideas before the proprietor of the paper and the managing editor and received a cordial support. On the evening preceding my departure for New York, Sep preceding my departure for New York, September 30th, the editorial staff of The Times-Star did me the honor to give me a farewell dinner at the Grand hotel, at which only the staff, myself and my sister were present. I have also at sundry times and in divers manners written for The Chicago Inter-Ocean, The Detroit Free Press and other publications and have the honor to be the first woman correspondent sent to New York by Cincinnati papers. sent to New York by Cincinnati papers sent to New York by Chamman papers, having previously been special correspondent for The Times-Star at the world's fair. On the question of the equal suffrage I am fully convinced, being converted to it in the past three years by my own experience in my business life. I am satisfied of the justice of the idea and advocate the extraplon of it slows the lives of the extension of it along the lines of education and broad general principles."

There should be a Japanese craze now by all means. It would be very timely and would afford the ladies such a fine opportunity for collecting pretty and artistic things. I hope to see the craze inaugurated at once. The Trilby craze, the colonial craze, the Napoleon craze have none of the timeliness of the Japanese craze.

The public may ostracise Colonel Breckrine public may ostraise Colonel Breck-inridge, but it's mighty hard to hide him from the people's view. Just where there seemed to be a lull in Breckinridgiana the Kentucky colonel came bobbing up on the breast of a stormy congressional wave. Result: The papers are full of Breckin-rilige. ROBERT ADAMSON.

More cases of sick headache, biliousnes constipation can be cured in less time, wit less medicine, and for less money, by usin Carter's Little Laver Pills, than by an other means.

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IT'S SAD to lose money, but when necessity arising out of unparalleled trade conditions makes it imperative there's "no use crying" over it. We are not a bit squeamish or timid, but know how to cut prices courageously. All Winter Clothing must go at once. The time is nearly here for carpenters to begin operations, and they must have room to

Remember that the following represent fifty per cent discount fro prices that have already been recklessly reduced. It's wonderful....

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dozen Men's Handkerchiefs, some plain, some fancy borders, all nicely hemstitched, worth regularly 20c and 8c 25c, our price.....

100 dozen Coon & Co.'s 4-ply Linen Collars, comprising all the latest styles, worth 20c, our price...... IOC



150 dozen Men's Neckwear, Four-in 

dozen Men's black Hose, Hermsdorf dye, full regular made, double heel and toe, worth 25c, our IOC

A limit of 12 pairs to each customer. You may see them in our window.

dozen Men's stylish Percale Dress Shirts, including two

collars and pair of cuffs, worth \$1.25, our 75C

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Wants of Customers that

Have Been Flocking

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A Large Force have been working night

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GOODS and making

**GREAT PREPARATION** 

for This Week's BUSINESS. This Whole Stock of Fancy

Dry Goods and Notions, whether damaged

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Any merchant in this line will find it an excellent opportunity to replenish their stocks, as we can furnish them with goods at much lower prices than same can be bought in New York.





to read how cheap you can buy Clothing, but take our advice, don't buy thatkind of clothing All the recommendation anybody can want is in our guarantee that better qualities are not to behad, and lower prices for them cannot be quoted. Come here. Don't judge the bargains by the size of this invitation.

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jang-lit sun wed

The paper ball was, of course, the grand event of the week socially, and I feel that too much cannot be said of its success and if Mrs. Knowles and her capable committee, whose work went to the arrang-ing and managing of the most unique and one of the loveliest entertainments ever given in this city. There were many magnificent toilets worn, all of which are worthy of description, but the fact that it was a paper ball makes the paper costumes of more unique interest than others, and the revelation of the artistic use of paper for toilets was simply wonderful, and had the same costumes been worn at an ordinary ball they would probably have passed as China silk crepe adorned with silk flowers. Mrs. Clarence Knowles, the dignified and

charming mistress of ceremonies on the occasion, wore a beautiful toilet of pale blue tissue paper, trimmed with pink popples. Mrs. Dargan's fresh and artistic gown was of pale green tissue paper caught here and there with clusters of apple blossoms.

Mrs. Joseph Thompson was handsome in an orchid gown showing soft pink tints, the costume being particularly appropriate, as she had often been compared to that rare and fascinating flower.

Mrs. Dan Harris wore a chic and becom ing little gown of rose-colored paper. Mrs Thod Hammond was lovely in an ar tistic yellow paper gown. Mrs. Wilcox was pretty in pink crepe pa-

Mrs. Robert Collins was strikingly handsome in a white paper gown caught with

clusters of carnations. Among the toilets-pretty ball toilets-it would be hard and difficult to distinguish to the loveliest and most tasteful.

Mrs. Andrew Nicolson was pretty as Dresden China figure with her prematurely white hair piled high on her head and her black gown with its pretty Dresden Chins

slik bodice trimmed with rich lace.

Mrs. M. Rich, one of the handsomest ladies in the city, wore an elegant tollet of black satin trimmed, with point lace.

Miss Emily English was lovely and high-bred looking in a Paris tollet of pale green, the bodice caught about with 20th chiffon. the bodice caught about with roft chiffon, in which nestled here and there knots of violets.

Miss Rebie Lowe wore a chic Parisian tol-

let of pale pluk satin.

Mrs. Joseph Hirsch wore a handsome
tollet of black satin trimmed with chiffon.

Mrs. Will Inman was extremely handsome in pink satin brocade, with a plain shirt and bodice, old point lace chiffon and satin brocade.

Mrs. Carroll Payne wore a dainty toilet of yellow tissue paper trimmed with pale

Miss Joanne Clarke was exceedingly

handsome in an exquisite Paris gown.

Mrs. James Freeman was exceedingly pretty in white grenadine, the body trimmed with sable and a feather of deep Miss Louise Bigby wore an elegant

gown of white satin brocaded in silver.

Miss Hutzler, of Philadelphia, was one
of the prettiest girls in the ballroom. She
wore a dress of black satin with a bodice of pink china silk.

of pink china silk.

These are but a few of the many elegant and striking toilet, seen at this notable ball—one that will go into society history as one of the most unique and delightful ever seen here. In all its appointments it was perfect. The music, under the direction of Mr. Charles Wurm, one of the features. Dr. and Mrs. Charles D. Hurt have

issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Louise Apperson to Mr. James E. Carlton. The marriage will occur at the First Methodist church Thursday evening, the 14th at 80 clock.

The meeting of the Woman's Co-operare Club, which was to have been held tomorrow morning, has been postponed to Wednesday, February 6th, at 2:39 o'clock p. m. Important business is to be trans-acted and a large attendance is desired.

One of the most interesting events of the week was the doll social that occurred at the residence of Dr. J. M. Crawford, on Houston street, last Friday afternoon. More than two hundred dolls graced the ocdrawing rooms were crowded to overflowing by their happy little foster mothers. An interesting programme was rendered.

Miss Vame Gresham told in an interest

ing way "How Grandma Danced the Min Miss Lucile Cooledge charmed the audi-

ence with "How Robin Went a-Courting."
Misses Daisy Holliday and Bessie McMillar sang charmingly, "I Don't Want to Play in Your Yard." Miss T. H. McBride rendered with grace-

The most interesting feature of the programme was the recitation and dance by little Bessie Dobbs, a lovery little tot.

Miss Ione Clark delighted the audience with some charming most. with some charming music.

The dolls present felt much honored by the presence of two elderly lady dolls— Miss Joe Hulsey Glenn McBride, aged fortyone years, and Miss Sallie Johnston Bacon Gresham, aged thirty years. Miss Joe nuisey Glenn McBride carried home the first prize for the eldest lady present. Miss McBride is the property of Miss T. H. Bride, and Miss Gresham the property of Miss Vallie Gresham, each a heritag

Every doll present was given a hand-ome souvenir. The first prize for the pret-iest doll was awarded Miss Allie Belle Adams; second prize, Alleen Ballard. The smallest doll present also won a prize and was the property of Bertha Curtis.

While the little girls present enjoyed the

doll social, the little boys were entertained by a donkey party. The first prize was won by Crawford Head; consolation prize Zack Dobbs, Jr.

The social was given by the Busy Bee Society of the Jackson Hill Baptist church,

under the management of Mrs. Zack Dobbi and a large sum was realized.

On last Tuesday evening a very delightful musical was given by Miss Clio Prather and three of her pupils, assisted by Mrs. O'Brien and Mr. Herbert stiff.
Mr. Stiff's magnificent voice was never before heard to such fine advantage as in that stately song, "King Death," by Streetzski, Mr. Louis Bettman, accompanied

letzski. Mr. Louis Bettman ac Mr. Stiff. His firm touch and tasteful phrasing added greatly to this solo.

Mrs. O'Brien was heartily applauded.

Her songs were all of a classical nature,

Her songs were all of a classical abut her delicate and perfect taste as artist was displayed mainly in the "Indian Love Song," from "De Koven." The partic-ipants were: Miss Clio Prather, Miss Flo-rine Riohardson, Miss Pearl Peck, Mrs. O'Brien, Miss Pearl Evans, Mr. Hubert Stiff. The programme was highly inter

The following concerning the marriage of Mrs. Hillman, very well known here in At-lanta, will be read with interest. The ac-count is taken from The Montgomery Ad-

Aileen Hillman and Colonel Rob-"Mrs. Aileen Hillman and Colonel Rob-ert F. Ligon, Jr., were married yesterday morning at naif-past o o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Fartey. Not only was the hour of the ceremony uncenven-tional, but the marriage itself was decided-ly more than an ordinary event. From a social standpoint, it was probably the most important of the year. Only about a hun-dred friends were expected and fully that

number were on hand, and, notwithstanding the fact that the larger element of young men and women present had been to a german the night before and in consequence barely had a snooze, stupid dullness and that tired feeling was not in the least noticeable. The occasion, scenes and surroundings would not permit of one's indulgence of thoughts of personal feelings—all were very much absorbed in admiration of the bride and groom and the prettily appointed home of Mr. and Mrs. Farley, whose house was, only recently completed, and it is certainly fitted and furnished in a most elegant and extremely tasteful manner. The floral decorations were surpassingly beautiful and elaborate—madden hair ferns, paims, roses and carnations being arranged in artistic profusion.

"But all this was secondary notice, because the bride enjoyed a monopoly of attention, as a matter of course, and on this, her wedding morn, exquisitely gowned in a gray traveling suit, her brunette coloring more radiant than ever—she was without exaggeration an exceptionally beautiful woman. For several years Mrs. Hillman has held the merited distinction of being one of the greatest beauties and belies in all the southland, and by right of birth, cultivation, sweet disposition and a naturally oharming manner, her sway over those of her extensive circle has amounted to little less than the degree of homage shown a beloved queen by her subjects.

"Dr. Rush officiated in a manner that was sweetly impressive. Dr. Means, the brue's lather, gave his daughter away, and Hon. Tennent Lomax acted as best man for the groom, who is his bosom friend and law partner. If a man can be said to be wortay the possession of so much beauty, sweetness and amiability in feminine form, Mr. Ligon is entitled to his bride. He is a son of ex-Goverhor and Mrs. Ligon, and a gentleman of gracious and agreeable bearing, fine feeling, prominence at the bar, and altogether an exceptionally excellent man.

"The wedding guests were served with a delicious little lunch, and Mr. and Mrs.

bar, and altogether an exceptionally excelent man.

"The wedding guests were served with a delicious little lunch, and Mr. and Mrs. Farley, sister and brother of the bride, were especially charming on this occasion of inaugurating their new home with an extraordinarily interesting affair. Mr. and Mrs. Ligon left at 7 o'clock for Florida and Cuba."

Miss Helen Armantine Thomas entertain ed a very congenial party of friends Tues-day evening at a progressive euchre party in honor of the guest, Miss Christie, of England.

As a compliment to her and the guests from the post the decorations were of Eng-lish and American flags, and the English and American colors were happily intro-duced in every manner possible. The chan-delier was festooned and twined with the colors of the two countries and from be-neath was suspended two flags. The score cards were miniature English and American flags. Miss Burden won the first prize, a silver stock buckle; Miss Strong won the second, a souvenir spoon; Miss Traylor, the third, a sandal wood jewel case. Mr. Ed-mund Taylor won the gentleman's first prize; Messrs. Woodson, Graham and Norrman cut cards for the second, which was won by Mr. Graham and found to be a pair of tinted cuff buttons; the third prize was won by Mr. E. A. Speer, a silver taper stand. Miss Caro Irving won the consolation prize, a silver hat pin. Mr. Frank Ambler won the gentleman's consolation, a paper cutter. Delicious refreshments were served after the game. The ices were especially dainty and served in drums, gayly

lined with red, white and blue.

Among the invited guests were Miss Kathleen Jones, Lelia Morris, Eunice Burden, Magaret O'Hear, May Gober, Imma Strong, Katherine Rutherford, Lollie Hammond Ray, Hattie Snook, Caro Irwin, Lizzie Tray lor, Carrie Johnson, Randall, Romeyn, Me rill, Burden and Graham; Messrs. G. L. Norrman, Steward F. Woodson, Harold Lewis, Marvin Case, Richard Ellis, E. A. Speer, Robert Grasty, Charles Romeyn, Mr. Bamford Adamson, Edmund Taylor, Ormond, Judge Lumpkin, John M. Jiaton and

The cotillon at Miss McLellan's dancing class yesterday morning was a great success and was witnessed by many viitors. It was led by Mr. Irwin Dickey with Miss Mary Phillips. There were about fifteen couples and all went through the figures with perfect ease and grace.

Quite a bevy of young girls gathered on Thursday afternoon at the elegant home of Miss Lula Kingsbery, on Kimball street, to enjoy that most popular of all games progressive euchre. Miss Kingsbery, at all times a handsome, distinguished look-ing girl, looked unusually charming as she stood to receive her guests. Delicious refreshments were daintily served after the game. The prizes were won by the following young ladies: First prize a silver ha brush, Miss Idolene Edwards; second, silver satchel tag, Miss Annie Howard; consolation prize, glove buttoner, Miss Hattle Mae Mitchell. The young ladies present were Misses Annie Laurie Hill, Idolene Edwards, Katie Cox, Lella Morris, Katie McCarthy, Emmie Burden, Gail Harwood, Nellie Phillips, Carrie Johnson, Lollie Ham mond Ray, Annie Howard, Hattie Mae Mitchell, Rosalie Howell, Eva Bell, Laura Adair, Mabel Meador, Susie Wilson, Bessie Baker, Marle Romare, May Bridge, Alice May Wing.

There will be a wedding of much interest next week in Forsyth, Ga. The contracting parties are Miss Ida Thomas and Mr. John Franklin Martin. Miss Thomas is an exceedingly charming young weman. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Thomas of Forsyth. Mr. Martin is a Thomas of Forsyth. Mr. Martin is a young man of splendid qualifications. He young man of spiencial qualifications. He has been for several years connected with The Constitution. The date of the wedding is February 12th, and it will occur at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Clarence Knowles, who gave her special attention to the decoration of Concordia hall, deserves the highest praise for the exquisite arrangement of paper decorations. The combining of colors and graceations. The combining of colors and graceful effect of the spaper draperies are astonishing, considering that the entire work was done in about eight hours' time, the contract having been given to Messrs. M. Rich & Bros. Mr. Andress, their draper. and Mr. York, their decorator, com shortly before noon and completed the task

A New York Press Mexican telegram says: "Last night I met a really jolly lot of well bred people. At last I've found one of the ideal hostesses in Mrs, Marie Robinson Wright. She gave a most delightful reception in her beautiful home, which is a treasure house of tapestries, embroiderles and mementos, to General and Mrs. Guarranico. The general is superintendent of the mint of Guatemala and madame, un-der the name of Miss Beatrice Selwin, is the principal ingenue supporting Mrs. Lang-try this season. Most of the English profes-sional people in town, including Mr. and Mrs. Beerbohm Tree. Miss Hanbury, Mr. Neville, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal and a lot of wholly delightful southern people, drank punch made after the Atlanta recipe, ate salad and cracked chicken bones until what I supposed was an early hour this morning. I didn't stay late. The decorations were in old rose and olive, and the affair was one of the most successful I have ever known.

Mrs. Wright was assisted in dispensing hospitality by her beautiful daughter, and when the Comtesse de Castle Vecchio added herself to the party it really seemed as if the company could not be improved upon There is such a difference in this town be tween established facts and energetic fakes that it delights me to record their happen-ing together—I mean, of course, the facts and not the fakes."

At the home of the bride's parents Miss Tillie Zimmer and Dr. Howell B. Gwin were quietly married yesterday at 12 o'clock, in the presence of relatives and friends. The groom's father officiated, Rev.

sisting. The bride was handsomely attired in a traveling costume of chocolate tan, and carried bride roses. She entered the parlor on the arm of her sister, Mrs. Chanparlor on the arm of her sister, Mrs. Chan-ceilor. The ceremony was a very pretty one. Many handsome presents were re-ceived. The bridal party left at once for 'Chicago, and will continue their tour through Canada and the northwest, arriv-ing at San Francisco in thirty days. Mrs. McCormick, of Chicago, aunt of the groom, attended the wedding. attended the wedding.

The promoters of the Napoleon evening at Mrs. Grant's Tuesday night are stirring up increased interest every day as the en-tertainment draws near. Mrs. W. L. Peel, tertainment draws near. Mrs. W. L. Peel, of the colonial committee, is busily engaged plaming attractive features for the programme and that she has succeeded abundantly is told plainly by the programme already shaped for this novel entertainment. In addition to the general delights of the evening will be the following tableaux and representations: 1. The Sleeping Sentinel; sometimes called

"A Story without Words." 2. Napoleon and the queen of Prussia at 3. Napoleon and Marat's children.

4. Josephine and Napoleon in the garden 5. The parting. "My destiny and France demand it."

6.The divorce of the Empress Josephine.
7. The marriage of Maria Louise with 8. Last days of Napoleon. Celebrated stat-

ue of Vela.

These tableaux vivant will be accompanied by orchestra and interspersed with vivacious French songs. Mrs. James R. Turber, of Washington, Ga., is visiting Mrs. J. K. Ohl, 327 Spring street.

Miss Mary Lou Leonard left for Griffin

few days ago on a visit to Miss Addie Kin caid. Miss Hattle May Mitchell has gone on a visit to friends in Athens. She will be gone

everal days. Mrs. Alex King entertained a party of young people at whist last evening. Those present were Miss Joan Clarke, Miss Dorothy Colquitt, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Annie Walace, Miss Caroline and Lizzle Fowler, Mrs. Ned King, Mr. Victor Smith, Dr. Prioleau, of South Carolina, Mr. Albright, Mr. Colquitt Carter, Mr. Campbell King and Mr.

Mrs. Laura Miller, of Milledgeville, has returned to her home after a long visit to Atlanta, delightfully spent with Miss Elizabeth Macauley.

W. T. Cheney, of Rome, is in the city being treated by Dr. Hobbs At the Atlanta Business college Friday night a delightful recital was given by

night a delightful recital was given by Professor Shepard and his class. A select audience was present. Every selection was well received, some were rapturously ap-plauded. Professor Shepard excelled in two humorous pieces. The closing recital of the term will be given next Friday night. The

term will be given next Friday night. The programme of the last concert was:

"The Lady's Dream"—Miss Glover.

"The Crank's Dilemma"—Miss O'Laing.
"A Rustic Gentleman"—Miss Ada Lewis.
"Life Guard's Charge"—W. Laing.
"The Funny Story"—Sidney Wellhouse.
"Tragedy from Tell"—Miss Sloan.
"A Tongue Combat"—Miss Sloan.
"The Rivais"—Miss May Laing.
"The Orthodox Team"—Professor Shopard.

rd.
"Retribution"—Miss M. Laing.
"The Rivals"—Professor Shepard
"Kitchen Clock"—Miss Ada Lew
"Hunting the Mouse"—Sidney W There is to be a delighthful literary and musical entertainment at the Capitol Avenue Baptist church corner of Capitol avenue and Georgia avenue, on the evening of Friday, February 8th. Some of Atlanta's most talented people are on the programme and as the price is a nominal one, a full audience will doubtless be present. Below is the programme which will be rendered:

Programme. PART I.
lo, Overture "Wilhelm Tell"-Rossini-Solo, Overtune Mrs. McDaniel. Song-Selected-Mr. Christian. Mandolin Duett-Mr. and Miss Jackson. Song-Mrs. George Westmoreland. Original Recitation-Mr. Bealer. PART 11.

Song—Mrs. Dow.
Flute and Violin Duett, "Angels' Sene-ade"—Braga—Dr. and Mr. Crenshaw.
Song—Selected—Miss Howard. Piano Solo-Miss Garrott.

Gainesville Ga., February 2 .- (Special.)-An interesting feature in the series of en tertainments at the seminary during the year, will be the operetta, "The Last Will and Testament," by Carl Werz, to be giv-en under the direction and management of Miss Mary G. Stephenson, principal of

the vocal department, at Balley chapel, Friday evening, February 8th. The vocal students will be assisted in the representation by the leading talent of Gainesville. Full rehearsals have been in progress for the past two weeks, and as nothing of the sort has ever been given here before in the school, or in the city, it is hoped it may be a pronounced suc The leading characters of the cast

are as follows: Melinda and Abigail, widowed sisters Miss Lucy Lowrey, of Dawson, Ga., and Miss Irene Auerholdt, of Columbus, Ga. Therese, their niece—Miss Clyde Willis, of Hawkinsville, Ga.

Mary, Therese's friend—Miss Mary Mo-

Mary, Therese's Richard Mary and Donald, Montgomery, Ala.
Eugene, Therese's lover—Mr. E. T. Whelchel, Gainesville.
Jack Rivers, Melinda's old sweetheart—Mr. Charles Webb, Pensacola, Fla.
Servant—Mr. Rexie Milsten.

The plot of the opera tells the story of a young girl (Therese) who is loved by an artist (Eugene), and who loves him in return, but is prevented from marrying hi by the stinginess of the two old aunts, who will not consent to give her a dowry.

Brunswick, Ga., February 2.—(Special.)— The social world of Brunswick has been The social world of Brunswick has been discussing with many pleasant anticipations for weeks past the Napoleon ball, which was given by the women of Brunswick and Glynn county, at the Oglethorpe, last Thursday right. The ball was a magnificent success and fully met the expectations of all who attended. It was under the general management of Mrs. Alfred J. Crovatt, and was given for the purpose of alding the efforts of the women of Glynn in securing funds by which they expect to make Glynn's funds by which they expect to make Glynn funds by which they expect to make Gyim's exhibit in the woman's building of the coming Atlanta exposition a creditable one. The ball was opened by the minuet, the participants being costumed in a manner similar to those worn in the French empire during Napoleon's period. The minuet was led by Mr. C. Don Parker and Miss Mai King. The other participants were Mr. R.

during Napoleon's period. The minuet was led by Mr. C. Don Parker and Miss Mai King. The other participants were Mr. R. S French, Miss Florence King, Mr. H. F. dußignon, Miss Monroe Cargyle, Mr. Robert Wayne, Miss Monroe Cargyle, Mr. Robert Wayne, Miss De Symons, Mr. Ernest Fleming, Miss Annie Laurie Hill, Mr. Lawrence Fleming, Miss Ernestine Butts, Mr. Morrell Symons, Miss Betta McCullough, Mr. R. D. Meador, Miss Edna Penniman. The committee was composed of the following, who were enthusiastic in their endeavors to make the ball a crowning socialevent: Mrs. A. Kaiser, Mrs. Polk Stewart, Mrs. Thomas Fulier, Mrs. Bolling Whitfield, Mrs. M. Kaiser, Mrs. W. T. Glover, Mrs. E. F. Coney, Mrs. W. M. Tupper, Mrs. E. F. Coney, Mrs. W. M. Tupper, Mrs. M. Isaac, Mrs. C. G. Moore, Mrs. C. P. Goodyear, Mrs. R. L. Branham, Mrs. W. H. Devore, Mrs. B. A. White, Mrs. L. C. Bodet, Mrs. J. B. Wright, Mrs. G. W. Coates, Mrs. J. B. Wright, Mrs. Crovatt is a member from this county on the state board of managers for the woman's building. She entered into the preparations for the Napoleon ball with the intention of

bled her to surround herself with a numb of assistants who occupy prominent po-tions in Brunswick's social world.

SOCIAL LIFE IN ST. AUGUSTINE. A Round of Enjoyment in This An-

cient City. st. Augustine, Fla., February 2.—(Special.)—The Hotel Ponce de Leon is now beginning the height of its season's mark in the number of arriving tourists. Tonight in the rotunda the guests, among them Mrs. U. S. Grant, the widow of the great chieftain, a stately matron, wearing well her age, sits surrounded by admiring people, who eagerly seek the opportunity of an introduction that they may from her ilps hear something relating to her honilps hear something relating to her hon-ored husband; Mrs. Henry M. Flagler, Mrs. Deborah Shedd, of Stamford, Conn.; Mrs. Deborah Shedd, of Stamford, Conn.;
Mrs. John D. Jones, the sister of General
Floyd-Jones, United States army; Mrs.
J. V. Brown, of Williamsport, Pa.; Mrs.
L. Harrison Dulles, a youthful beauty,
who has reigned at the Ponce de Leon for
the past four years and, as a Cleveland
lass, came here at the first opening of the Moorish palace, and was won by Mr.
Dulles, a wealthy Philadelphian; Mrs. R.
Mott Laimberr, Miss E. J. Barnard, Mr.
Laimberr and the venerable Commodore
A. E. Douglass a noted antiquarian and
delver of prehistoric evidences of Florida's
formation, of New York; Miss Marion V. formation, of New York; Miss Marion V. Clark, a bright young member of Goth-am's social circle, is with Mrs. Flagler as her guest at the "Kirkside" home of 

Caterer and host:
DINNER,
Blue Point Oysters.
Green Turtle a l'Anglaise.
Consomme, Julienne Caviar on Toast. Chow Chow.

Olives. Broiled Pompano, Sauce Colbert, Broiled Sheepshead, Sauce Hollandaise Cucumbers. Potatoes au fines herbes

Smoked Beef Tongue with Spinach, Filet of Beef Larded, Lord Mayor.

reetbreads glace Piemontaise. Fried Chicken, Maryland Style, Timbale Royale au Carame Roman Punch.

Ribs of Beef.

Duck Stuffed, Apple Sauce.

Asparagus Melted Butter.

White Wax Beans.

Boiled Rice.

Macaroni au gratin.

Mashed Potatoes, Boiled New Potatoes.

Broiled Quail on Toast, Water Cresses Lettuce Salad. Macedoine Salad.

Orange Souffle Pudding, Wine Sauce.
Apricot Ple. Vienna Silces.
Lemon Meringue Ple.
Charlotte a la Russe. Jelly Moscovite.
Royal Cake.
Petit Fours.

Royal Cake.

Petit Fours.

Oranges. Bananas. Malagra Grapes.
Apples. Water Biscults. Coffee.
Roquefort, Edam and Mild Cheese.
Thursday, January 31, 1895.
To glance over the dinner bill of fare did one not know that the cost of dinner is only \$1.50, it would be supposed that fictitious rates mentioned by those not at all conversant with the facts that \$5 and upwards per day, the regular rate charged, was insufficient to cover such princely living at the Spanish-Moorieh palace.
The lunch costs \$1; breakfast same rate as dinner. The average lunch consists of: Chicken Broth, Allemande.

Sweet Pickles Gherkins. Chow Chow.

Fried Fresh Shrimp, Greenwich.

Roast Turkey, Cranberry Sauce, Chicken Croquettes a la Reine Calf's Head, Club Style, Cream Spinach, Stewed Tomatoes String Beans, Bolled Rice, Mashed Potatoes, Bolled Sweet Potatoes Indian Meal Mush,

Roast Beef. Lamb. Smoked Tongue.
Chicken. Boston Baked Beans.
Pickled Lambs' Tongues.
Pickled Pigs' Feet.
Pain de Foie Gras, Strasbourg.
Boned Turkey au Truffee.
Salmon Mayonnaise.

SALADS,
Potato. Chicken. Beet. Lobster.
Spanish Onion. Asparagus Tips.
Vinalgrette Sauce.

Custard Pudding.
Ginger Bread.
Orange Barmalade.
Orange Marmalade.
Stewed Prunes.
Oranges, Bananas. Cheese. Tea.

Personal. Carlotta and maid are registered at

A NEW FIRM.

Mr. George M. Brown and W. R. Hoyt Join Forces in the Insurance Business.

Business.

Mr. W. R. Hoyt, who has been in the grocery business so long, has associated himself with Mr. George M. Brown in the insurance line. In taking this step Mr. Hoyt does not retire from the mercantile business, but will continue his store at 90 Whitehall street as heretofore.

The firm of Brown & Hoyt will be a

name that will draw business. Both young, active and energetic men of the strictest integrity, representing the very best companies, there is no reason why their business should not be satisfactory. They have the agency of a number of the very best fire companies, and, no doubt, will secure the patronage that follows honest, legitimate work.

A SYMPHONY OF SONG.

A White House Parody.

(Verses supposed to have been written G. C. in the white house.)

(By J. S., Walhalla, S. C.)

I am shocked when my fall I survey;

This term is all wrecked with dispute,

From the near to the far off away. I can lord but the fowl and the brute.

Oh, white house! Now, where are the That I saw at the first in thy place?

Here I dwell in the midst of alarms, And helpless, dread others to face.

I am out of fond sympathy's reach, And am viewed as a crank by all lands, Never get solid praise in a speech, From the "congress I have The creatures that roam in her halls My plight with indifference see, They are so much addicted to squalls, Their fooling is shocking to me.

Democracy, boon of the free,
Thy honors no more I can share,
Since the gold-decked Delilah caught me,
Embraced me, and clipped off my hair.
Thy grand party divided I see, While republicans laugh and grow fat, And the populists rally in glee. And I wonder now, "where am I at?"

The new tariff-that Gorman-Brice sin. By a compromise on us now flung, Makes the customs through spigots con While our gold rushes out at the bung.

Europeans quit buying our beef,
Yet our debts we must pay them in gold,
And the man that I long to behold. I have stubbornly blundered along,

And followed the bent of my will, Now, to keep me from going still wrong, I am courting the help of Dave Hill! Perler wisely stopped at enough, And the panicky Frenchman resigned, For troubles less galling and rough, Than those that here harass my mind.

Oh Crusoe! I envy thy lot, In thy solitude so far away, 4 Where the wild beasts molested thee not, And a cabin protected thy stay. "Oh, had I the wings of a dove!" I would hie me away from this den.
And in a wide solitude rove,
Forgetting the white house and men.

Is There No Hope for Me? In all this land of God's sunlight, is there no beam for me?

Is there no hand to lift the vell and bid the shadows flee? Must I go stumbling, stumbling on—no hope —with naught to stay
The creeping gloom, that 'round me hangs, where love's dear smile should play?

In all this land of God's own songs, is there no chord for me?

Is there no chime to charm my soul with sweetest melody? Shall silence grim, its sentence write, and

bid the music leave
Its harps unstrung, and bid my soul o'er
dead hope's ashes grieve? In all this land of God's own love, where hands so strong, so brave, Should be outstretched, in eager hope, some

weaker one to save—

Is there no arm to lift me up-renew the Is there no arm weary heart,
To bid despairing eyes look up, to where
the storm clouds part?
—EDWARD N. WOOD.

"Songs of the Soil." (To the Author of Them, F. L. Stanton.) "Songs of the Soil!" Ah, soft, melodious

lays, Yet clear and sweet as birds' notes heard in June! Ye ring with love, and set my heart atune With simple melodies of bygone days.

"Songs of the Soil!" From duty stern and grim
I turn fo you, well knowing I shall find
In you sweet balm for all life's cuts un

For ye are parts of nature's mighty hymn! Rich blessings on the head of him whose skill And genius, from great nature's pulsing

breast,
Have plucked you forth and in soft language drest Your beauteous charms of forest, field and -FRANK T. CRAMPTON. Chicago, Ill.

The wind is abroad in the trees, tonight. The clouds hang heavy and low; But few stars show their struggling light, The others are drowned, I know.

saw the face of the dead moon floa Where parted the billows of cloud, A white face, set in a tangle of mist, Above a dripping shroud.

How the wind wails on through the stormy How it tortures the writhing trees, as it sings a dirge for the pale, dead moon Drowned deep under murky seas.

"A Good Pair." John B. Willis and Charles Gropewin, the two old cronies, at the Grand opera house tomorrow matinee and night.

-AGNES MORGAN.

We offer a prize of \$50 cash for the best idea for a souvenir for the coming exposi-tion. We wish something new in our line and inexpensive, like the souvenir spoon or bangle idea. Every man, woman and child in Atlanta and the surrounding country should have a try at this. The decision is to

should have a try at this. The decision is to be made by six prominent ladies of our city. The design must not bear a name, but a separate slip accompanying it, with full name and address.

They will all be numbered and entered on a record book and the judges will not know the names of contestants until award is rendered. The design must be in by the 15th of March, when the decision will be made and the name of the successful contestant will be published in both The Constitution and Journal. Maier & Berkele, jewelers, 31 Whitehall street.

"Two Old Cronies" and Carlotta, Grand opera house, tomorrow matinee and night.

IT WAS A MISTRIAL.

The Jury in the Nanthala Case Remained Out Twenty-Four Hours.

A tired, bedraggled lot of jurors filed out of the city courtroom last night about 8 o'clock, after having deliberated over the Nentahala stock suit for twenty-seven

The suit was that of the Nantahala Mar. the suit was that of the Nantahala Mar-ble and Talc Company against J. A. Fisher. He was being sued for the non-payment of stock. He fought the suit and claimed that the company was a lottery, as he was to be permitted to draw two lots when his stock should have been paid up and that no one knew where the lots would be—they might be valuable or very worthless.

be valuable or very worthless.

The jury went out Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock and could not agree. Judge Westmoreland decided that if it was true that this was done by the company that it was a lottery, but that he would leave it to the jury to decide, as it was a matter of fact. The result was a mistrial as stated. The jurors failed to agree as to fact.

Handsome Carlotta.

Carlotta is one of the most handsome women on the American stage.—New York World, Grand opera house tomorrow matinee and night.

PROOF IS POSITIVE

THAT LYDIA E. PINKHAPA VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Is Daily Curing Backache, Dint Faintness, Irregularity, and all P. male Complaints. [SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

Intelligent women no longer doubt a value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetal Compound. It speedily relieves irresularity, suppressed or painful mensions.

tions, weakness of the stomach, indigestion, bloating, leucorrhea, womb too ble, flooding, nervous prostration, had ache, general debility, etc. Symptoms of Womb Troubles

are dizziness, faintness, extreme last tude, "don't care," and "want to be left alone" feelings, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, fatalency, melancholy, or the "blues," and backache. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegatable Compound will correct all this trouble as sure as the sun shines. That

Bearing-Down Feeling, causing pain, weight, and backache, instantly relieved and permanently cure instantly relieved and permanently curst by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in perfect harmony with the law that govern the female system, is as harmless as water. It is wonderful for Kidney Complaints in either sex. Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pille work in unison with the Compound, and are a sure cure for constipation and sicheadache. Mrs. Pinkham's Sanatre Wash is frequently found of great value for local application. Correspondence is freely solicited by the Lydia E Plater Medicine Co. Lynn Mess and the Compound of the Compound ham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass, and the strictest confidence assured. All dragists sell the Pinkham remedies. The Vegetable Compound in three form, Liquid, Pills, and Lozenges.

## A TOWN BY THE RIVE

Five Hundred Cottages to Be Breth by the Chattahooches.

OUTGROWTH OF THE ELECTRIC PLANT

The Matter Was Under Discussion To Great Enterprise.

Five hundred houses built by a syndeah composed of only a few men, will be another step in the march of improvement near the Chattahoochee river and that, to, at no distant day.

For several hours yesterday the men ! terested in this immense undertaking were consulting and making an effort to reach an agreement that would be satisfactory to all parties and result in the accomp of their object. This proposition to build at one time at

that at a short time, too, an entire town, is the direct result of the proposed build ing of the immense electric power plan by Messrs. James D. Collins and A. E. Thornton, associated with Mr. James Swann, of Inman, Swann & Co., the New York bankers and cotton exporters.

This immense plant, costing fully \$1,000,000, is to be located near where it is now proosed to erect the five hund

posed of sturdy working people.

When Messrs. Collins and Thornton gan their big deal for the erection of the electric power plant they attracted the attention of others who were ready and anxious to invest money in that section and then came the proposition to build the 500 houses and an immense cotton factors To do this the consent and the co-oper tion of several gentlemen was necessary and they met yesterday morning and he a consultation which lasted several hou without any conclusion being rea Later on in the afternoon a second meeting was held and the proposition was montuily considered, but none of the interesting

parties would give the result of that m One of the most active men in the work of developing the country near the river has been Mr. James Collins. He was buy much of yesterday on the new deal, but would give no positive information regard-ing the exact status of its affairs further than to say that the preposition had been made.

made.
"I don't know what will be done," as said, "as there has been no agreement reached as yet, and no one can tell just now how the thing will work out." The Chattahoochee Brick Company

Along with the other announcement development and improvements comes news of an enlargement of the plant of the Chattahoochee River Brick Company, the near future.

Plans for this improvement have been

drawn, and as soon as they have been adopted work will be started and the ca-pacity of the company will then be largely increased over its present output.

main & Berkele Jewelers,

WATCHES.

DIAMONDS.

JEWELBY,

81 WHITEHALL ST.

Out Glass and Sterling Silver Ware.

WE ARE UP-TO-DATE IN

DIAMONDS. SILVERWARE, NOVELTIES, WATCHES, CLOCKS,

AND ALL KINDS OF JEWELBY. STILSON-COLLINS JEWELRY CO

Gra

Sales

77 an

Stree

get a our n pare READ

now

Linings an Best Skirt Gilbert's be 25c very be Best Crinol Best 9 and 4 yards Vel Belding's

250 yards ( Let her go at

Special

55 Novelty findings and sale at \$1.98. 29 fine impo 36 beautifu Suits, worth Only \$5 for yo

100 Corsets Eve

will mo

Corset

CRUSHED Horrible Acciden

Western an THE TRAGIC Her Companion 1

At 6:30 o'clock walking in a cut lantic railroad tr Lowry, a white the rear end of th senger train and Both were has Grady hospital, o'clock. Courts There were no accident and the

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Seaboard Air-Lin

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where the accide

heard some one g shop. He paid n at first but the gr satisfied that so the shoemaker I out to investigate Stepping out of in horror. The was coated with tracks was a cri of which lay to woman was lyin side track, the mangled, suppor

A few feet from ently lifeless for thrown. It was ed in every direc was lined. veral people and Wadlow call Between them

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DOF IS POSITIVE YDIA E. PINKHAPE TABLE COMPOUND

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on with the Compound, and re for constipation and sick-Mrs. Pinkham's Sa eited by the Lydia E. Pink cited by the Lyan, Mass., and the afidence assured. All drug-

## N BY THE RI**ve**i

Cottages to Be Brected he Chattahoochee.

OF THE ELECTRIC PLANT

the Projectors of the

ed houses built by a syndicate only a few men, will be tahoochee river and that too day.

is immense undertaking were d making an effort to reach that would be satisfactory to

ort time, too, an entire town, James D. Collins and A. E. associated with Mr. James an, Swann & Co., the New and cotton exporters. se plant, costing fully \$1,000,000,

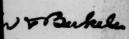
near where it is now prothe five hundred houses and suburb to Atlanta, to be comrs. Collins and Thornton be-

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James Collins. He was busy erday on the new deal, but positive information regard-status of its affairs further

ere has been no agreement et, and no one can tell just thing will work out." he other announcements

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Jewelers.

Sterling Silver Ware HITEHALL ST.

## UP-TO-DATE IN

DIAMONDS. LVERWARE, WATCHES, CLOCKS. INDS OF JEWELRY. DLLINS JEWELRY CO.

Grand Consolidation Sales until March 1st. 77 and 37 Whitehall Street.

# BASS THE LADIES' BAZAAR.

**Consolidation March** ist. 77 and 37 Whitehall Street. Goods at Give-away Prices.

Rain the past week kept us from unloading as many goods as we wanted to. We now recognize the fact that we have only four weeks left to reduce stocks sufficiently to get all the goods in our 37 Whitehall Street Store=-and at the same time make room for our new Spring Goods arriving daily. Goods must and will go. Read our prices, compare with others, and you will come to us, and us only.

### READ OUR PRICES OUR PRICES TALK READ OUR PRICES OUR PRICES TALK READ OUR PRICES. Our Prices Talk. Linings and Findings.

Best Skirt Cambric, 3 1-2c. Gilbert's best Silisias, 12 1-2c. 25c very best Linen Canvas, 15c Best Crinolines made, 8c. Best 9 and 10-inch Bones, 8c. 4 yards Velveteen Binding, roc.

Belding's 100-yards spool Silk,

250 yards Grass Cloth, just in Let her go at only 12 1-2c.

### Special.

55 Novelty Suits with linings. findings and trimmings in this

29 fine imported Novelty Suits. worth from \$25 to \$40, only \$7.50. 36 beautiful imported Novelty Suits, worth up to \$25. See them. Only \$5 for your choice.

## Corset Special.

100 Corsets only 49c.

## Domestics.

Yard-wide Sheetings, only 4c. Yard-wide Bleaching, 43-4c. Yard-wide Fruit of the Loom,

46-inch Pepperell Casing, 10c. 10-4 Pepperell Sheeting, 17 1-20. 20c A. C. A. Ticking, only 12 1-2c. 7c Indlgo Prints, 4 only 1-2c. 7c Turkey Red Prints, 4 1-3c.

#### Blankets and Flannels.

Those full size Blankets, 25c. \$6.50 California Blankets, \$2.98. \$10 California all-wool Blankets, plum, \$3.50.

\$2 extra heavy Comforts, \$1,25. \$3 Comforts, bargain, \$1.98. \$6 Eiderdown Comforts, \$3.50. 25c Red Flannel, only 15c. 25c White Flannel, only 15c. 40c Twilled red Flannel, only 25c 49c extra White Flannel, 25c.

### Corset Special.

\$1 saved you on our P. D. C. P. and Her Majesty's Corsets.

the shoemaker's bench. The crowd had in-

creased, but for a long while there was no

and the curious crowd streamed in the lit-

tle door to look upon them. Among them

was a bronzed-skinned laborer. He looked

"My God, that's Henry Courtney. I've known him all my life. We worked to-

gether today and I just left him at 4

The man was greatly grieved and sur-

prised. He could not understand how his

"Henry is married," he said. "He live

on Curran street, and has a wife and lit-

tle child there. He was always a good hus-

Soon afterwards the woman was recogniz-

ed as Lou Lowry. She was known to live

with other women of her kind at 2241/4 Ma-

rietta street, in the stairway a few doors

In the meantime the ambulance had been

elephoned for. It arrived with Dr Ward

n charge, who, after making a hasty ex-

amination of the injuries, ordered Driver

Parker to make it at full speed to the hos-

pital. In a short time the injured were

How the Accident Occurred.

It is not known with certainty by what

train the pair was struck, but all the facts

go to show that it was passenger train 401,

The train was due in Atlanta at 6:45 o'clock from Portsmouth. It arrived on

time, but for some cause was late in leav-

ing the carshed to back out to the yards.

In going out to the yards this road uses

the track of the Western and Atlantic, and

it was on this track that the killing was

done. It is the rule always to place a pi-

lot on the rear coach of a train backing

out. Pilot John Gresham usually goes out

with the 6:45 o'clock Seaboard Air-Line

train, but in his absence last night Henry

Hudson, also employed by the Western

and Atlantic road, was stationed on the

It is known that the pilot was at his post

with lantern in his hand, as he was seen

by Patrolmen Reed and Wilson at the Simp

cut. This cut is one of the darkest places

on the road. The lights from Marietta

street are shut off by the high buildings,

making it impossible to see beyond the

The train was backing out at a quick

speed, as it was behind time. Engineer

Taylor was at the throttle. Scarcely five

minutes intervened between the passing of

the train and the discovery of the bodies A bottle of corn whisky half empty was

found near the man, and the contents of a

basket, which the woman carried, were

Just how the accident happened will per-

haps never be known. That the man and

his companion were standing very close ogether is certain from the position in

Just before 9 o'clock the woman died in the operating room of the hospital. She

had never spoken or given the slightest in-

The man, who is now in a dying condition

live to tell the story. He is well known

among the laboring classes and highly re-

They Never Spoke.

dash of the pilot's lantern.

cattered over the track.

which their bodies were found.

son street crossing, not far from the fatal

n the operating room of the Grady.

of the Seaboard Air-Line.

rear of the car.

friend could be in such a place.

one who could recognize either. The blood-stained features were bathed

at the man and started back.

clock."

band."

pelow Jett's saloon.

### Dress Goods.

35c Wool Armours 12 1-2c. 35c Wool Fancies 12 1-2c. 35c Wool Black Goods 12 1-2c. 39c all Wool Flannels 15c. 70c all Wooi Serges 30.

79c all Wool Henriettas 39c. 89c all-wool Serges, 49c. \$1.25 Silk finished Henriettas, in Gloves.

black and navy, go at 59c. \$1.50 French Biarritz black 75c. \$1.50 West of England Broadcloths 75c.

\$1.50 line of new Spring Mixtures,

season opener, 89c. If these prices don't tempt you, don't you buy them.

#### Black Silks.

\$1.50 Silk back and front Satin Duchesse. See? 75c. \$2.00 Silk back and front Satin Duchesse only 98c.

\$2.50 Silk back and front Satin Duchesse, extra wide, \$1.25. \$2.00 Peau de Soie Silks, 98c.

### Cloaks.

\$25 Cloaks-now they go \$12.50. \$20.00 Capes—see them—only

\$15.00 Capes and Cloaks \$7.00. \$10.00 Capes, to close, \$5.00. \$8.00 Cloaks, "beauties," \$4.25. \$5.00 Capes, big bargain, \$2.75.

50c Cashmere Gloves 25c. \$1.50 Kid Gloves, all colors, 75c. \$2.00 Kid Gloves, all shades, 98c

#### Hosiery.

100 dozen Ladies' black Hose 5c. 35c Cashmere Hose only 10c. 30c Cashmere Hose only 15c. 25c fast black Cotton Hose roc. Silk Hosiery at your price to

#### Woolen Underwear.

75c Wool Garments now 25c. \$1.00 Wool Garments now 50c. \$1.50 Wool Garments now 75c. \$2.00 Wool Garments now 98c.

### Gents' Furnishings

141 dozen Earl & Wilson, Coon and other makes in standing and turn-down all linen Collars, all styles and sizes; only 5c, 6 to each

50 dozen full regular made Men's Socks on sale Monday between 8 and 9 o'clock at 5c, 6 pairs to each

25c Suspenders only 10c, \$1.50 Colored Shirts only 50c.

50c Men's Garters only 25c. 50c Silk Ties only 25c. \$1.00 Unlaundered Shirts 49c. \$1.50 all-wool Shirts and Drew-

ers to close 5oc. 50cextra heavy Undershirts, 25c

If you wish to make big money visit this great sale.

# Shoes Must Go.

\$2.00 Ladies' fine Dongola Buton Boots. Consolidation price 98c. \$1.50 Ladies' Dongola Shoes, 75c. \$2.50 Ladies' Dongola patent tip,

\$1.50 Children's Fine Dongola

Shoes, 75c. \$2.00 Boys' School Shoes, guaranteed, o&c. \$5.00 Ladies' Fine French Kid

Shoes, from 1 to 31/2, bargain, \$1.98. \$5.00 Men's B Calf Shoes, 98c. \$3.00 Men's Rex Calf Shoes, \$1.50. \$6.00 Men's hand-sewed Shoes,

Every pair Shoes at a great sacifice during this grand consolida-

#### Some Notions.

5 spools Belding's Twist for 5c. 2 papers Needles for 5c. 25 Envelopes for ic.

Nos. 16 and 22 all silk Ribbons o go at roc.

#### Art Goods.

25c Stamped Linens Linens, 5c. 5oc Stamped Linens, 25c. 75c Stamped Linens, 39c. .

Every price named above is a bargain. Every article in 77 and 37Whitehall Street stores must go, if some price will move them. If you can't get what you want at one of our stores try the other, and you will be certain to be suited.

Horrible Accident Last Night on the Western and Atlantic Track.

CRUSHED TO DEATH

THE TRAGIC FATE OF A WOMAN

Her Companion Was Also Badly Mangled and Is Not Expected to Live-Was Struck by the Seabcard Train.

At 6:30 o'clock yesterday evening while walking in a cut on the Western and Atlantic railroad track near Corput station, Henry Courtney, a plasterer, and Lou Lowry, a white woman, were struck by the rear end of the Seaboard Air-Line pas-

senger train and fatally injured. Both were hastily ambulanced to the Grady hospital, where the woman died at 9 o'clock. Courtney cannot live.

There were no witnesses to the tragic accident and the exact details are unknown. From the nature of the injuries and the manner in which they were found, it is sup-

posed that the fated pair were walking towards the exposition mills, and that the train backing out struck them before they had any knowledge of its approach. Both were horribly mutilated and neither regained consciousness. It was shortly after the passing of the Seaboard Air-Line train that R. H. Wad-

low, a shoemaker who does business near Corput street, just on the edge of the cut where the accident occurred, thought he heard some one groaning in the rear of his shop. He paid no attention to the noise at first but the groaning grew louder, and satisfied that something was the matter the shoemaker lit his latern and started out to investigate. Stepping out of his door he started back

in horror. The ground for yards around was coated with blood. Between the two tracks was a crimson pool, in the center woman was lying with her face to the ground. One arm was stretched across a side track, the other, which was badly mangled, supported her head which was

A few feet from the woman the apparently lifeless form of the man had been thrown. It was his groaning which attracted the shoemaker. Blood was spattered in every direction. The crossties were covered and one side of the shallow cut

Several people were passing at the time, and Wadlow called for help. Theo Davis and Tom Stephens came to his assistance. Between them they lifted the pair into the shop, where in a few minutes a large crowd gathered.

The face of the woman was mangled almost beyond recognition. Her arms were torn, her right shoulder badly lacerated and her chest mashed in. It was thought at first that she was dead, but faint breathing told that life was still lingering.

The man was injured internally. He was totally unconscious, but the deep groan-ing continued. One of his legs was ground to pieces below the knee and there were injuries of a serious kind about the Recognized by a Friend.

The man was laid out on the floor beside

Detectives Accused of Holding Back Money from the Treasury.

IN THE PAY OF PRIVATE CITIZEN

It Is Stated That They Charged Individusis for Their Services-A New batch of Accusations.

The investigation of the charges against Detectives Wright, Looney and Cason will begin tomorrow before the board of police commissioners.

The charges against the three detectives were amended yesterday by City Attorney Anderson, and in doing so he reserved the right to amend them again at any time

during the trial. The charges in the original charges are that all of the men now under supervision have been guilty of corruption in the city and withheld it from the treas-

This charge as specified says that on August 25, 1893, they received \$25 from L. H. Prouty as a fine for violating a city ordinance and that this money was not paid into the treasury until August 17th of the following year. Then, the charges say, it was paid by

W. E. Foute, station house keeper. The charges then say that this money did not appear as having been paid on the report of the recorder's court proceedings, but that a report was made to the city compremitted, when such was untrue.

Text of the Amended Charges. The charges and specifications are as The charges against Chief of Detectives

and E. M. Cason are hereby amended actionows:

"I. Said Chief of Detectives J. M. Wright and Detectives D. S. Looney and E. M. Cason are charged with having been guilty of corruption in office, in unlawfully withholding from the treasury of the city of Atlanta, money paid into their nands for the use of the city of Atlanta on or about the 23d day of August, 1833, said money having been collected from or on account of a case made against L. M. Prouty, charged with violating the city ordinance against ith violating the city ordinance

with violating the city ordinance against gaming.

"The foregoing charge is based on the following facts: L. M. Prouty, a citizen of Atlanta, having been informed that there was a charge pending, or about to be preferred against him for violating the city ordinance against gaming, sent by W. H. Barnes to police headquarters the sum of \$25.75, which money was turned over to Chief of Detectives J. M. Wright and Detective Officers D. S. Looney and E. M. Cason, or one or more of them and a receipt was given to said Barnes to carry to said Prouty for said money, which receipt was signed by said J. M. Wright, by whom direction was also sent to said Prouty to appear in court to answer the charge aforesaid and to produce the receipt when he so appeared.

"Said Prouty appeared in the recorder's court on or about the 25th day of August, 1833, and entered a plea of guilty to the charge and produced the receipt, showing that he had paid or deposited said money. One Ernest Looney, son of Detective D. S. Looney, was at that time clerk of the recorder's court and amongst his duties as such clerk was that of preparing the daily reports of the recorder for filing with the city comptroller. In making up the recorder's report for the day on which the case against said Prouty was disposed of, said Looney omitted from the recorder's report for the day on which the fact that said case had been disposed of against said Prouty did not apposed of against said Pr

cused of violating the penal laws of the state in violation of the rule of the police department, requiring them to perform detective service without fee or reward, which appears in section 875 of the city code of 1891, and in violation of their oath of office prescribed in section 885 (a) of the city code of 1891, and in violation of their duty as public officers of the city and state in the city of Atlanta, such course of misconduct having been practiced by said detectives in the years 1892, 1893 and 1894.

"The foregoing charge is based on the

and 1894.

"The foregoing charge is based on the following facts:

"The offenses against the penal laws of Georgia, known as misdemeanors, including the offenses of gaming, keeping lewd houses and many other misdemeanors being cognizable under the law both in the superior court of Fulton county and the criminal court of the city of Atlanta, said detectives made arrangement with the solicitor or other officers of the criminal court of the city of Atlanta to carry misdemeanor cases made by them to that court exclusively for trial, in consideration of which arrangement said solicitor or other officers of said court paid the said detectives for their own use out of the cost in such misdemeanor cases the sum of \$\$1 neach case where the fine was paid in money, and this course of dealing between the solicitor or other officers of said criminal court of Atlanta and the said detectives continued during a large part of the years as aforesaid.

"J.A. ANDERSON, City Attorney."

"Atlanta, Ga. February 1 1895." "The foregoing charge is based on the

"Atlanta, Ga. February 1 189

"Atlanta, Ga. February 1 1895."

A Card from Solicitor Thomas.

Editor Constitution—In the amended charges against Detectives Wright, Looney and Cason, which were published in this afternoon's papers, the charge is made that the solicitor of the criminal court or some other officer of that court had a contract with said officers to pay them \$5 for every case they brought to the city court.

While this does not impute to me any While this does not impute to me any violation of law, yet the tendency of it is to h jure me in the eyes of the public, as well as to do the officers above a great injustice.

injure me in the eyes of the public, as well as to do the officers above a great injustice. I desire to say that such a charge is unqualitiedly false. On September 24, 1934, I paid a bil which was sent to me by Captain A. B. Connolly, chief of police, for \$17.50. Mr. Looney said to me that Captain Connolly had paid out this arrount for expenses in raiding some periblers and the officers thought that I ought to pay the bill, as the money had been taken from the city treasury, and as the fines paid by said gamblers had been paid into the county and I got the benefit of it. I objected at first to paying the bill and delayed several days before I did it.

On investigation I found what Looney told me was true and that the money I paid was paid into the city treasury. I have the check now with A. B. Connolly's endorsement on the back of it. Any one can see it who desires. I had no take with Chief Connolly before I paid it. I did not know that the raid was going to be made and did not agree to pay any one a cent for miking the raid or for any expenses. The first I knew that any such expense was incurred was sometime after the same was made.

On August 20, 1894, I gaye J. M. Wright a

cuired was sometime after the same was made.
On August 20, 1894. I gave J. M. Wright a check for \$5 to use for telegraphic expenses in trying to catch one W. L. Knott, who was indicted in our court on two accusations—one for gaming and the other for keeping a gaming house. I have this check now in my possession, which is endorsed by Wright and Chief Connolly. These two amounts are all of the money that I have paid to these officers. This was no wrong on my part nor on that of the officers.

Now, I desire to say to the law-abiding

pear on the recorder's reports prepared by the said Ernest Looney either on that day or any subsequent date until the 17th day of August, 1894, and in the meantime day of August, 1894, and in the meantime convergence of the case reported to the city treasury and the case reported to the city treasury and the case reported to the city fine had been remitted, which report was fine had been remitted, which report was of atleant of said sum of \$\frac{1}{2}\$.75 so paid in by said Prouty and said sum of money so deposited with Chief of Detectives Wright and the other detective officers as aforesaid was not actually paid into the city treasury of Atlanta until August 17, 1894, when it was required to be paid by order of the board of police commissioners, and was not actually paid into the city treasury of Atlanta until August 17, 1894, when it was required to be paid by order of the board of police commissioners, and was actually paid by W. Eoute, one of the station house keepers.

2. Said Chief of Detectives J. M. Wright and Detectives D. S. Looney and E. M. Wright and the property of misconduct in office and of improperly and corruptly receiving money in order to induce them to prosecute citizens of Atlanta and other persons accused of violating the penal laws of the police department, requiring them to perform detective sorvice without fee or reward.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS AND FORECAST

The area of high barometeric pressure which was yesterday morning central west of the Mississippi river, during day moved northeastward and at nightfall was central over the lower lake regions, with a maximum pressure of 30.0 inches.

In the extreme west an area of low pressure was just making its appearance, but gave no promise of any decided change in weather conditions.

In the southern states the thermal chang-

Local Report for February 2, 1895. 

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER.

Impure water, the cause of so much ill health, is made harmless by adding a little Angostura Bitters. Manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. At all

# TOREDUCE THE PRICE

Effort to Sell the Chattanooga Southern for Less Than \$500,000.

IT WAS MADE YESTERDAY MORNING

A Report in the Case of Heath Against the Traction Company-Superintendent Williamson Called Incompetent.

Judge Newman had a busy day of it yes-

motions made and one or two argued. the Central Trust Company, of New York, made a move in th eChattanooga Southern case, and a vigorous opposition was at once

developed.

The motion was made yesterday, and it was to the effect that the upset price of the Chattanooga and Southern road, which is now in the hands of a special master for sale, bè reduced. It will be remembered that several months ago the Chattanooga Southern was order-

ed sold. The principal condition of this sale was that \$500,000 should be the upset price. The road was advertised to be sold on the 31st of last month, but when the day arrived there were no bids. The special master at once continued it until February 14th.
Yesterday morning, representing the Cen-

tral Trust Company, of New York, Judge Tompkins made a motion to reduce the up-set price and to put it to where bids could be made. Messrs. King and Spalding were present and objected to any reduction.
They represent large interests, and will
fight any attempt to reduce the minimum

parties will make a showing.

Colonel Henderson, general counsel of the
East Tennessee, was in Judge Newman's
chambers for awhile yesterday. So were
Messrs. Louis F. Garrard and Goetchins,

of Columbus, Ga. Messrs. Garrard and Goetchins, so it is understood, were here on In Favor of the Traction Company. An important report was filed yesterday by Special Master W. P. Hill in the case

of hirs. Mary Heath against the Atlanta Traction Company for \$25,000. The report reviews all the evidence, and is decidedly lively throughout, closing by reporting in favor of the defendant road

reporting in favor of the defendant road. Motorman Heath was killed last summer in a collision on the Traction Company's road. The blame was attempted to be put on the road. There were a number of people badly injured, and numerous suits followed.

In one portion Special Master Hill says:
"I believe, from the evidence, that it can fairly be found that Williamson was an incompetent superintendent. This conclusion could be fairly reached from the testimony in this case."

In another portion the special master says:

In another portion the special master says:

"If Hardage had acted on the instructions as he understood them, there would have been no collision."

It is also stated in the report that it is the belief of the special master that Hardage never told Heath of the orders he had received. The special master declares portions of Superintendent Williamson's evidence to be false.

That Forsyth Street Bridge.

The suit of the Phoenix Bridge Company against the city of Atlanta was taken up yesterday in Judge Newman's chambers. The bridge company claims that the city of Atlanta still owes \$5,00 for the bridge. The case was argued, and Judge Newman reserved his decision.

## THE CITY'S FINANCES

#### The Question Will Come Up Before The Stock Operators Waiting Something Council Tomorrow.

THE REPORT TO BE PRESENTED

And It Is Expected That It Will Be Unancously Adopted-Other City Hall Matters.

That question of city finances that came so near creating a wide breach between the aldermanic board and the city council, will come up again at the regular meeting of the city council tomorrow afternoon. This time it is hoped and fully expected that the white-winged dove of peace will sit perched on the desk of the mayor pro tem, and by his inspiring presence prevent anything like unpleasantness. As a matter of fact the kindest feelings of friendship and brotherly love are looked for on

The amendments to the apportionment sheet have been practically agreed upon by both the finance committee and the alder-manic board. The compromise was made on last Thursday afternoon, and since then the two bodies of the city government have been engaged in extending the olive branch

The changes that were made at the last meeting of the finance committee and the aldermanic board were not very great ones, but they were sufficient to restore harme ny and show the aldermanic board that the finance committee was not seeking to dictate the city's affairs.

The changes made in the sheet take \$15,000

from the Broad street fund and \$5,000 from the appropriation for the Alabama street bridge. This money, if the amendments are agreed to, will be divided up between

are agreed to, will be divided up between several different departments.

The Connally street sewer will get \$9,000 and then comes \$6,600 for the permanent improvement of streets. This sum is an addition to the first appropriation made by the finance committee. The waterworks department will get \$2,500 more and the department will get \$2,500 more and the same amount will go to the public school fund to be added to that which was originally set apart for that department.

The smallest amount that was apportioned under the change was \$1,000, for the

committee of manufactures and statistics. The amount wanted was \$2,000 and the sum given was, like the other amounts, "gompromise between the finance committee and

the aldermanic board. These are the only changes made and it the matter comes before the council tomor row afternoon they will all probably be agreed upon unless there is some hitch not

ow anticipated by any one.

The city Warden and Charities.

The city warden and public charities question will come up during the meeting tomorrow and two ordinances will be acted upon. One was introduced at the last meeting and calls for the creation of the office of license inspector at a salary of \$1,000 a year, and makes the term of office two years, beginning from July, of this

The other one calls for the total abolish-ment of the office of city warden and places the burden of dispensing the city's chari-ties upon the relief committee of the city council and gives no one else the authority to handle a dollar of the public funds for

the purpose.

The ordinance stipulates that no association or organization shall disburse any public money for charity except under the supervision of the committee, and with funds furnished by its approval. This will, if passed, make a decided change in the present mode of giving aid to the paupers of the city, and will make the relief committee alone responsible for the work which is now done by others.

"A Good Pair." John B. Willis and Charles Gropewin, the two old cronies, at the Grand opera house tomorrow matinee and night.

#### LANIER DAY. Bishop Vincent, of Alabama, to De-

liver an Interesting Lecture. Bishop J. H. Vincent, of Alabama, who is chancellor of the chautauqua movement, will reach the city today and will deliver an address at the Girls' High school to morrow night. The occasion will be in celebration of Lanier day.

The programme is as follows:
Chancellor John H. Vincent—Lecture.
Words of Greeting—Dr. C. P. Williamson.

chautauqua vesper service, conducted by

Bishop Vincent. Lanier the Man-Mr. G. R. Glenn. Recitation—Sidney Lanier's "Ode to Johns Hopkins University," adapted o chauta-qua and Atlanta by Clifford Lanier, Miss

Jennie Helmer. Sonnet to Lanier-Mr. C. W. Hubner. Song—"Lanier's Ballad to the Trees and the Master," Mrs. George Westmoreland. Address—Bishop Vincent, chancellor of the chautauqua system.

At a recent meeting of the chautauquas final arrangements were made for Bishop Vincent's lecture Monday night. The Ala-bama society has accepted an invitation to attend in a body, Bishop Vincent be-ing a native of the state. They will occupy seats to the right of the speaker. The chautauqua readers, all who have read or are reading, are invited to sit in a body to the left of the speaker, right of central aisle in Browning hall.

The board of education of the city and the directors of the Atlanta chautau-

qua assembly are invited to seats on the platform. All are requested to wear vio-lets, the Lanier chautauqua class flower.

#### Sooner or Later

Every man and woman buys more or less furniture and sometimes they fail to make a good trade. This, however, is never the case if the purchase is made of P. S. Crutcher & Co., 53 Peachtree street. Their stock is simply immense and by buying in large quantities they can afford to give "cut prices" on everything.

My Dream Is O'er. You say you cannot love me, My dream is o'er; Though the blue skies bend above me

As of yore, And the air with music thrills When the winged songster flies— The echoes are but sighs, And I feel the shadows deepen with the storm beyond the hills.

"Tis not the music's breath, Faint and sweet. "Tis the echo dim of death, Fierce and fleet,

That sweeps the summer air Where the flood of sunshine streams To blast the roses' dreams
Where the lisping leaves will listen to the
tales the wildwinds bear.

The roses, too, in dread
Will thrill;
When the summer sun is fied
All is still,

And my dream has passed from me, Like the sunshine that is go And the shadows shroud the dawn, For the sunshine and the music knew no other cause but thee.

—REN NEWCOMB.

For a dining-room outfit see our new oak and mahogany. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

### A LITTLE MIXED.

# Definite About the Bond Issue.

RESULTED IN AN IRREGULAR MARKET

Cotton Not Much Changed as a Result of the Week's Transactions, but Wheat Lost 2c, Corn 13-4c and Pork 85c.

New York, February 2.-It was a day of waiting in financial circles, operators not being disposed to extend their lines, pending some news from Washington in the pending some news from washing the matter of a bond issue. Assistant Sec retary Curtis returned to the city from retary Curtis returned to the city from Washington, but up to the close of the market he had not put in an appearance at the subtreasury, and officials thought the chances were against his coming down town during the day. The impression on the street was that he was in consultation with the representatives of the foreign bankers at one of the unstown clubs. But little inat one of the up-town clubs. But little in-formation of a reliable character was to hand, and speculation suffered in conse-quence. In the absence of definite news, some operators were disposed to take profsome operators were disposed to take protist and a rather irregular market resulted. There were some firm features, however, notably Sugar, Gas, General Electric, Tobacco and Distillers. Sugar rose to 92, Chicago Gas to 76%, General Electric to 39%, and Distillers to 94. The admissions made by President Greenhut to Judge Grosscup in Chicago did not supprise the street any or President Greenaut to Judge Grosseup in Chicago did not surprise the street any and the idea is spreading on the streets that its condition is better than its former managers would have the outside public believe. The Hartshorn committee, it is understood, stand ready to prove that the company is solvent. Chicago Gas was firm on the revival of the received a stretcher of the revival of the reports of a settlement of the inside difficulties. Near the close, the Industrials, except Sugar, lost the greater part of the early gain. The changes in the railof the early gain. The changes in the railway list were unusually slight. Speculation closed dull, but in the main firm. Net changes show declines of ½ to 1 per cent. Lead leading. Tobacco gained ¾ and St. Paul, Rock Island, Distillers, General Electric, Reading and Lake Shore ½ to ½ per cent. Lackawanna rose 2 to 162½ on small dealings. Edison Illuminating, of New Yorkshoth cent. Lackawanna rose 2 to 162½ on small dealings. Edison Illuminating, of New York, sold up from 95 to 98. Total sales were 78,146 shares. Bearing on the bond issue, the 4 per cents today sold down to 11054@111, \$30,000 changing hands at the board. Sterling exchange was a shade steadier. As to the gold movement, it is stated at the subtreasury that there were no windrawals today nor did any of the bankers return any

The bond market was strong. Treasury balances: Coin, \$67,874,000; cur-

rency, \$78,924,000. Money on call ! rency, \$78,924,000.

Money on call 1½ to 2 per cent; prime mercantile paper 3½ to 4 per cent.

Sterling exchange weak with actual business in bankers' bills at 487½488 for 60 days and 488½489 for demand; posted rates 488€489½; commercial bills 487½4487½.

Bar silver 60.

Government bonds weak.

State bonds dull.

Railroad bonds strong.

Railroad bonds strong.

Silver at the board was 60% bid.

London, February 2.—Bar silver market steady at 27% Paris advices quote 3 per cent rentes, 103 francs, 10 centimes for the

account.	ca, av continues for the
The following are closing	g bids:
Am'n Cotton Oll 20	Mobile & Ohlo 16
do, pref 6334	Nash., Chat. & St.L. 64
Am'n Sugar Redn . 91%	U S. Cordage 54
do, pref 111	do. pref
Am'n Tobacco 165	N. J. Central 88%
do, pref 107	N. Y. Central 100
Atch., T. & Santa Fe 412	N. Y. & N. E 30%
Baltimore & Ohlo 6212	
Canada Pac 514	Northern Pac 3
Ches. & Ohio 1734	do. pref 1634
Chicago & Alton 147	Northwestern 16%
C., B. & Q 72	do. pref 142
Chicago Gas 76%	Pacific Mail 22
Del., Lack. & W 162	Reading 10
Dis. & Cat. Feed 9	Rock Island 6314
Erie 10	81. Paul 56%
do. pref 21	do. pref 117
Ed. Gen. Electric 29%	Bilver Certificates 60%
Ifia. Central 874g	T.C. I 14%
Lake Erie & West 16	do. pref 70
do. pref 70%	Texas Pac 8%
Lake Shore 1374	Unica Pac 104
Lous. & Nash 52%	Wabash, St. L. & P. 64
L'ville, N. A.& Ohio. 7	do. pref 1119
Manhattan Consol 108	Western Union 8734
Memphis & Chas 10	Wheeling & L. Erie. 9
Mich. Central 95	do. pref 3734
Missouri Pac 22	
Bonds-	
Alabama, Class A 104	Va. funded debt 59
do. Class B 104	U.S. 4s, registered 111
do, Class C 94	do coupon 110
Louisiana stamped 100	do. 2s 96
N.C. 48 98 0 N.C. 68 125	Southern Railway 5s 8614
Tenn. new set'm't 3s 84	do. common 10-a
Virginia 68 deferred. 814	do. preferred 82%
do. Trust rec'ts, S 7	S. C. 4%8 103
do. Trust rec ts, S 1	

#### Financial Gossip.

The dominating influence in Thursday's speculation was Assistant Secretary Curtis, of the treasury, whose presence here marked the beginning of negotiations looking to a new bond issue. On this fact professional sentiment strengthened, traders bought stocks in a small way, the bears to cover, and the final outcome was a moderately higher range of prices.

and the final outcome was a moderately higher range of prices.

We believe that as a result of the conferences and exchange of views between the administration's representative and the bankers, a new and very large government loan will ultimately be floated and that foreign bankers will be among the subscribers. Temporarily the effect of such an event upon speculation should be favorable, for it means the building up of the treasury reserve and ensures the maintenance of the gold basis.

This bond issue, however, is not a legitimate buil argument any more than was the last one or the latter's predecessor. As a sentimental factor it may prove a transient advantage. It it would make 50 cent wheat sell at a dollar, 5 cent cotton sell at 10c, make good the crop deficiency, enlarge earnings, no exception could be taken to it as a speculative incentive of permanent value. But it will do none of these things which are the root of our railway troubles. Exchange was easier, parly as a result of the financial negotiations. Other influences, however, were favorable to lower rates, among them increasing firmness in the money market. There was a general reduction in posted rates and actual business was effected at a sharp concession from the figures of the day before.

London quotations for Americans came higher Thursday morning and there was a better feeling in that market, which the cables ascribed to the impending bond issue. Foreign houses were fairly liberal buyers here. The weekly return of the Bank of England made the proportion of reserve to liability 60.12 per cent against 65.72 a week ago and 6.91 the corresponding week last year. Bullion in the Bank of England during the week showed an increase of £683.000, while the reserve increased £677,000.

Money in London continued abundant at almost nominal rates. The advance in consolution advance in consolution advance in the reserve increase of £683.000, while the reserve increased £677,000.

Money in London continued abundant at almost nominal rates. The advance in con

Cordage guaranteed lost 7 and 1 respectively. General Electric was a conspicuous exception to the general tendency and ended 2% down on dealings in 15,000 shares. Renewed liquidation explained its marked decline. Among bankrupt shares the feature was Union Facific, which on light dealings ended 1½ higher on the day.

Coal stocks were dull but higher. All the information and facts pertaining to them are unfavorable. The January production, judging from present indications, will exceed the output of 2,000,000 tons fixed at the close of December by at least a million tons, showing that, as was the case for months previously, the companies disregarded their agreement entirely.

There was no improvement in the tonnage situation yesterday, the movement of grain and other traffic being again very light. Only 108 cars of corn were brought into Chicago, of which 75 were brought into Chicago and Eastern Illinois 16.

The four Granger roads delivered only 7

Wabash 19 and Chicago and Eastern Illinols 16.

The four Granger roads delivered only 7 cars. Wheat traffic was almost nothing, 7ren roads brought in only 14 cars—Wabash 5.

Illinois Central 4, and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois 5.

The earnings of the Atchison system for the third week in January show a decrease of \$29,000, those of the Memphis and Charleston for the same period a decrease of \$8,000.

Denver and Rio Grande's net in December increased \$10,000 though falling \$125,000 below 1892. Norfolk and Western's net in December increased \$3,000.

The New York Central statement for the quarter ended December 31st, shows a decrease in gross of \$150,000, a reduction in operating expenses of \$770,000, and an increase in net of \$160,000. The surplus after the dividend was \$119,000 against \$770,000 for the like period in 1893.

The German embassy at Wasnington bas

\$119,000 against \$77,000 for the l-ke period in 1892.

The German embassy at Wasning on has made an explanation in togard to the constemplated change in the triff on cotton seed oil as established by the act of 1879. When the law was passed imposing duties on vegetable oils, science had not sufficiently progressed to purify such oils as those made of cotton seed for food purposes.

Such being the case now, the German government claims that if used for table purposes it should pay a higner rate of cuty than when simply used for machinery. If used for the latter purpose the tariff is to be reduced from four marks to three sud a half marks per kilogram. It is likewise given out that the amount of the new duty in contemplation is to be in full narmony with the duties on similar oils of all other countries.

#### Early Morning Gossip.

Dow, Jones & Co., by private wire to J. C. Knox manager.—Mr. Cammack was regarded as the principal buyer of St. Paul. Mr. Combs sold early in the day, but afterwards bought about 2,000 shares. Kennett Hopkins bought considerable and so did Ladenburg, Thalman & Co.

London did not buy at the close, The advance in Rock Island was attributed to the fact that the officials were in the city and were talking rather more hopefully. Burington and Quincy was bought by traders but had no independent movement.

traders but had no independent movement Buying in Northwest was regarded as covering. Some surprise was expressed on account of the sale of Northwest sinking fund 6s at 120 in view of the drawing of bonds at 105 and interest.

The crowd at the opening was in Gas with a general belief that a settlement had been concluded.

been concluded. Wormser bought 1,000, Cuthbert 1,000, Popper & Stern 2,000. Tobacco advanced on buying by Mr.

The Chronicle says Mr. Curtis found that he could float a 3 per cent gold bond above par, but for a 4 per cent coin bond the price would be on a 3½ per cent basis. He also learned the terms of the New York banks for a temporary gold loan pending a bond issue.

pending a bond issue.

There have been rumors for several days

There have been rumors for several days of developments in Louisville and Nashville bearing upon the Chesapeake and Ohlo men likely to affect the stock unfavorably. Yesterday's move was evidence that the matter either had been rearranged or was not serious in character.

Wormser & Co. were the active buyers of Chicago Gas. Kennett, Josephson & DeCordova bought considerable. Points on Gas last night were very bullish. It was declared that the stock would sell at 7 today, and that the advance, would not stop below 80. It was claimed that a full settlement had been made, but that it might not be brought out until higher prices had been established.

#### Closing Stock Review

New York, webruary 2.—New York News Bureau, by private wire to J. C. Knox, manager.—The stock market was quiet today, owing to the absence of positive in-formation as to the conclusion of the gov-

remarked as to the conclusion of the gov-ernment bend negotiations. Realizing sales by traders were responsi-ble for some fractional concessions, but London bought moderately of Union Paci-fic and St. Paul.

nc and St. Paul.

Chicago Gas was strong at the start, but did not hold the full gain.

General Electric rose over 1 per cent on continued purchases by a prominent commission house.

mission house.

The market closed firm and generally at a slight improvement.

DESCRIPTION.	Opening	Highest.	Lowest	Today's Closing bids	Yesterday's Closing bids
Delaware & Lack	1614	162	181%	162	161
Northwestern	56%	963	96%	9634	96%
Tenn. Coal & Iron	15	15	14%	14%	143
Southern Railway	10%	1014	10	10%	10%
New York & N. E				30%	30%
Lake Shore	138%	138%	13736	1375	1371
Western Union		8836	8734	87%	873
Missouri Pacific	22	22%	22 10	22	22
Union Pacific	10	10%	10 '	9%	9%
Dist. & Cattle Feed Co.	9	914	9	9	8%
Atchison	4%	436	436	436	414
Reading Louisville & Nash	1016	10%	9%	10	9%
North. Pacific pref	52%	52%	824	52%	52%
St. Paul	16%	1616	163	16%	16%
Rock Island	56%	56%	56%	56%	56%
Chicago Gas	63%	76%	76	634	64%
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	- 72	723	72	76%	75%
Ame'n Sugar Refinery	91%	92	91%	91%	7256
Erie	10%	1016	10	10	91%
Am'n Cotton Oil	20%	20%	20	20	19%
General Electric	294	30%	294	29%	2934

#### BOND AND STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Thefollowing are bid and asked quotatio

1			amountations names n	
1	STATE	AND	CITY BONDS.	
1	New Ga. 314s, 27		Atlanta 41/35100	
١	to 30 years99	100	Augusta7s, L. D.113	
i	New Ga. 31/25, 25		Macon 6s110	
ı	to 40 years99	100	Columbus 5100	102
1	New Ga. 449		Rome graded103	
ı	1915114	115	Waterworks 5a., 100	
i	Georgia7s, 1895102		Rome 58 90	
ı	Savannah 5e105		South Car. 449s. 99	1004
١	Arlanta 88,1902.117	119	Newnan 6s L. D. 103	104
1	Atlanta 7s. 18041134	114	Chattanooga as	
١	Atlanta 7s, 1899. 106	107	1921 98	
ı	Atlanta 6s, L. D., 112		Col. S.C.grad'd	
1	Atlanta 68, S.D. 10)		3s & 4s, 1910 68	70
1	Atlanta 58, L.D. 102		Ala., Class A101	100
1	BAI	LROA	D BONDS.	
١	Georgia6s,1897, 99	101	C. C.& A. 1st Sa.	
1	Georgia6s,1910.107	109		
١	Georgia6s,1922.110	113	1909102	
ı	Central7s, 1893, 115	119	do.,2d 78, 1910, 105	10
ì	Ga. Pac. c't'fs.110	*18	do. con. 68 82	
ı	Ga. Pactic 2d 52		Aug. & Knox.	
1	A. P.& L., 18178 95		1st7s, 1900101	
Į	Mari'ta & N.G.		Atl'nta & Char.	
١	8.,A.& M. 196 50	52	1st 78, 19 7	1
ł	C.122.16 105 09	82	do. income de	
ı			1900 33	
ı		LROA	D STOCKS,	
١	Georgia 157	160	Aug. & Sav 80	90
١	Bouthwestern 74	75	A. & W. P 85	30
1	Control 11	-	A	

Atlanta Clearing House Statement.

The New York Bank Statement.

New York, February 2.—The New York Financier says this week: "The statement of the associated banks of this city for the week ending February 2, 1895, contains but two interesting features, the decrease of \$12,645,700 in legal tenders, and a decrease of \$12,547,400 in net deposits. As a result of these heavy withdrawals of funds the excess reserve is \$9,128,950 less than reported for the preceding week. The decrease of legal tenders was due more than anything else to the gold export movement, the loss of the banks to the subgreasury for the week having been \$11,002,000, all of which is not covered by the bank statement of the current week. The heavy decrease in net deposits was brought about by the same cause. The changes in the items of legal tenders and deposits show that the legal tenders and deposits show that the legal tenders and not for bank hoarding purposes. The specie increase is much less than had been anticipated, being only \$77,900. Loans remain al-The New York Bank Statement.

in business.	
New York. Nebruary 2-The following is ment of the New York associated banks for tending today.	he week
Reserve decrease	9.123.950
Loans increase	186,800
Specie increase	379,900
Legals decrease	12 685 700
Deposits decrease	12 547 400
Carculation increase	01 000
The banks now hold \$36.751.500 to excess of	the local
requirements of the 25 per centrule.	rne iegai
- The state of the	

THE COTTON MARKET. Local market closed quiet; middling 5 1-16c.

pentsand sto	cks at	Atlant	a:	01 1110	receipu	. sh
	RECE	IPTS	внір	M'TS	STOC	KS.
	1895	1894	1895	1894	1895	189
aturday	128	270		200	25385	- 8
fonday	******	****	*****			
uesday	******	*****		*****		
Vednesday		*****	*****	*****		
hursday	**	** **		** **	******	
riday	*****		******		******	
Total	128	270	-	200		

Stevens & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

... 5.71 5.71 5.68 5.68-69 5.6x-6

	RECI	EIPTS	EXP	ORTS.	STO	CKS.
	1895	1894	1895	1894	1895	1894
Saturday					968777	****
Total	22797	14247	52469	40748		

April 5.18 October 5.20 November June 5.31 December Closed steady; sales 7,300 bales

DICYCLE UILT for

Stevens & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

By private wire to J. C. Knox, manager. New York, February 2.—The changes were hardly perceptible, the fluctuations were so slight. As for the speculation, it was phenomenally small. Everybody is waiting like Micawber for something to turn up. Nothing definite seems to be known in regard to the bond issue by the government, but it is generally understood that the gold reserve will be replenished at all hazards and at once. This takes the wind out of the sails of those who have been predicting an advance in cotton based on a gold premium. Still most operators are inclined to wait. Meantime the market stands almost stock still. Today it advanced 1 to 2 points after fluctuations within very narrow limits, the close was duil, with sales of only 25,100 bales. One factor that favored the bulis was an advance of 1 point in Liverpool and the fact that the market there was very steady; but, on the other hand, spot sales there were only 6,000 bales and the demand was reported to be small. New Orleans advanced 1 point and then lost it. The bort receipts, it is worthy of note, continued large and so did those at the interior towns. Estimated arrivels at the ports today were 22,200 bales, against 22,906 last Saturday and 1,427 last year. Houston got 4,792, against 9,589 this day last xweek and 1,630 last year. New Orlean receipts on Monday are estimated at 15,000 to 18,000, against 20,331 last Monday and 12,600 last year, '1 ae takings by northern spinners since September 1st are 1,527,989, against 1,083,883 for the same time last season. The quantity in roight during the past week is 216,611, against 142,049 for the same week last year. The total in sight is 7,539,144, against 6,247,289 a year ago. The word's visible supply is 4,952,249, against 3,577,934 for the same time last year. The quantity in sight is 383,725 more than a year ago, 636,928 more than in 1892 and 25 bales in ger than at this date in 1892. The Chronicle states that during the past week is all has been quite general in the

fork today:					
MONTHS	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Today's Close.	Yesterday's
February	5.45		5.41	3,41-42	5.41-42
April	5.48		5.43		
May	5,55	5.55	5,52	5,53	5.5%-54
July	5,63	5,59		5.56-57 5.60-61	
August	5,66	5.66		5 41.45	5 64 65

	RECI	EIPTS	EXP	ORTS.	STO	CKS.
	1895	1894	1895	1894	1895	1894
aturdaydonday						
Total	22797	14247	52469	40748		

The Sun's Cotton Review.

New York, February 2.—Cotton advanced 1 to 2 points, and closed dull, with sales of 28,100 bales. Liverpool was unchanged on the spot, with sales of 6,000 bales; futures advanced 1 point and closed very steady. New Orleans advanced 1 point. The receipts on Monday are estimated at 15,000 to 18,000 against 20,331 last Monday and 12,600 last year. Port receipts 22,204 against 22,906 this day last week and 14,247 last year. Spot cotton here was dull and unchanged with no sales. The New York warehouse stock is now 125,000 bales against 229,000, 366,000, and 388,000 bales the previous three years. Today's features—Nobody was anxious to operate heavily on either side of the market. Liverpool sold a little here, but local operators bought to a small extent. The financial situation is regarded as more favorable by merchants, but there is little disposition at the moment to enter into large obligations. There was a slight advance in response to a small improvement in Liverpool. The receipts during the past week have been liberal both at the towns and the ports, and there is a rumor that the Lancashire mills are likely to adopt shorter time. Some maintain there is now danger of a serious decline in cotton in the near future. The price is so low that bears are cautious; but, on the other hand, as has been so often stated, the bulls are anything but aggressive. The Sun's Cotton Review.

**\$BICYCLES\$** 

USINESS

Pied mont A first-class relia-ble roadster, 28 lbs Price \$50. Discount to de alera Send for full descrip-

New model Columbias and Ramblers are expected to arrive today You are invited to call and examine them. Catalogues free. We have left a few '94 Models and second-hand wheels ranging in price from \$10 to \$40.

New stock of fine all-wool Sweaters just received—prices \$1.50 to \$5,000.

LOWRY HARDWARE CO., 60 PEACHTREE STREET.

than ever upon the anticipated reduction of acreage. In spite of the large movement there would have been some improvement in values this week but for the growing impression that the talk of any important reduction of acreage is mere talk, and that the lowest prices have been reached to lard and ribs, especially the former, which is the same talk, and that the south as a whole will plant all the cotton that its means and credit will allow. If, unfortunately, this impression should prove to be well founded truders will not be slow to be well founded truders will not be slow to find it out and in that case the only hope of a substantial advance would rest upon of a substantial advance would rest upon the natural vicissitudes of the season.

It is to be hoped that our southern friends will so act as to let the world know friends will so act as to let the world know as early as possible that the next crop can't possibly attain anything like the proportions of the present one. If low prices for the next 60 days would help to sestrict production they would be a blessing in this guise.

Visible Supply of Cotton. Visible Supply of Cotton.

New York, February 2.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 4.952.849 bales, of which 4.625,649 bales are American, against 4.589.124 bales and 4.065,624 bales respectively last year. Receipts of cotton this week at all interior towns. 106,928 bales; receipts from the plantations 182,156 bales; erop in sight, 7,939,144 bales.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool. February 2-12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot in limited demand: middling uplands 2 31-32; asies 6.000 bales; American 5.300; speculation and export 500; receipts 32,000; American 20,800; uplands low middling clause February and March delivery —; March and April delivery 2 57-64; April and May delivery 2 58-64, 2 59-64; May and June delivery 2 60-64; June and Julydelivery 2 61-64; July and August delivery —; August and September delivery 3, 31-64; september and October delivery 3 2-64; October and November delivery 3 3-64; futures opened steady with demand moderate.

Liverpool, February 2-1:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause February delivery 2 57-64, 2 58-64; Marc dand April delivery 2 58-64, 2 59-64; April and May delivery 3 del-64, buyers; June and July delivery 2 62-64, 2 63-64; July and August delivery 3 1-64, 8 5-64; September and October delivery 3 1-64, 3 2-64; September and November delivery 3 4-64, 5 8-64; futures closed very steady.

New York, February 2—Cotton dull: sales none

Norfolk February 2—Cotton steady; middling 5 1-16; net recepts 1,253 bales; gross 1,253; sales 603; stock 46,532; exports coastwise 734.

46,532; exports coastwise 734.

Baltimore, February 2—Cotton nominal; midding 5½; net receipts none bales; gross 776; sales none; stock 18.853.

Boston February 2—Cotton dull; midding 5½; net receipts 17t bales; gross 966; sales none; stock none.

Wilmington February 2—Cotton firm; middling 4½; net receipts 144 bales; gross 144; sales none; stock 15.861.

Stock 11.764.

Savannab. February 2—Cotton quiet and easier; middling 5 1-16; netreceipts 2.301 bales; gross 2.301; sales 200; stock 100.019; exports constwies 2.134.

New Orleans, February 2—Cotton quiet; midding 5; net receipts 9.893 bales; gross 10.787; sales 1.850; stock 347.057; exports to Great Britain 23.777; to France 6.800; to continent 10.696; coastwise 7.483.

Augusta, February 2 - Cotton steady; middling 5 3-16; net receipts 314 bales; shipments 378; saies 613; stock 32,101. Charleston February 2—Cotton quiet; middling 5%; net receipts 1,670 bales; gross 1,670; sales none; stock 58,197. Houston, February 2—Cotton easy; middling 6\% net receipts 4,792 bales; shipments 6,233; sales 162; stock 48,735.

#### THE CHICAGO MARKET. It Was a Heavy Sagging Market Yes-

terday.

chicago, Ill., February 2.—There was no outside help in sustaining wheat today and the local crowd found no inducement to bear the burden alone. A heavy sagging market, therefore, was witnessed. The shorts were evidently satisfied with their achievements, and covered moderately near the close and insiders lifted prices a little from the extreme inside. It was a featureless half reserved in whose dullness, is classed as its close and insiders lifted prices a little from the extreme inside. It was a featureless half session unless dullness is classed as important. May wheat opened from 53% to 53%,643%,c, declined to 52%,c, closing at 52%,c-½,62% lower than yesterday. Cash wheat was steady, the nominal closing being easy. Corn—Disappointed at the course of wheat, the corn traders gave preference to the selling rather than to the buying side today. Long corn was disposed of in moderate quantities at fractional losses, and the short interests likewise put out a little more. The volume of business was in accord with the usual half-holiday trade, however, nothing worthy of particular notice transpiring May corn opened from 43½ to 43%c, declined to 43%c, closing at 43643%c—36%c, under yesterday. In the cash market, yesterday's prices were generally obtained, the closing called easy.

Oats—In the way of activity oats were but a reflection of wheat and corn. Beginning firm, they later were disposed to decline, but finally rallied to within a fraction of where they rested yesterday. Futures closed a shade under yesterday. Cash oats ruled steady but when everything in that branch of the market was sold, less strength was reported.

The stocks of provisions were less than

of the market was sold, less strength was reported.

The stocks of provisions were less than they were supposed to be and that fact conveyed a firmer tone to prices at the opening, notwithstanding the irregularity and in some instances easiness in the hog market. During the closing hour, the Cudahy Packing Company appeared as a buyer of product and further stimulated values. At the close May pork was 15c higher than yesterday, May lard 7½c higher and May ribs 10c higher.

The leading future ranged as follows in Chicago:
WHEAT—

Open. High. Low. Close February.

50 May. 150 May. 150

..... 9 90 10 02% 9 90 10 00 Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Grain Letter.

financial situation is regarded as more favorable by merchants, but there is little disposition at the moment to enter into large obligations. There was a slight advance in response to a small improvement in Liverpool. The receipts during the past week have been liberal both at the towns and the ports, and there is a rumor that the Lancashire mills are likely to adopt shorter time. Some maintain there is now danger of a serious decline in cotton in the near future. The price is so low that bears are cautious; but, on the other hand, as has been so often stated, the bulls are anything but aggressive.

Riordan & Co.'s Cution Letter.

New York, February 2.—(Special.—The cotton market has been dominated this week by the uneasiness in regard to the ability of the government to maintain the gold standard. When the danger of gold going to a premium seemed greatest cotton was firm in this market and correspondingly weak in Liverpool. Now that the danger week in Liverpool work that the danger of gold going to a premium seemed greatest cotton was firm in this market and correspondingly weak in Liverpool. Now that the danger week in Liverpool are recovering and the tendency here is again downward. But if in the near future there should be a general revival of confidence and business activity as a result of the virtual settlement of the currency question upon a gold basis cotton would probably be the first of our staples to day showed little change as compared with the stimulating influence. The market today showed little change as compared with the stimulating influence. The market today showed little change as compared with the stimulating influence and beauty that the trade has become as a feeling deters a large number of would-be investors who thoroughly believe in the low price of grain from making investments, professed conditions are potent. This feeling deters a large number of would-be again downward by the majority of the stimulating influence. The market today showed little change as compared with the stimulatin

Wheat Prices.

From The Wall Street Journal.

Oliver Dairymple, the bonanza, wheat farmer, says: "The day of high-priced wheat has passed by. Nothing but an exceptional and world-wide loss of crops can give high-priced wheat again for any length of time. When wheat struck a cents in Chicago in 1894 it probably struck bedrock, because it reached the same price per pound, practically, as corn, oats and barley, and thus went into the great feed bin of the world, which absorbs ten bushels of live stock where one only is consumed when eaten by the human family. Whenever wheat declines to 40 cents in the country west of the Mississippi river, being superior to any other grain for alimal food, it will go to market on foot, as corn has done for the last quarters of a century."

#### PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC. CONSTITUTION OFFICE ATLANTA, GA., February 2, 1896 Flour. Grain and Menl.

Atlanta, Fobruary 2—Flour. first patent \$1,85; so ond patent \$3,25; straight \$2,90; fancy \$2,70; tra family \$2.50. Con. white 56c; mixed 55c. con rust proof 52c; white 46c; mixed 43;. Rye, George 75c. Bartey, Georgia raised 85c; Hay, No. 12, heating hales 90c; small bales, 85c; No. 2 timely, small bales, 80c. Med., plain 56c; boited 54c. Was bran, targe cacks, 90; small sacexs \$22c; Gris 83.30.

May 29. Chicago, February 2—Flour quiet; winter patent \$3.26@3.50; winter straights \$2.75@3.10; Na. 2 spring wheat 52%6544; No. 3 spring -; No. 2 red 49%, No. 2 corr 40%, No. 2 cats 27%28. Chechnat. February 2—Flour quiet; winter patent \$2.65@2.90; tancy \$2.55@2.75. Wheat steady; No. 2 red 53%654. Ont. standy; No. 2 mixed 31%654. Ont. standy; No. 2 mixed 31%632.

der-Kegs §3.25 Shot-\$1.20. New York February 2-Coffee, optiom capacity steady and unchanged to 5 points down prusry 14.50. May 14.306/14.40; September 14.30 14.35; spot Rio dull out steady; No. 7 16%. Say raw qriet but firm; fair refining 2%; refined duty steady; off A 3½6/3%; standard A 3 13-1464; cuts and crushed 4 7-1664-8; granulated 3 15-1646 cutes 4 11-18. Molasses, foreign nominal; New Jeans firm and in fair demand; open ke the 2863 Rice dym and in fair demand; domestic, fair to an 44-666; Japan 44-666-96.

Atlanta February 2—Clear rib sides, poxed 6%; ice-cured bellies 84,c. Sugar-cured hams 10,612%; California Sc. Breakfast bacon 10%; Lard—Besquathy 73c; ceopound 64.
St. Louis, February 2—Pork, standard mess set 10.00. Lard, prime steam 6.30. Dry salt mess, shoulders 4.37%; long clear 5.50; clear ribs 5.6%; short clear 5.75. Bacon, boxed shoulders 6.1%; long clear[6,12%; clear ribs 6.26; short clear 6.37%. New York, February 2—Pork, quiet and steady; eld mess 81.1.25; dl 75. Middles nominal; short clear, Lard quiet but firm; weatern steam 6.70; (cly seals 6.26%6.37%; options, February 6.70; May 6.90 Chicano, February 2—Cash quotations were as 56-lows: Mess pork \$9.80. Lard 6.47%; 65.05.05.05.05. Dry salt shoulders boxed 6.42% 64.75; short clear sides boxed 3.25; 65.30. Clacinnasi, February 2—Pork, mess 41.30. Lard. Clacinnasi, February 2—Pork, mess 41.30. Lard. Cincinnati, February 2-Pork, mess \$11.30. Lard. stram leaf 6.75; kettledried 6.75. Bacon, showders 5.25; short rib sides 6.90; short clear 6.25.

#### Naval Stores.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, February 2 - Spirits turpentine opend firm at 27 for regulars with no sales and closed firm at 27; sales 50 casks; receipts 329 casks. Rosin quiet but drin; with no sales: A, B and C \$1.05; 0 \$1.10; E \$1.15; F \$1.30; G \$1.45; H \$1.50; I \$2.00; K \$2.10; M \$2.40; windowglass \$2.75; water-white \$2.90.

Wilmington, February 2 - Rosin firm; strained \$1.07%; turpentine firm at \$1.00; crude turpentine sceed; hard \$1.10; soft \$1.50; virgin \$1.70.

New York February 2 - Rosin firm.but quiet: strained common to good \$1.30@1.40; turpentine dull, but firm at 120@20%.

Charleston, February 2 - Turpentine firm at 25; rosin firm; good strained \$1.05.

Fruits and Confectionaries. Atlanta. February 2-Apples-53.50@4.00 @ No. Lamons - Messina 33.00@5.50: Florida \$2.00@2.50 & Dox: Sicily \$2.00 @2.50. Omages--cool stee quoted at \$2.00@2.50 & box: frost-touched 75% @1.00. Cocoanuta 3@33½c. Pineapples-Crates of 3 cox, \$2.00@2.50. dozen 94.00@4.50. Banana-Straigna \$1.00@2.50. California \$1.75; 4 box 11½c. Rabins-New California \$1.75; 4 box 65% 75c. Curranta \$4.90% california \$1.75; 4 box 65% Nuts-Almonda 10@150; pecans \$4.00cc fines 12% 80% fiberts 11½c. waipuis 10@11c. fines dua 10% 611c. Feanuts-Virginia electric light 6c. fanty handpicked 3½@4c; North Carolina \$2.90.4c; Georgia 3@24g.

Country Produce.

Athers, February 2 - Egg 18/20c Builder-Westertereamery 22/6/25; Inney Tenucese 150 18, holder being 18/20c Builder Country - Co

Just received, an elegant line of Ladies' Fine Shoes; new lasts. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Old papers for sale at this office 20 cts per hundred.

For a genuine Linen Handkerchief, see our new shipment. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

auspicious taste; but be no diffe to the exce that are to are crowds is't of their as Goodwin Robson and that they n ness of eac Tuesday a Crane come on Saturda Mantell wil will be pres also be see this section seen in his "Brother Jo the equal of give "Month allow, "The a sort of o

Have yo I seen a of Minnie win reveals could have was partice the opening dramatic i magnetism The comedi The comedi Everybody served pr wasn't up but she wa And she's made the l zoura,!! and event in Ge

The come what length denying the old times in old times in the statem company, through the remarks it concasion to the subject spondents cerning him Now, I'v largely exalleve they It may be "jarged" a "jagged" however, to very promi from all st personage
The stor;
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from one the spoke.
The stor discharged so east at which—for ute, Nat re to the other to the object train. The train, and hour late the delay ousness, but the ca When on tolend the

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A man

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As to brought Palmer's perfect r excellent Charles would no York," h

Piedmont first-class relia. le roadster, 28 lbs rice \$50. Disount to de alers.

PEACHTREE STREET.

Prices.

Prices.

If Journal.

It be bonanza wheat day of high-priced Nothing but an excide loss of crops can heat again for any on wheat struck is truck to the probably struck eached the same price is, as corn, oats and it into the great feed ich absorbs ten bush-cre one only is convy the human family, lines to 40 cents in the Mississippi river, beother grain for anito market on foot, as he last quarters of a

GRAIN, ETC. STITUTION OFFICE GA., February 2, 1896 n and Meal.

Rosin firm but guiet; 35@1.40; turpentine

ctionaries.

s-\$3.50@4.00 7 bbi.

0: Florida \$2.00@2.25

Oranges-Good stock

x: frost-touched 75c
theappics-Crates of 2
00@4.50, Bananas
75c@\$1.00. Firs 11@
\$17.57; \$4 boxes 925
oranges-Crates of 2
11.57; \$4 boxes 925
oranges-Crates of 2
11.57; \$4 boxes 925
oranges-Crates 12
12 11c; mixed nus 10
ctric light 6c; fancy
tolina \$3-204c; Georgia

an elegant ine Shoes; hamberlin,

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Linen ea our hamber-



this section as an individual star, will be

geen in his famous "Senator" and in "Brother John," a play that is said to be

the equal of "In Mizzoura." Mr. Mintell will give "Monbars," and as the announcements show, "The Two Old Cronies" will act as a sort of curtain raiser for the week.

Have you ever seen anything prettler than "In Mizzoura?" I haven't. Nor have I seen a cleverer bit of acting than that of Minnie Dupree as Liz'beth. Mr. Goodwin revealed powers of which few people

will revealed board which the possessor. That was particularly noticeable in the last act, the opening scene of which is one of strong-dramatic power. If requires a man of magnetism and force to carry that through.

The comedian showed himself to be a man. Everybody in the cast of "Mizzoura" deserved praise. If thought Miss Walsh wasn't up to the mark in "A Gilded Fool,"

wast up to the mark in "A Gilded 1901, but she was much better in the other play. And she's pretty—some! Gus Thomas has made the best play of his career in "Miz-zura," and its production is an important event in Goodwin's career.

cerning himself to the papers.

Now, I've no doubt those stories were

however, to have rejoined him. She is not very prominent in the cast, but she seems,

from all stories, to be a pretty prominent personage otherwise.

The story that I have heard concerning

this affair came from New Orleans and

from one who pretended to know whereof

he spoke. There had been a falling out, so the story goes, and Mr. Goodwin had discharged the young woman. She was to go east at the same time his train was

which—for the same time his train was to leave the same Texas town—I forget which—for the next stop. At the last minute, Nat relented and started from his train to the other to tell her to stay. As he was between the two both started. He missed

the object of his search and also missed his train. The result was a wait for a later train, and that night the curtain was an hour late in ringing up. Rumor said that the delay was due to the comedian's hilari-

ousness, but I am assured that this was not the case. When or where the young woman re-joined the company I don't know. That episode in Chicago, so much written

about, was, he says, strongly exaggerated and to his discredit; and doubtless there has been much exaggeration in the other

stories; but this is no reason for whole-sale denunciation of the correspondents. Too many people are inclined to blame the newspapers for their own sins. If they pub-lished all they know about actors or other

people, there would be more sorrow and suffering. The great trouble is, people of-

ten do not think of the possibility of get-ting into the newspapers until after they step from the paths of rectitude, and then if the newspapers say a word, they en-deavor to throw the whole blame on the papers.

A man whose opinions I value, tells me that "The District Attorney" is the best play now on in New York, and that in many respects it is the strongest modern play—certainly the strongest modern play—certainly the strongest since "Captain Swift." While it may seem to be managerial foresight to have it produced at a time which is the worst opportune, it is his opinion that under any circumstances it would have been a big hit. A production which has met with some unfavorable critcism on the part of the dramatic writers is "Madame Sans Gene." but he says that this is unquestionably one of the very best

is "Madame Sans Gene," but he says that this is unquestionably one of the very best things which New York has had and that the people are flocking to it. As I recall the criticisms, they were only with regard to Miss Kidder's personality, a parallel being drawn between her appearance in the role and an idea of how Madam Rejane would look in it. As new of these certificants had

and an idea of how Madam Rejane would look in it. As none of these gentlemen had ever seen the French actress in this character, such criticism seems to me the very essence of unfairness, whatever they may say, Manager Pitou has the consolution of knowing that the play has made a great popular hit.



drawing big crowds to the Bijou, and will be a big success though it is now going through the process of revision so necessary to a production of this kind where everything must be bright and sparkling, every participant must make her or his individual hit, and a dull moment is not permissible. There is lots of funny stuff in the play, and it is destined to be the fad for several months. About the most remarkable piece of news he brings is that "Little Christopher Columbus" has been made a good show. When I saw it on the first production, it was about the poorest thing I had ever seen, but Rice is a wonder and if anybody can make a thing go he is the person. as Goodwin and Russell are coming east, Robson and Crane are westward bound and that they meet on Georgia soil. The business of each is sure to suffer some, but the majority of theatergoers will endeavor to see them all. Sol Smith Russell comes Tuesday and Wednesday, and William H. Crane comes Thursday and Friday. Then on Saturday for one performance Robert Mantell will be here. A variety of plays will be presented. Mr. Russell's "Dr. Pan-gloss" will be of especial interest. He will also be seen in "Peaceful Valley" and "A Poor Relation.' Mr. Crane, who is new to

PEACEFUL VALLEY.

The artistic event of the past week has been the New York appearance of the Beerbohm Tree. With the exception of Mr. Irving he is unquestionably the most prominent of the English actors, and judging from the newspaper comments upon his New York appearance, he has demonstrated a real appearance—as Gringoire and in a melodrama called "The Red Lamp." The characters are absolutely opposite and furcharacters are absolutely opposite and fur characters are absolutely opposite and furnish the very interesting opportunity to wit-ness his versatility and strength. Later in the week he appeared in Sydney Grundy's play, "A Bunch of Violets." None of the plays are particularly interesting and while they give the critics an opportunity of passhis intelligent judgment upon the work of the star and of some members of his com-pany, they are not of sufficient interest to prove strong drawing cards. However, Mr. Tree's welcome has been a most hearty one and his presence in New York promises to be of distinct value to the season.

At Daly's "The Oriental Express," English adaptation of a German comedy, was put on Thursday night and was followwas put on Thursday night and was ronow-ed by "A Tragedy Rehearsed," a new ver-sion of Sheridan's "The Critic." Both are full of farcical humor and in the hands of the Daly company the bill bids fair to prove a real drawing card, something which has been lacking at Daly's since Cissy Fitzger-ald ceased to turn the back of her eye-balls The comedian, by the way, has a somewhat lengthy card in the dramatic papers denying the rumors of sprees and high old times in Texas. He also denies in toto old times in Texas. He also denies in toto
the statements concerning trouble in his
company, which were sent broadcast
through the country. In the course of his
remarks the sometimes genial Nat takes
occasion to do some wholesale branding,
the subjects of his wrath being the correspondents who telegraphed the stories concerning himself to the papers. Speaking of Clasy, a new turn has been

speaking of Cissy, a new turn has been taken in the managerial fight for her services. After the failure to secure her for "The Twentieth Century Girl," Mr. Charles Frohman quiefly stepped in and captured her services by squaring it with George Now, I've no doubt those stories were largely exaggerations, but I'm bound to believe they were not altogether groundless. It may be that Mr. Goodwin was not "jagged" at the times he states, and it may also be true that he had no trouble with his leading lady. Of this latter I am certain. But I notice in all of his long card he says nothing about parting company with another young lady who seems, however, to have rejoined him. She is not Edwards and getting her name to a con-tract which means a good deal of money to Cissy. She is to be used in the new farce, "The Fondling," which is to be given its first production out in Chigaso and then is to go to Hoyt's theater to take he place of "A Milk-White Flag" at 'he conclusion of the Hoyt season. Clssy is to do her dance in this play and also to do a soubrette part, the compensation to be \$600 per week. part, the compensation to be seen per week. She is sain just now to be suffering from a very acute case of the big-head, a natural falling with young women or her class after they have received the amount of newspaper puffery that Cissy has. I judge from a paragraph in Town Topics that her row with George Lederer was because she couldn't have a dressing room all to her-self. Here's the way Town Topics refers to

self. Here's the way Town Toyles letters the charmer:

"The winter air is still filled with Clssy Fitzgerald. She has quarreled with another theatrical manager and put herself under the direction of Mr. Charles Frohman. And the broad, dazzling smile ondnues to dimple tiself upon that happy face, the eyes still twinkle their message of wholesale affection to the world, and Clssy's heart beats higher than ever. She does not worty. Wrapped snugly in her furs, and illuminated by her rapidly accumulating lowels, she beats higher than ever. She does rot worry. Wrapped snugly in her furs, and illuminated by her rapidly accumulating jowels, she does not care whether she quarrels or not. For her the world is a great red rose, and all she has to go is to breathe its perfume. She will quarrel or she will not quarrel, just as any one pleases, All she persists in doing is to keep on working that private smile, with its eyes, and its teeth, its sunlight and its dimples. I do not sympathize with Mr. George Lederer in his refusal to give Clasy a dressing room to herself. He speaks of her as having the big-head. Let us be perfectly honest in these matters. Clasy was the biggest thing in every way that Mr. Lederer had to exhibit. She was bigger than his new piece and bigger than his theater. If she wanted the Waldorf to change her costume in, why give her the Waldorf. That smile deserves a special boudoir, or a special palace. It ought to travel on a special car, and be continually sprinkled with wine at the expense of the management. I counsel Miss Fitzgerald to scorn the judgment and taste that cannot discover the ineffable rarity and sacredness of her electrifying smile. She may snap her fingers at all creation. The world is her football. The heavens weep whenever she sleeps, and purest azure reigns on high when she rides abroad. She is the daisy of daisies. Her hair is as clean as sun rays are; and she sparkles like a chandeller. And oh! the smile of her, the rippling, dewy, spectacular smile! I wonder what tooth-powder she uses."

Cissy Loftus, who in private is Mrs.

Cissy Loftus, who in private is Mrs. Justin Huntley McCarthy, is still on at Koster & Bial's, pleasing everybody with her childlesh personality, but giving them the jim-jams by her outrageous inane attempt at mimicry. As an elocutionist she is said to be distinctly inferior to the average high school girl and as a mimic as bad as the worst. Still she is mimic as one as the worst. Still she is young and seems to please those not inclined to be at all critical. Perhaps this may be due to the novelty of seeing amateurish attempts upon the Koster & Bial stage, where, as a rule, everything is so thoroughly excellent.

A Washington dispatch tells of the pro A Washington dispatch tells of the pro-duction of "His Wife's Father," by Mar-garet Morton, which Mr. Crane tried for the first time in that city and which will, it seems, be a feature of his repertoire next season. The production was a great suc-cess and the play is said to be very funny. The central idea of the work is taken from the German of L'Arronge and the story deals with the love of Buchanan Bill-lags, a man of middle age for his daughter. Dopular hit.

As to "A Fatal Card," the melodrama brought over from England and now on at Palmer's, my informant tells me that it is perfect rot, and that were it not for the excellent work of the actors, whom his perfect rot, and that were it not for the excellent work of the actors, whom his put in the cast, it would not go at all. "The Streets of New York on the continually, and of the Metropolitan Opera Company who live at the St. James hotel, are story deals with the love of Buchanan Billings, a main of middle age, for his daughter would not go at all. "The Streets of New York contemporary says: "Notocard the play is said to be very funny. The central idea of the work is taken from the German of L'Arronge and the story deals with the love of Buchanan Billings, a main of middle age, for his daughter would not go at all. "The Streets of New York contemporary says: "Notocard the play is said to be very funny. The central idea of the work is taken from the German of L'Arronge and the story deals with the love of Buchanan Billings, a main of middle age, for his daughter bronkers of their households. Each one has brought with her to this country a little colony of her own, and nobody but the guests of the hotel have any idea

the day of the ceremony makes Frank a partner in business. When the young couple tell Billings of their intention of going on a short honeymoon trip, he declares that he will go with them, and he does not intend to allow his daughter to go away with a strange man. They circumvent him, however, by planning an amusing escape. Upon their return old Billings insists that they must live in his house and he fits up rooms for them. Having nothing to do, the old man becomes a good deal of a nuisance to himself and to everybody else, and particularly to the young wife, as Frank eventually takes a trip to Europe to escape his father-inlaw's interference in his domestic affairs. Frank returns, however, and all are made happy by old Billings, who consoles himself by taking a wife to himself. The action takes place in New York city. The part of Buchanan Billings, an old-fashioned, self-made man, gives Mr. Crane great scope for comedy work. On February 25th Mr. Crane is to put the comedy on for a run at the Fifth avenue theater.

Somebody in Atlanta gets the benefit of an editorial paragraph in The Mirror this week. Here is the paragraph. You'll have to furnish the identity of the person:

to furnish the identity of the person:

"A well-known resident of Atlants, Ga., was arrested in that city the other night for attempting to 'queer' the performance of a comedian in a local theater. The well-known citizen was intoxicated and the audience insisted upon his removal, which was accomplished. The moral of the incident would seem to be that it is more difficult for a comedian to please one drunken man than a house full of sober persons."

The season of grand opera to be given at the Grand in April and May will be a treat for all music-loving people. The operas, performed as they will be by some of the best lyric artists before the public and

of the best lyric artists before the public and placed on the stage by an experienced regisseur, cannot fail to attract the attention of all Atlanta.

Signor Campobello tells me that he has engaged a very strong company comprising three sopranos, three tenors, two bartones, a fine basso, with a chorus carefully selected from the company playing at the Metropolitan. All these will be directed by Gore, whose name is familiar. It was this conductor who directed the performby Gore, whose name is familiar. It was this conductor who directed the perform-ance of Verdi's "Othello" when produced for the first time in America at the Acade-my of Music in New York. Mille Nice Moresca, the dramatic so-

prano of the company, has lately been sing-ing in South America. She is a strikingly great theaters of Spain, Italy and South America have placed her in the foremost rank of celebrities. Her great impersonations are those of Carmen, Santuzza and Leonora. Yet another prima dona, Mile. Adelina Roattino, who will sing the roles of "Martha," "Amina," in "Somnombula," "Zerlina," in "Fra Diavolo," and others. is a beautiful young girl, with a fine lyric soprano voice. The two principal tenors are Signor Montegriffo, who is a great favorite with operagoers, and Signor Francesco Aurich, tenor robusto, who possesses a phenomenally high voice. He sings every role of his repetoire in the original way, and gives the public its dearly cherished high C of "Il Trovatore" with perfect ease. The company will embrace twelve principal artists, and twenty in the chorus. tions are those of Carmen. Santuzza and

pal artists, and twenty in the chorus.

Mr. Harry Dodd, the well known stage Mr. Harry Dodd, the well known stage manager, has charge of the stage, whilst the repertoire is the following: "Carmen," "Cavalleria," "Lucia," "Trovatore," in Italian; "Norma," "Martha," "Somnambula," "Fra Diavolo," "Bohemian Girl," in English.

The season will extend over twenty-four parties and eight matiness.

nights and eight matinees. Twenty-night season tickets, transferrable, will be sold for \$20. The scale of prices for single per-formances will range from \$1.50 down.

Dauphin Meunier's article on "Mme. Rejane" in the July number of The Yel-low Book is likely to be the best read article that quaint quarterly has yet print-ed. Take this and you almost have her: "A fabulous being in an everyday human form; a face not beautiful, scarcely even pretty, which looks upon the world with an air at once ironical and sympathetic; a brow that grows broader or narrower, according to the capricious invasions of according to the capricious invasions of her aureole of hair; an odd little nose perked heavenward; two roguish eyes, now blue, now black; the rude accents of a street girl suddenly changing to the well bred murmuring of a great lady; ab-rupt, abandant gestures, eloquently finish-ing half spoken sentences; a supple neck; a slender, opulent figure; a dainty foot, that rearrely touches

that scarcely touches the earth and yet can fly amazingly near the ceiling, lips nervous, sen-suous, trembling, curling; a frock simple suous, trembling, curling; a frock simple or sumptuous, bought at a bargain or created by a court 'dressmaker, which expresses, molds, completes and sometimes almost unveils the marvelous creature it envelops; a gay, a grave demeanor; grace, wit, sweetness, tartness, frivoity and earnestness; tenderness and indifference; beauty without beauty; immorality without evil; a nothing capable of everything—such is woman in Paris; such is the Parisienne, and Mme. Rjane is Parisienne, is all Parisiennes incarnated."

the day of the ceremony makes Frank a | Finally the hour arrives, the elevator door Finally the hour arrives, the elevator door is thrown open and an animated bundle of rich furs and laces rushes out, with innumerable attendants preceding and following her. Finally the prima donna is tucked away carefully in the carriage, the door is slammed shut and the dirver takes his way carefully up town, while the maids and other attendants follow in the next cable car."

Robert Downing, in a recent interview, said in reply to a question as to what class of plays drew best: "People do not want such heavy tragedy as they did ten or even eight years ago. They want something more of the melodramatic and comedy—I mean high comedy—than they used to. Of course, they want a good comedy, if anything, and it is a curse to the profession that so many poor plays are on the road. They are doing more to injure the theatrical business than anything else. Do you know what I would do if I could? I know that it cannot be done, but I should like to see a law passed compelling every theatrical manager to give a bond for \$10,000 on starting out with a troupe on the road, for the purpose of guaranteeing the members of his company against loss and to protect the general public against imposition. It would be a good thing if it could be done. would be a good thing if it could be done. Do you know that when a man gets a position to appear on the stage he rubs his nose up against the scenery once or twice, looks into the box office and then imagines that he is a theatrical manager. He gets together \$400 or \$500 and then starts out on the road with a company. They play for a few nights, have bad luck, get stranded and then what redress have the members of his company, who started out in good faith?"

It is difficult for one to believe while at he nearly always plays, that he is more than fifty-six years of age. The actor attributes his good health and youthful appearance to the great amount of exercise that he takes. He has a systematic course that he takes. He has a systematic course of walking that consumes several hours every day and covers many miles. In his home and at his hotel, while traveling, he is never at ease, but with a cigar in mouth, strides up and down his room, hour by hour. He does all of his thinking on foot and much of his study of parts is done while walking through the rooms of his home or along the corridor of the hotel. When at rehearsal he never sits more than a minute at a time, jumping from this pera minute at a time, jumping from this person to that, directing here, there and everywhere at the same time. Twelve circum. where at the same time. Twelve cigars a day have much to do with his nervousness, perhaps, but his general health has not suffered in the least from the nicotine habit. "The Henrietta" has been a wonderful money-maker for him, and it continues to keep its hold on the people to a remarkable extent. Mr. Robson has raid about \$5,000 in royalties to Bronson Howard for the use of this play, and he will probably continue to pay them as long as he is young enough to play Bertie.

"The Henrietta" drew the best Saturday night house of the season and everybody enjoyed it. Who could help it? Robson's Bertie is one of the funniest things done on the stage in recent years and the play is given an excellent production. "Leap Year" pleased the matines audience. It is bright and full of funny situations. The people like "The Henrietta" the best, how-ever.

Robson is on the lookout for a new com-edy. He thought he had it in "At the Feet of Venus," a very clever and really funny comedy, but it didn't go with the public. You can never tell.

Mr. Robson's friends were not given as good a performance of "Tony Lumpkin"

good a performance of "Tony Lumpkin" as they witnessed two years ago. It is probable that this was due to the unfortunate indisposition of the popular actor.

And it is unfortunate, but a fact, that Mr. Charley Hoyt's plays please the public more than do the best productions of the comedies of Mr. Goldsmith and other of the old comedy writers. And Mr. Hoyt is not the only one-there are others.

The disputants who desire to get into a religious controversy with Colonel Inger-soll will be disappointed. I fear, at the sub-

soll will be disappointed, I fear, at the sub-ject chosen for the colonel's lecture. When the contract was made Mr. DeGive reserved the right to select which lecture he chose. Some time ago, before the com-ing of Ingersoll began to create so much talk, he chose "Shakespeare," which is said to be one of the colonel's most brilliant ef-forts.

It will be a lecture worth everybody's

It will be a lecture worth everybody's hearing. The date, I believe, is the 13th. Georgia seems to be Yaw mad.

People from all parts of central and southern Georgia went to hear her at Macon and in the audience were a number of Atlantians, who came back highly enthusiastic.

thusiastic.

Miss Yaw's voice is said to be truly phenomenal. It is not only marvelous in its range, but these people say it is sweet and pure and really musical.

In the wreck which brought an end to the life of Manager John Morton, of St. Louis, several other professionals were injured. Zeloda Seguin, of English opera fame (Mrs. Wallace she now is), was hurt, and so I understand was Joe Dillon, the clever manager of Pauline Hall. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dillon were severely bruised.

horizontal kick in which there seems to be a kink at the knee, immediately after which she turns compiledly about, not to the right, as plain ordinary dancers usually turn after the right side kick, but to the left. Then Lola stretches one leg straight out behind her, bows as if her waist were a hinge and revolves on one foot.

Joseph Haworth began the final week o his engagement at the Castle Square thea-ter, Boston, on Monday, Panuary 28th. He played Richelleu, Hamlet and Rosedale, and the Boston critics say he is the best since

The Empire theater, New York, the home of Charles Frohman's stock company, was two years old on Thursday of last week.

It is said that James J. Corbett and Wil-

of the number of people necessary nowadays for the comfort of a prima donna of the first rank. The number of callers upon one subject or another is so great that there is a constant running to and fro in the corridor given up to the two prima donnas. Each one has her own personal manager. So has Meths, for that matter, and a secretary as well. The secretaries and personal managers appear to be busy helping on the general confusion and excitement. Whenever the prima donna is to appear at the opera the hotel is in a state of suppressed excitement until she finally gets to the opera house. There is a scurrying about the hotel, the carriage is filled with robes, and maid servants and foot-warmers, extra robes and innumerable bundles and parcels of costumes make frequent trips between the carriage door and the hotel entrance.

their enterprises this season. Not a bad

UNDERLINED FOR THIS WEEK.

Wills's "Two Old Cronies." Polished up to date since its production in this city, it has been made one of the strongest and most popular comedes pre-sented. The music is light and lively, the songs original, the fun continuous and con-

sented. The music is light and lively, the songs original, the fun continuous and contagious, and the dances characteristic and enjoyable. The funny picnic grounds scene is familiar to all laughter lovers as one of the drollest ever conceived, and in the entire performance there is not one duil or prosy feature.

With the company is Carlotta, the wonderful dancer, direct from the Follies Bergeres, Parls, and Koster & Bial's New York. She has made a world-wide reputation and stands today the greatest living dancer. The New York World credits Miss Carlotta as being one of the handsomest women on the American stage; her costumes are Worth's most magnificent dreams, and her dancing something marvelous and refined. Messrs, Wills and Grapewin will be seen in their original character as the "Two Old Cronles." The company numbers sixteen comedians, singers, dancers, specialty artists, and as heretofore caters to the better classes and refined lady audiences.

Monday matines and at night are the dates.

Sol Smith Russell in Three Plays.

Little need be said of the engagement of Sol Smith Russell, which opens the Grand on Tuesday night with that delightful old on Tuesday night with that delightful old comedy, made familiar to latter day theatergoers by Joseph Jefferson, "The Heir at Law." Mr. Russell is so deeply regarded in Atlanta and so extremely popular that newspaper eulogy is unnecessary. "The Heir at Law," which will be the bill for the opening night, is a play of eocentric lines, and these are almost exclusively entrusted to Pangloss. Dr. Pangloss is a pedant of the old school, one who innocently and without malice, loves to air his learning, to quote from the classics and nall each quotation with the name of the author. Mr. Russell's performance in this delightful old comedy will be watched with eager interest, as it will mark his debut in this city in classic comedy. He has presented the play with gratifying success in all his city engagements this season. Although having been identified for over twenty years with one particular line of work, Mr. Russell has stepped into an entirely new field and demonstrated a talent for refined English comedy of the classic school.

The repertoire of Mr. Russell's engagement is thus arranged: Tuesday evening, "The Heir at Law;" Wednesday matinee, comedy, made familiar to latter day thes

ment is thus arranged: Tuesday evening, "The Heir at Law;" Wednesday matine, "Peaceful Valley," and in the closing per-formance, Wednesday night, Mr. Russell will appear in the lovable character, "Noah Vale" in that quaint play, "A Poor Rela-tion."

tion."

There has been an ususually large sale of seats, and all of Mr. Russell's old and new friends will be at the Grand on Tuesday night to welcome him.

W. H. Crane.

The lovers of legitimate comedy will have an opportunity of enjoying a rare treat during the engagement of William H. Crane and his company, at the Grand opera house on Thursday and Friday nights, February 7th and 8th, when he will Crane and his company, at the Grand opera house on Thursday and Friday nights, February 7th and 8th, when he will present his famous American comedy. "The Senator," which will be seen on Thursday night and a special matinee Friday afternoon, and "Brother John" on Friday night. The idea of Crane's play. "The Senator," originated with David D. Lioyd, while he was the Washington correspondent of a New York paper. Crane was taken with the story at once and became enthusiastic over it. Lloyd, however, never lived to complete his work and his manuscript was turned over to Sydney Rosenfeld, who, at that time was also a newspaper man, and he finished it. Upon its production the play jumped into instant popularity, for it contained a story the interest in which was steadily cumulative and which was intensely patriotic. When first produced in New York it remained there for seventeen weeks and the following season it returned for a stay of twenty-two weeks, and this in one of the largest houses in the city. Some of the scenes create enthusiasm.

"Brother John" is one of the most successful plays William H. Crane has ever had, which is saying a good deal. Upon its original production in New York it was given for eight weeks, and from there it was taken to Chicago. It was in the latter city during the world's fair, and for six weeks it did the largest business in the history of the city at the prices charged. It proved to be the most successful strictly American dramatic attraction of the world's fair season, and out of that engagement alone Mr. Crane made an enormous amount of money. Among the other cities in which it has been seen and applauded are Pittsburg, Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis, Boston, Philadelphia and Louisville. Last season it was revived in New York and duplicated its former hit in that city. It will be given here with all of its original company.

Robert Mantell in "Monbars."

The delightful romantic actor, Robert Mantell, will appear for one night only,

The delightful romantic actor, Robert Mantell, will appear for one night only, Saturday, at the Grand.

Mr. Mantell is a great favorite with Atlantians and his visits in previous years have been characterized by large and fashionable audiences.

In the wreck which brought an end to the life of Manager John Morton, of St. Louis, several other professionals were injured. Zeloda Seguin, of English opera fame (Mrs. Wallace she now is), was hurt, and so I understand was Joe Dillon, the clever manager of Pauline Hall. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dillon were severely bruised.

Loia Yberri, the Spanish whilrwind dancer, has ended her engagement with "The Dragoon's Daughter," which was produced at the Castle Square theater, Boston, and is now in New York, where she will appear shortly at one of the vaudeville houses. One of Yberri's chief charms, it is said, consists in the way she gives a right side

have been characterized by large and fashionable audiences.

Mr. Mantell is an actor of undoubted talent. He is an ideal hero in romantic drama. To a handsome stage presence he adds a sonorous voice, musical in its tones, that is capable of expressing tenderness. He has a face upon which is eloquently pictured the varying emotions demanded by the actor's art, and to all of these great qualifications he brings an intelligence that enables him to develop every strong feature of the role in a manner that arouses the spectator in spite of himself.

The Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette says of the performance:

"Robert Mantell is an actor of undoubted talent. He is an ideal hero in romantic drama.

Grand opera house in Louis Nathal's adaptation from the French of D'Enner's 'Mnantell has no equal in public estimation in romantic, herolo roles, such as 'Monbars,' and the audience at the Grand last night expressed their opinion on this point very emphatically. The dramatic situations were promptly responded to, and as the interest of the play rose and intensified toward its close so did the enthusiasm of the audience. The duel scene and grand climax evoked a perfect storm of cheers. "Both star and play have been before the Cincinnati public so frequently in the past few seasons, and so much has been written of the excellence of the one and the dramatic beauty of the the ne and the dramatic beauty of the there is that there seems or great necessity at present for lengthy was at his best and that the play found assisted by his very clever company."

"SI Plunkard."

"Si Plunkard."

"Si Plunkard."

"Si Plunkard" is coming next Monday. As announced in our advertising columns, the amusement-goers are to be treated to two and a half hours of pure, solid fun. Then upon the stage of the opera house will "Si" announce, "Gosh, I'm here."

The Chattanooga Times of last Tuesday said of it: "Considering the unfavorable state of weather, J. C. Lewis and his clever company of comedians were greeted with a large audience at the opera house last night, and the frequent and prolonged applause attested to the fact that the audience was well satisfied with the play.

Ingersoll's Lecture. Ingersoll's Lecture.

plause attested to the fact that the audience was well satisfied with the play.

Ingersoll's Lecture.

Unusual interest centers in the now rapidly approaching appearance in this city of Robert G. Ingersoll, the most eloquent of living Americans, as a platform orator. Colonel Ingersoll has been secured, through the C. A. Davis Lyceum bureau of New York, to deliver his super-eminently brilliant lecture on the "Bard of Avon."

Never was there a greater master of the oratory of enthusiastic admiration than is Colonel Ingersoll, and there is no theme upon which he uses his rare gift with greater felicity. His "Shakespeare" discourse is a masterpiece of eulogy. More than that, it is a singularly cleur and understandable statement of those merits which constitute Shakespeare's claims to immortality, and made him—to use linger soll's own words—"the greatest genius of our world." Colonel Ingersoll gives a rapid survey of the few facis that are known of Shakespeare's life and then proceeds to deduce the history of the poet's peerless mind from the poet's matchless works. He brings his incisive powers of observation and deduction to bear toward a both humorous and logical rejection of the belief that any other than Shakespeare wrote Shakespeare's works. He gives instances of Shakespeare's works. He gives instances of Shakespeare's works. He lilustrates how, more than any other writer, Shakespeare honored women. The lecture is indeed a masterly tribute to a masterly mind, and it is marked by a simplicity which makes it always comprehensible and interesting even to the uneducated.

No lover of what is beautiful and grand in humanity should fail to hear Ingersoll's lecture on "Shakespeare." The years have silvered the orator's hair, but have not impaired the charm of his presence nor the magnetic qualities of his voice. There is little hazard in predicting a right royal reception here to the distinguished jurist, litterateur and orator.

ONE MATINEE AND NIGHT MONDAY, FEBRUARY (TH. The Big Farce Comedy Success, WILLS'S NEW

THE GRAND.

Two Old Cronies. Direction of A. L. Dolson.

NEW SPECIALTIES—NEW SONGS—NEW DANCES.

Mlle. Carlotta The famous danseuse from the Follies Bergeres, Paris, and Koster & Bial's, New York

Usual prices. Seats at Grand box office

Tuesday and Wednesday, February 5th and 6th, Matthee, Wednesday at 2:30.

Mr. Sol Smith Russell

In the Following Repertoire:

THE HEIR AT LAW.

Wednesday Matinee-

Peaceful Valley. Wednesday Night-

A POOR RELATION.

Sale of seats opens Saturday morning at o'clock. Prices-25 cents to \$1.50; matinee, 25 cents to \$1.

Thursday and Friday nights, February 7th and 8th. Matinee Friday afternoon.

WM. H. CRANE And his admirable company under the direction of Joseph Brooks.

Thursday evening and Friday matines.

The Senator, By David D. Lloyd and Sidney Rosen feld. Friday night, Martha Morton's delightful comedy,

BROTHER JOHN.

Both plays will be produced with the original casts. Magnificent scenery and elaborate costumes.

Prices: Evening, 25c., 50c., 75c., \$1. \$1.50;
matinee, 25c., 50c., 75c., \$1.

Sale of seats begins Menday morning.

(cb 3-5-5-7 8.

Saturday Night, February 9th, the Favor ite Romantic Actor,

ROBT. MANTELL,

Supported by a powerful dramatic organization in D'Ennery's famous five-act play,

"MONBARS,"

As played by Mr. Mantell over 1,000 times Usual prices. Seats at the Grand. sun, wed, thur, fri, sat.

D'GIVE'S OPERA HOUSE. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH.

All New Features This Season !
A Bee Hive of Merriment ! The Young and Talented Comedian. J. C. LEWIS,

BRILLIANT LITTLE ACTRESS JEANETTE LEWIS And a Select Company of

20-TALENTED ARTISTS—20In the Laughable Yankee Comedy,

"Si Plunkard."

Reserved seats on sale at Miller's, Prices, 25, 50 and 75c.

D. C. BACON, President.

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# ATLANTA LUMBER COMPANY

OUR RETAIL WYARDS

IN THIS CITY, AND

# OPERATING SAW MILLS

In Dodge County, we have superior facilities for supplying LUMBER of the BEST and CHEAPEST and QUICKEST

# AMOSKEAG BRAND SHINGLES,

"BONE DRY" FLOORING, Dressed in Atlanta, Perfect Matched and Smoothly Dressed.

Patent Sheathing Lath, Baled Shavings, Twist Balusters and Columns, and Grill Work, Yellow Pine and Hardwood Mantels.

Our Interior Finish Factory is supplied with choicest Mahogany, Quartered Oak, Sycamore, Birch, Cherry, Cypress, Poplar, White Pine and Maple.

Only the highest quality. We are prepared to finish residences, stores, banks and offices, We are now doing the hardwood work for Dr. J. S. Todd, Mrs. W. B. Cox, and others.

TELEPHONES: 752, Office, 17 South Forsyth Street.
897, Yards & Factory, Humphries & Glenn sts.

# Atlanta, Georgia.

## IT GOES UP HIGHER before the hearing yesterday and had pre-

Judge Richard Clark Refused to Grant Will Myers a New Trial.

WHAT MYERS HAS TO SAY ABOUT IT

He Declares That He Expected It, but Believes Judge Clark Was Conscien-tions-How It Was Done.

The motion for a new trial in the Myers Judge Clark, and it will be taken to the supreme court.

Counter-affidavits were presented by Assistant Solicitor Monaghan, but Judge Clark refused to hear any argument what ever, saying that he had made up his mind. He had already written out his decision which covered eight pages of closely written manuscript and read it.

The affidavit of Juror H. T. Huff was just as stated in yesterday's Constitution. He swore that he was not at Westwood park on the Sunday after the killing, but that he went there in company with Dr. Sid Holland two Sundays after. He did not know either Myers or Crowley. Huff states that he said that if the reports in the newspapers were true that the men who killed Crowley, whether it was Myers or not, should be hanged. He also states that as one upon which Myers should be hung. but that he did say the murderer should be hung publicly. He says that he doesn't know that there is any tree near the spot where the conversation occurred or in that

As to the remarks which Messrs, Stamps and King swear he made at Poole's store on Peters street, he makes no affidavit. King and Stamps swear that he said he would sit on the jury fifty years, but he'd hang Myers. No reference is made by Juror Huff as to the Poole store charges. Juror Huff also swears that he had no desire to get on the jury and that he made up his verdict solely on the evidence introduced by both sides.

To the affidavit of Juror Huff there we a counter-affidavit by D. C. Wall, who swears that he was out at Westwood park on the Sunday following the killing and cev. He says that he does not know Huff. but that he saw a man with some one who was addressed as "doctor," and that this did say that Myers should be hung to a

tree, and that the tree was indicated.

There was an affidavit presented by Mr.

John Monaghan. It referred especially to
the statement of the leading counsel, W.

T. Moyers, for the defense, that the continuance or postponement of the trial had been asked for because an important witlection this reason was not given by Mr. Moyers and that the sickness of Frances Stearman was not mentioned. The record, however, fails to bear out Mr. Monaghan's

were on the coroner's jury, regarding the testimony of Frances. Both allege that she swore that she saw Myers three-quarters of a mile away and that his eyes were

Judge Clark had read all of these papers

Will Myers Interviewed.

Young Myers is in good health and looks well. He is in no way cast down by the decision of Judge Clark.
"It was just what I expected," said he, "but I am absolutely confident of coming out all right. I regret that Judge Clark could not see my innocence, but I am satisfied that he was conscientious in what he did. When the case is taken to the supreme court I am sure that a new trial will be granted me and that then I will come out be granted me and that then I will come out

all right. I have the utmost confidence in regard to this."

Mr. W. T. Moyers, leading counsel for Myers and who has worked with wonderful faithfulness to establish the innocence of his client, says that there is absolutely no doubt about a new trial. He firmly believes that the supreme court will grant Mr. Moyers reiterates his belief in Myers's innocence and says that he will be acquitted yet.

The Decision of Judge Clark. Judge Clark's decision in the matter in-volves a lot of interesting reading. It was evidently prepared with a great deal of care, and is as follows:

The grounds set forth in the foregoing motion for new trial, both original and amended, so far as they relate to the action of the court are true,

1. The exceptions to charge and refusals

to charge are to be considered with the whole charge, which is hereby made a part of the motion and record, and to be filed as 2. Exceptions founded on the action of

the court during the progress of the trial whether relating to admissions or exclu sions of evidence, or founded on any point of fact, are to be considered with the brief of the evidence, so fas as said brief may relate to them.

3. In reference to the ninth ground of the

motion I cannot recall that one sat upor the counsel's table, and if so it was not to an extent to interfere with the counsel's duties. I am sure there was no numbers between counsel and jury, and if so it was only for a moment in standing or passing and not so as to interfere with counsel's proper defense of their client.

As to the Crowded Courtroom. It is true that the courtroom was crowd-ed, indeed packed, with an audience composed of both sexes, and there was a scarcity of room, but no request was made to me to exclude the audience, which if made was impracticable beyond the requirements of room sufficient to conduct the trial, which it all times was rufficient. Counsel for defendant had the same opportunity of other counsel. Missing Mr. Moyers during, the speaking I found he was stand-ing in the doorway and he gave as a rea-son for his position that he would rather stay there, presumably to me, that he could get more air, as at the beginning of the trial he complained of a spell of asthma, and everything possible was done to ac-commodate his condition even to the raisand everything possible was done to accommodate his condition even to the raising or lowering of every sash in the room, which made the room too cool for many in the audience, myself included. The trial lasted from Monday morning to Friday afternoon, and at the conclusion Mr. Moyers privately thanked me for the consideration I had shown him during the trial. He was perfectly able "to take care of himself" in getting admission to the room, and to his proper place therein, and if he had applied to me to have room made for him I would have stopped the case until it was done. He made the last argument for the defense in a speech of three hours, which was both eloquent and ingenious, and to which he was heard attentively and patiently by the court, jury and audience. There was no influencing or intimidating the jury by the audience. I kept a bailiff at each end of the jury box with instructions to keep the crowd from contact with them at the sides, and in the rear and which, under my supervision, was faithfully done, and when they went backward and forward to their room I was careful to first have sufficient space to do so without contact with the audience.

Mr. Clay's Argument Reviewed.

Mr. Clay's Argument Reviewed.

Carlotta's costumes were designed and im-ported from Worth's, Paris. Grand opera

We make a specialty of resetting old family jewels. We employ skilled workmen, and guarantee satisfaction. Maier & Berkele, jewelers.

Clay's argument as set forth in the tenth ground, no one called him to order nor was a request made of me in any manner to interfere with him; he was denunciatory, and in a most emphatic manner, of the crime and the alleged criminal, but there was nothing more than the privilege of counsel, as I have several times in my experience as judge and lawyer witnessed. Invective, as I understand it, is one of the arts of oratory, and if there is a proper basis for it, I cannot see how it can be a ground of error in a judicial proceeding.

I cannot remember all what Mr. Clay said nor near all and hence cannot certify to the truth of the specifications in the grounds of the motion, but I am sure he never said that he "wished the hair dye had put the defendant's seyes out," and that he did not "shake his fist in defendant's face." He often pointed to him with his hand or finger, as is the common custom of lawyers in arguing cases in the court, whether before a jury or the judge alone, a practice I dislike and have often reprimanded lawyers for

the judge alone, a practice I dislike and have often reprimanded lawyers for doing, and for speaking at parties or lawyers instead of the jury.

lawyers instead of the jury.

What Applause May Mean.

5. As to error founded on applause as set forth in the eleventh ground the only distinctly audible applause I remember during the trial was at the conclusion of Mr. Mitchell's very able argument for the defense. The feeling in the courthouse, so far as I could discern it, was in favor of the defendant, from, as I suppose, sympathy with him in his youthful and even boylsh appearance.

I began at the beginning of the trial and at intervals all through to warn the audience against making any manifestation of applausee or dissent, and my warning was as well observed as is compatible with human nature. To guard successfully and entirely against applause or the contrary in the trial of cases it would be necessary to exclude the people from the courtroom, which is not only impracticable, but wrong. From "time immemorial" the people of this free government have been permitted to visit our coarts of justice whenever they felt disposed, their presence depending upon their good behavior, and if they should in a moment of enthusiasm applaud the utterance of a fine sentiment or laugh at a nice point of humor, why should that be construed into an effort to influence the jury? I regard the courtroom as second only to the church in the practical culture of the masses, and it would not only be cruel, but impolite to debar them from this source of learning and pleasure. What Applause May Mean.

Some of the Testimony Spoken Of. 6. In reference to the twelfth ground of 6. In reference to the twelfth ground of the motion, my remembrance is the jury was sent out before Captain Wright had testified anything touching the shoes. As soon as I caught the purpose of the testimony relating to the shoe, I sent the jury out, and hence it was unnecessary to instruct them in that particular, for they had-not heard it. As I remember, there was no such request made of the court in the presence of the jury or otherwise as contained in said twelfth ground.
7. Relative to the thirteenth ground, the witness testified that his clerk received the presence of the jury or otherwise as contained in said twelftin ground.

7. Relative to the thirteenth ground, the witness testified that his clerk received the watch, but he identified it by the pawn ticket, which was before the jury and for them to pass upon: It was in evidence that the defendant confessed pawning the watch at Kaiser's. There was some mistake in one of the many figures on the pawn ticket, and it was for the jury to judge if it was the same watch pawned from Kaiser's evidence, aided by defendant's admission. The fragments of the letter as alluded to in the thirteenth ground were admitted without objection and there was no request in writing to charge upon either of the specifications in the thirteenth ground.

The affidavits of newly discovered testimony by defendant are attached to the second amendment of the motion and they are made a part of the motion and record. Also, three counter-affidavits by the state namely, those of H. T. Huff, John B. Monaghan and of A. M. Law and H. M. Patterson. The two in one read before me this day, are ordered filed and are also made part of the motion and record.

Grand Combination Sale at the Brady-Miller Feed and Sales Stables, Atlanta, Ga.

lanta, Ga.

On Tuesday, February 5, 1895, Ker & Talbott, of Cynthiana, Ky., will sell to the highest bidder thirty-six head of fine Kentucky saddle, harness and business horses of the highet types. Any one wanting a first-class horse would do well to call and look them over. Among the lot are some standard-bred trotters that can show considerable speed. Sale at 10 o'clock. Horses ready for inspection Monday. John A. Miller, president.

If you wish to see as in youth the finest print by artificial light, have your eyes fitted to a pair of Hawkes's Crystallized Lenses. Hundreds upon hindreds and thousands upon thousands will bear testimony to their brilliancy and superiority over all other glasses in the market. Every pair warranted. Headquarters for the United States 12 Whitehall street.

R. S. Crutcher & Co., 53 Peachtree street, say that they are still selling furniture at "cut prices." They carry such a stock as to please every class and every one of their past custom ers will testify to the satisfaction received from the old reliable cut price house.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED. A Splendid Opportunity Offered the

Right Kind of Persons.

We wish to confer with those who desire the agency of a first-class life insurance company under a contract direct with the home office, which will give them the commissions and renewals usually paid to a general agent. The undersigned, now in Atlanta, will be glad to receive applications from persons in Georgia who desire to represent the Maryland Life Insurance Company or to confer with them in regard to an agency of this company. He is prepared to give valuable contracts to good men who can do business. For further particulars address by mail Right Kind of Persons.

address by mail
PELHAM BLACKFORD,
Special Agent Maryland Life Insurance
Co., 817 Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. E. C. Claffin has moved from 38 North Forsyth to rooms 717 and 718, the Grand,

Carlotta. "Two Old Cronies" and Carlotta, Grand pera house, tomorrow matinee and night.

A Successful Firm.

A Successful Firm.

Since the old capital fire, Kellam & Moore, the opticians, have located at 40 Marietta street. They have moved their factory to the large basement of this building. For the past week the expert machinist, Mr. H. B. Campbell, has been busily engaged in putting in additional machinery for them. Their factory is most conveniently arranged and is connected with the office and salesroom on the ground floor by a tubular elevator and speaking tubes.

From its organization this firm has taken the lead in all optical-work, and has been the first to introduce every optical improvement.

A Woman's Heart

Is easily won, generally speaking, but the easiest way to win her favor is to suit her exactly in quality and price when she goes out shopping on the furniture line.

The T. J. Fambro & Co.'s furniture house is noted for just such satisfaction as this, for they study all the ways and means to please everybody and so far they have succeeded to the letter. Their stock of parfor goods, baby carriages, pictures, poles, shades, curtains, etc., is complete and for all of next week they will make a special reduction on everything in stock. Remember the place, 37 and & Peachtree street.

PERSONAL The M. M. Mauck Co., wallpaper, paints thades, glass, picture frames. Atlanta.

els, grates and tiles will be sold Mantel Company showrcoms with-gard to cost. Must be closed at LEONARD W. BROWN.

BACK FROM NEW YORK. Mr. Morris Arnold, One of Atlanta'

Most Enterprising Men.

Mr. 'Morris Arnold, that clever and
enterprising member of the Globe store
and ciothing house, has just returned from
New York, where he has been for some
weeks in the interest of his establishment.
Mr. Arnold is an all-around business man
in every sense of the word and fhis assertion is fully proven just by a glance at
his record since being located in Atlanta.
Every move he has made since being in
our city has been only the furtherment Most Enterprising Men. our city has been only the furtherme

Cutglass and sterling silver for wedding presents. We have a beautiful assortment and our prices have all been reduced Maier & Berkele, jewelers.

More Cold Weather Coming. Fires will have to be kept up for several months yet. When you get tired taking in coal and kindling and taking out ashes and wish to avoid all the dirt and annoy-ance of keeping up coal fires, you can do so by getting one of our radiant oil heat-ing stoves, which will warm your room at an expense of 1 cent an hour of 1 cent an hour.
LOWRY HARDWARE CO.,
60 Peachtree Street.

NEW MAP OF ATLANTA,

Printed in Colors and Perfected to Date. Embracing the Cotton States and International exposition grounds, the new seventh ward (West End), Inman Park, routes of all the railroads and electric street car lines, ward boundaries, limit lines and other necessary information. Especially prepared and copyrighted by Mr. E. B. Latham, civil engineer, for John M. Miller, publishing agent. The map is folded in convenient pocket size and enclosed in neat covers. Price 25 cents. For sale at the John M. Miller Book Store, 39 Marletta street, at lanta, Ga.

That famous old farce, "The Two Old Cro-nles," is announced for Monday at matinee and night at the Grand. The parts are in the hands of very clever performers—Car-lotta, John B. Wills and Charles Grapewin who are sure to give the merry old farce a royal interpretation. Theatergoers will wel-come the dainty danseuse, Carlotta, whose appearance here some years ago, with Ezra Kendall, created such a sensation. Carlotta has just completed an engagement at Koster & Bial's, where she made a

Our stocks in Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear are complete. See and price with us. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

#### Dissolution Notice.

Atlanta, Ga., February 2, 1895.-The co Atlanta, Ga., February 2, 1896.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between Liebman & Kaufmann has been dissolved by mutual consent, D. Kaufmann retiring and L. Lieberman succeeding. All accounts due the old firm will be collected in the name of Lieberman & Kaufmann.

L. LIEBERMAN. D. KAUFMANN.

In retiring from the firm of Lieberman A In retiring from the firm of Lieberman & Kaufmann I desire to express by thanks to the patrons of the old firm and wish a continuance of same to my successor.

feb-3-5-7

D. KAUFMANN.

Grand display in Table Linens at prices to please the most skeptical. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Auction prices on Ladies and Misses' Jackets. We are determined to close them out if possible; if not, send them to auction. If you care for a fine late style Jacket at auction price, come and get choice. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

All Human Diseases Are curadie!



DR. F. B. RODGERS,

## Wonderful NEW PROCESS

### CONSUMPTION

known to pharmacy or the profession, the new process is the only treatment that had never failed.

ERIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES and all liver and kidney diseases permanently cured by the new process.

CANCER' successfully treated and permanently cured. The new process will dissolve and entirely eradicate the poison and all solidified effects matter from the system. No knife; no caustics.

Catarrhal affections and nervous diseases are likewise cured by the new process.

The new process is the most marvelous scientific discovery of modern times. It cannot fail to cure. It removes the cause that produce diseases. It expels malaria, neutralizes the virus and kills the parasites. Dr. Rodgers uses no internal remedies and can produce abundant proof of his ability to cure the most obstinate cases. Actual results speak for themselves.

THE LADIES' APARTMENTS. are in charge of a competent, capable and cultivated lady.

If you are afflicted see Dr. Rodgers at once. Procrastination is the thief of time A week hence may be too late. Correspondence solicted. Write for circulars.

F. B. RODGERS. M. D., 516 The Grand.

Beautiful display of new Rugs, Algernon, Dageston, Persian, Oriental, Turkish, Smyrna and Wilton. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

THIS PAPE

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Among the sh ryptian Dimities

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Special

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Plain Japs, 27 inclark and black,

Parisian Damasse, Armures, Bengalin ss, Brocades, Taff 2.00; our price...

Black Serges, Henriettas is for the wool.

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At 89c 46-inc

At 98c 46-inc Black Figured

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At 59c For

Muslin Underw

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Shoes.

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TOL XXVII.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3, 1895.

PRICE FIVE OENTS.

# KEELY COMPANY

Of course there will be more of them-more Printed . . styles, more of a style. But some of the filmiest effects have already floated in. We French . . display this early in the season a grand va-Organdies riety of staple sorts and a sterling stock of exclusive novelties. Flakers have outdone hemselves-new graces, new beauties. And they've helped us to make lower prices than you've ever known before. Delicate, dashing, endacious, rich, pleasing—a string of adjectives a foot long, if you ease, and they'll all fit the fitness of these lovely Organdies.....

## Lawns and Swisses.

Swisses with white and colored dots, from seed to coin size. Maythe mercury would mount as high under a Dotted Swiss as under my other Dress Stuff of like weight, but you'll think it wouldn't. Perhaps the crispest feeling, coolest looking, cleanest seeming of all the Cotton sisterhood—twelve styles.

Among the sheer and pretty brood are: Mull Checks, India and ryptian Dimities, India Linen and Batiste Claire-all prices.....

This department is always par Dress Silks . . . excellence here. The shelves never fail to hold the choicest products of the season—newest patterns, colors and weaves. In no other way could we have built a reputation so great in Silks. Sustaining the supremacy we have attained is the 11-the-time try. Low prices in connection with high grades assist to

Special:

Plain Surahs, Crepe d' India, Colored and Black Figured Indias, Striped and Checked Kikis, worth 50c; our price.....25C

red, olive, nile, lilac, yellow, black, white and cream, full width, finely as regularly sold 65c; our price.. 30C

Plain Japs, 27 inches wide, light, price...... 49C price..... 67C

Armures, Bengalines, Satin Duch-

Imported Surahs and Satin de Novelty Swivel Bayadere Silks, Chines in blue, brown, bronze, gray, white and cream and tinted grounds gemmed with fleur-de-lys, sprays, block, diamond and crescent figtwilled and smooth surface, worth ures. Lovely for warm days, worth 75c; our price..... 40C

Plain Indias, 27 inches wide, light, lark and black, worth 75c; our dark and black, worth \$1; our

Colored Silks, including Glaces, Black Silks, including Gros. d' Parisian Damasse, Italian Moires, Londres, Faille Française, Peau d' Soie, Satin Luxor, Merveilleiux, 

Higher quality, better finish, lower Black Goods. cost. A most unlikely combination, but it's the unlikely of this sort that is all the time happening here. Nothing rusty about the Black Serges, Henriettas and Figured Armures. As much care for the colors as for the wool. Every yard is of rich jet black that never loses its

luster. This is how prices slant: At 75c 46-inch All-wool Black Serge, worth...\$1.25 At 59c 46-inch Black Henriet-

At 59c 46-inch All-wool Black | At 39c 46-inch Black Henriet-

At 89c 46-inch All-wool Black At 75c 46-inch Black Henriet ta Cloth, worth...\$1.25

At 98c 46-inch All-wool Black At 89c 46-inch Black Henriet ta Cloth, worth...\$1.40

Black Figured Armures-threads of silk flash in and out on the ol grounds, cutting such artful capers-and squares, dots, dices, blocks, crescents, flowers and stars that you can only admire and long

At 59c Forty-six-inch All- At 98c Foriy-six-inch All wool and Silk Armures, worth.\$1.00

mures, worth. \$1.50

And still the wonder grows. Even those Muslin . . . who know what can be done by knowledge of the market and by command of cash, Inderwear and by doing the right thing at the right time, are still astonished at the way values nd prices are yoked. Many of the Garments completed are being retailed by us for less than the bare material would cost you. It counts

Shoes . . Keely Leader Shoes for women at \$2.00 and the and-welt Wear-well Shoes for men at \$3.00. Each worth a dollar

Three long months of freeze and thaw and slushiness close ahead, and ere are just the ideal Shoes for it all—or for the prettiest weather pring can send. As trim built Shoes, as well shaped, as far to the re in the fashion way as any in the market. No better shoemaking hywhere, and a dollar saved on every pair. Desperation makes exageration. Maybe that's the theory of so much Shoe advertising that n't true. How much our Shoe folk might endanger accuracy we n't know. They never get the chance, and then, too, the truth

out our Shoes taxes credulity and makes the best advertising. You are reminded again of the Children's Shoes for dress and

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# High Art Furniture & Drapery. RHODES, SNOOK & HAVERTY FURNITURE CO.

Will show the coming week the largest and most elegant collection of Real Fine and Artistic . . . Grand Rapids Furniture ever placed before the Atlanta Public. . . . . .

## **ELEGANT FURNITURE!**

Oriental Carpets, Rugs and Draperies.

Every article absolutely new and up to date. Hundreds of delighted visitors pass through our beautiful showrooms daily. Every floor an

#### EXPOSITION.

Showing special and exclusive designs from our own drawings. Estimates made for the most palatial house or the humblest cottage. We will show for

### This Week

An elaborate line of Chamber, Parlor and Dining Room Furniture, from the most celebrated factories. Side Boards, Hat Racks, Book Cases, Fancy Chairs and Cabinets, with

A ROYAL LINE OF

Axminster, English Velvet, Imported Moquette, Body Brussels,

And Ingrain CARPETS,

Mattings, Linoleums

And Oriental Rugs and Draperies

Unmatched and Unmatchable.



See These Beautiful Things!

# Special::

100 Roll Top Desks.

50 Flat Top Desks.

28 Standing Desks.

60 Elegant Office Chairs.

25 Revolving Desks.

This entire line at almost Half Price.

See cut of 4-Section Revolving Case, made for Lawyers and Doctors, only \$15.00; holds 150 legal books-old price \$25.00.

WE WILL OPEN FOR

## Monday's Demand

200 Elegant Baby Carriages in Silk Plush and Tapestry Upholstery with Satin Parasols-at less than half the list price.

300

SOLID OAK CHAMBER SUITS

Strong, Serviceable and Cheap-made for Hotel and Boading Houses. Pillows, Mattresses and Springs.

TO BUILDERS==300 Curly Birch, Quartered Oak and Mahogany Mantels, Tilings, Club House Grates and Brass Hearth Pieces. .

# Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture 60., 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 PEACHTREE STREET.



# SAVE YOUR DOLLARS.

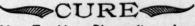
The great discount sale now going on is telling its story in every direction. The money spender stops to think and finds the discount a much larger saving than first thought.

SUITS, OVERCOATS AND UNDERWEAR AT 331° DISCOUNT.

Don't say how long it will continue. Reserve the right to stop any day.



# ITHIA WATER AND BATHS



Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Insomnia and Gout. SWEETWATER PARK HOTEL, Lithia Springs, Ga. (20 MILES FROM ATLANTA.)

H. T. BLAKE, Proprietor, - Late of Pass Christian, Miss., and Manitou, Colorado.

ectric, Vapor, Needle, Shower, Steam and Mineral baths; modern, 200-iry climate, aftitude 1,200 feet. Rates, 114 to \$25 per week, 10 per cent he month. Rooms with private bath, tolled hot and cold running water, Glass enclosed porches and sun pariors. Six trains dauy to Atlants, water idea also telephone communication. Office opposite Aragon hotel.

14-r. h., South Butler street	. 30	00
10-r. h., Hilliard street	35	00
10-r. h., Washington Heights	50	00
10-r. h., Magnolia street	15	00
9-r. h., Hood street	. 15	50
0 a b Tuelde street.	. 22	90
9-r. h., Luckie street	. 35	00
8-r. h., Auburn avenue	. 22	00
8-r. h., Summit avenue	. 12	50
8-r. h., Peachtree street	. 30	00
8-r. h., Yonge street	. 18	00
7-r. h., North Pryor street	95	00
7-r. h., Irwin street	95	00
6-r. h., Capitol avenue, near city lim	. 20	w
its	. 12	90
6-r. h., Lovejoy street	. 10	00
6-r. h., Whitehall street	. 23	00
6-r. h., Stonewall street	. 12	00
6-r. h., Marietta street	. 12	50
5-r. h., Crew street, near Georgia ave	20	00
5-r. h., East Fair street	15	8
5-r. h., Mangum street	14	00
Fr. h., Grant street, at Fair	. 12	UU
er, n., Grant street, at Fair	. 10	00

# \$1,700.

GIVEN AWAY,

business in a city, population 7,000. Must be sold at once. Sales run \$10,000 to \$12,000 bargain on earth. For particulars address PHIL HARRIS

Leading Jeweler and Watch Inspector, Albany, Ca.

NORTHIPASTERN RAILROAD BONDS.
STATE OF GEORGIA. Executive Department Atlanta, Ga., January 5, 1896.—
To the holders of the bonds of the Northeastern Railroad Company endorsed by the state of Georgia in accordance with the provisions of an act approved October 27, 1870.

The governor of Georgia is authorized and directed by an act of the general assembly approved December 18, 1894, to make to the above named bondholders the following proposition, to-wit: "Said bondholders shall deposit their bonds with the treasurer of this state on or before the 1st day of March, 1895, for the purpose of exchanging said bonds for new bonds of the state, or receiving the principal and interest thereon in cash, as they may prefer; that so soon as three-fourths of said bonds have been so deposited the treasurer be authorized to exchange at par new bonds of the state of Georgia bearing 3½ per cent per annum, payable semi-annually and running for twenty years, for the principal of said Northeastern bonds so endorsed by the state and to pay in cash the accured interest due on said bonds at the time such exchange is offered that the treasurer can negotiate and sell the bonds of the state of Georgia herein before referred to at a sum greater than the par value thereof, then, and in that event he shall not exchange in the proceeds arising from such such and from the proceeds arising from such such exchanges the same at par, but shall sell the bonds of the state of Georgia and from the proceeds arising from such exchange in the continue to exchange or to pay such Northeastern bonds endorsed by the state, as berein required, until the entire amount. NORTHIASTERN RAILROAD BONDS.

MESDAMES FALLIGANT & HOLMES,

### Modistes.

OVER M. RICH & BROS., 54 and 56 Whitehall Street

All the latest styles in Dress-Making-Walking Suits, Carriage Dresses, Evening Costumes at reasonable prices.

Do you want fine lamb's wool Blankets LOW? We are determined not to pack them for summer keeping. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

## PLANS OF MR. PLANT.

It Seems Something More Than Probable That He Will Reach Out.

ATLANTA IS THE OBJECTIVE POINT Indications Are Strong That the G.

S. & F. Will Be Bought. THE LAW SUIT THAT IS INTERFERING

Many Reasons Why the Plant Should B After a Direct Line to the Northwest-Other Railroad News.

Savannah, Ga., February 2 .- (Special.)-

Is the Plant system coming to Atlanta-The question is pertinent and it certainly seems that this can be relied on with a degree of certainty not commonly given the rumored railroad projects that appear in print, since it comes from the best of au thority that Mr. Plant is extremely desirous of securing an outlet to the northwest through this gateway.

A circular letter recently issued by G. A. McDonald, general passenger agent of the Georgia Southern and Florida, announces that traffic arrangements have been made with the Plant system whereby mileage tickets will be honored over the lines of the Plant system in close connection with the Georgia Southern and Flor

This seems to indicate that something of a friendliness is already springing up between the two railroads which corrobor

ates the rumors of a combination. The letter is written to wholesale merchants and commercial travelers and reads as follows:

"Gentlemen: It is with pleasure we an nounce that, commencing at once, mileage tickets issued by the Georgia Southern and Fkerida railroad will be honored on any di-vision of the Plant system, viz: Brunswick Vestern, Savannah, Florida and Western, Alabama Midland, Charleston and Sa vannah, South Florida and Silver Springs, Ocala and Guif railroads. Plant system mileage tickets will also be honored on the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad.

This gives you the use of mileage from Macon to Wayeross, Brunswick, Jackson ville, Palatka, Thomasville, Tampa, etc.

"We have further arranged to have these books accepted in payment of excess bag-

gage charges. We feel confident that with such liberal arrangements we will control the business of your firm wherever it is possible to do so. We will be glad to be remembered by you. Yours respectfully, "G. A. MACDONALD, "General Passenger Agent."

Of course Mr. Plant is silent about the scheme, just as he is always silent about anything until his plans are all laid and ready to be worked. With all great railroad men it is the policy to saw wood and say nothing when it comes to big railroad deals like that which would necessarily have to be achieved to bring the Plant system in touch with Atlanta, the gateway of the south. Particularly is Mr. Plant quiet and reticent in such matters. He is known to be as silent as a church mouse in all undertakings and even the nearest man under him in all his great enterprises never knows one minute what Mr. Plant will or-

Be this as it may, the fact has leaked out, on unquestionable authority, that Mr. Plant wants to work a way for the Plant system out from the Florida territory to the northwest on a direct through trunk line that will at least reach Atlanta coming

der him to do the next.

While the definite plans are known abso lutely to nobody it is told that Mr. Plant will make a pull for the Georgia Southern and Florida, which is to be sold within the next few weeks.

Once having secured the Georgia Southern and Florida it is very well known that the Atlanta and Florida is easy of purchase just at this particular moment, and those familiar with the map of the two roads know how easy is will be to unite them and form a line to Atlanta from Tiftem and the Georgia Southern and Florida

Thus reaching Atlanta by way of the Georgia Southern and Florida and the At lanta and Florida, both of which can be bought for a song when their real worth is compared, the Plant people have a direct opening to the west.

Such is the deal which may be made in the near future for the Plant system's out. let to the northwest through Atlanta. Reasons Why Are Quite Sufficient.

Everything has conspired to bring this

If President Plant had never intended to come to Atlanta with his great system of railroads the conditions which have been shaping in the south for the past twelve or eighteen months are sufficient to force him to such an undertaking now.

There never was such a sweeping co solidation of southern railway lines in the history of the south as that which has so lately brought together all of the old bankrupt lines of the Richmond Terminal Company-the old Richmond and Danville and the old East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, with their branches and leased lines The reorganization of these properties under one head has been enough to bring about a great change in the railroad world

In this modern day of railroad manipulation and management, with state railway commissions in every state, with the inter state commerce commission's sway over all, with the competition of this road that, and with the legislation that is ground out by the general assemblies of the several states from year to year-in a day as this, with one great system of roads sweeping over nearly 5,000 miles through the south, it is absolutely necessary for the other roads not in the system to hitch up and drive tandem, too, to speak figuratively. In union there is strength, and the several smaller systems of the south since the reorganization of so many miles of southern roads under the Southern Railway Company realize that they will have to get themselves together to stand any chance whatever in the ma-

nipulation of the traffic of that section. The reorganization of the old Richmond and Danville, the old East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia and all their branches and the scheme by which the Central of Georgia is to become a part of the great combine in operation, if not in actual ownership, has proved a problem to all the smaller lines that are left standing alone after the shuffle. The only solution to that problem is consolidation.

Never was the situation so ripe for railway combines and deals in the south. Many of the minor roads that did not chance to fall within the scope of the re-organization net that has formed the gi-

They are on the market, like last year's bird nests, for what they will bring. There are only three systems of considerable note outside of the Southern in the south that stand in the arena of probable purchasers of these minor lines that are so cheap-the Louisville and Nashville, the Plant system and the Seaboard Air-Line.

These three noteworthy systems are standing over the southern field today like men over a chessboard, studying out the situation, watching the combinations that can be made and hurrying to make a move that will pay. Plant System a Particular Sufferer.

The detriment inflicted to the other roads of the south by the sweeping combine of the lines that now form the Southern railway falls more heavily upon the Plant system than upon any of the three. by reason of the cutting off from the Plant lines of many of the facilities hitherto enjoyed in south Georgia and Florida, where all of the Plant system's best interests lie. Before the Southern scooped the old East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia the Plant system had full and free enjoyment of its connection at Jesup for the north-west through Atlanta.

The Southern secured the East Tennessee

and cut loose from the Plant system by breaking the connection at Jesup and con-necting with the Florida Central and Penin-sular at Everett City, a station on the Florida Central and Peninsular, and is doing its business with the last named road both over the old Bast Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia branch and over the old Richmond and Danville branch, the latter making the eastern connection from Florida for the Florida Central and Peninsular, at Columbia, S. C., over the South Bound to Savannah.

As little as it looks on the map, that

link of a few miles from Jesup to Everett City disturbs the Plant system in the matments with the Central and the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad, and through its own lines to Montgomery, there con-necting with the Louisville and Nashville

The Florida Central and Peninsular has become, practically speaking, the Florida funnel for the Southern rallway, hurling out by way of Everett City north-bound traffic over the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia branch of the Southern, which is a direct line to Macon and Atlanta and Chattanooga and on to the west, and at the same time taking east-bound traffic through Columbia, S. C., as a gateway to the great cities of the northeast over the old Richmond and Danville branch of the Southern.

Of course, the Plant people have their own line out by way of Montgomery over the Alabama Midland, but this does not offer the desirable connection for the north-west that a line through Atlanta would

The Georgia Southern and Florida. The conditions that environ the Georgia Southern and Florida just at present are well known. This road, which certainly of well known. This road, which certainly of fers a tempting link to central and south Florida points from the northwest, runs out of Macon to Palatka, Fla. It is a di-rect and straight line.

The Plant system crosses this road at

Tifton. By securing it the Plant people would have an outlet that would place them within a few miles of the Altanta and Florida at Fort Valley. By purchasing th Atlanta and Florida, which is now on th market at a low figure, the Plant system could connect it with the Georgia South-ern and Florida at Yatesville, where the Atlanta and Florida crosses the Macon and Birmingham, thus making a direct line to Atlanta, reaching the great gateway of the south with a most desirable link to its net-work of roads in southern Georgia and

A glance at the map shows the extreme desirability of such a deal as this.

The Georgia Southern and Florida is now in a great muddle.

Four dates of sale have been fixed. The frot is the first Tuesday in March, when first is the first Tuesday in March, when the upset price is to be \$4,500,000. The second date is the third Tuesday in March, when, if the road has not been sold according to the terms and conditions of the first date, it is to sell, provided it brings

s than \$3,700,000. The third date is the first Tuesday in April, when, if the road has not been sold according to the terms of the second date, it is to be offered at not less than \$3,000,000. The fourth date is the third Tuesday in when the road, if not already sold, is

to be put up for whatever it will bring.
There is at present a fight between bondholders, who are now divided into the parties-those who are in the pool and conclamoring to get out, and those who are out and have always refused to go in.

The interesting part of the fight
grows out of the action of Simon Da

and his associates, who filed suit in Balti-more last week to compel the trustees or depository to surrender their bonds, Mr. Danzig offering at the same time to surren ler his trust certificates.

The trustee for the bondholders is the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company, of Baltimore, of which General John Gill is president. One of the features of the reorganization scheme of the Georgia South rn and Florida is that the reorganization

committee is a Baltimore committee.

The fact that Baltimore is largely interested in the Seaboard Air-Line gives interest to the further fact that the reorganiza tion committee of the Georgia Southern and Florida is also made up of four Baltimore-ans and one Georgian. This may or may not throw light on the destiny of the Geor-gia Southern and Florida. The big fight among the bondholders grows out of the fact that the reorganization committee stead of dividing the securities of the company to be formed after the sale am all the bondholdars of the company to the sale am ndholders of the Georgia South n and Florida share and share alike has igreed to give a large block of the se

ties of the new company to the bondholders of the Macon and Birmingham company. This has thrown consternation in the camp of bondholders, and really upon the settlement of the lawsuit that is now pending will hang the destination. ing will hang the destiny of the Georgia uthern and Florida.

Southern and Florida.

It all seems to indicate that the row will terminate in the Georgia Southern and Florida's failure to sell, certainly until the last date of sale, if at all, when it will go for what it will bring with the bridle off. In this event the Plant system will loom

up, beyond the question of a reasonable doubt, as the most probable purchaser.
All such matters conspire to make the railroad situation of this section particularly interesting to the contraction of the section particularly interesting the contraction of the section particularly interesting the section of the section larly interesting just now.

#### MILLER'S SUICIDE.

He Threw Himself Between the Cars and Was Crushed

Asheville, N. C., February 2-Samuel A. Miller, who came from Louisville, Ky., three months ago with his family, threw himself between two coaches of the eastbound passenger train today and was crushed to death. Mr. Miller was suffering from melancholia caused, it is understood here, by business cares, and has attempted to take his life before today. He seemed for a time to improve here where he was for a time to improve here where he was brought in the hope that the change of climate would improve his mental condition. A distressing incident of the suicide was that his son stood by and tried to rewas that his son stood by and thed to re-strain his father as he plunged forward under the coaches and that a daughter was on the train that ran over the body. Mr. Miller came here with flattering letters of introduction that at once gave him and his family entrance into the society of some of the leading families of the city and vi-cinity. All of his family are here except one son. The body will be taken to Louis-ville for burial, leaving here Sunday aftergantic Southern railway, are found lying noon,

### KEATING STAYS IN.

The Committee Which Investigated Him Makes Its Report.

NOT MUCH FOUND IN THE CHARGES

A New Receiver Appointed for the Macon and Northern Railroad-Mayor Horne on the Vineville Croakers.

Macon, Ga., February 2 .- (Special.)-The this morning at 10 o'clock to act on the charges that had been preferred against City Sexton Keating. The charges were read and the sexton's answers thereto Mayor Horn explained the charges and gave a review of what had occurred at the meeting of the special committee that had been appointed to investigate.

There were eight separate charges: Tha the sexton had violated, in part, the following sections of the code of the city: Section 440, which requires the sexton to inspect all lots in the cometery, and when found in a neglected condition to immediately notify such lot owners to place the same in good order at once. Section 44 which forbids any person to furnish any ma terial or labor in digging and bricking up graves under the control of the city, and requires the sexton to demand payment of all fees in advance, and to be responsible for all credit given to undertakers and oth-ers for graves bricked up, etc. Section 457, which requires the sexton to give a bond of \$500. Section 458, which prohibits the sextor engaging in any business whatever that may require any portion of his time. Sec-tion 463, which requires the sexton to take charge of the city burial grounds and keep fences, etc., in proper order and condition He was also charged with employing cemtery hands to do his private work; had o ed a veterinary bill for services rende ed his private horse to be charged to the city, and nad been neglectful in the burlal of a Mr. Cobin. The last two charges were voluntarily dropped by the mayor, and hot pressed, as he himself considered there was

nothing in them.

The sexton, in his answer, made a sweeprine sexton, in his answer, made a sweep-ing and emphatic denial to all the charges, except that he was not at the present time under bond, and that he was engaged in other business than sexton. He showed conclusively, however, that no one had requested bond of him since his first term, and he was prepared to give bond at any time. He admitted that he was engaged in the undertakers business, but no one had entoined on him not to pursue this business, and he has simply followed the practice of his predecessor in this regard, but has not thereby been neglectful of his duties as

There was no evidence whatever to show that the sexton has been guilty of any actual wrong, or that the city has ever lost a cent, on been defrauded out of a cent, by the sexton. The sum and substance of the entire matter is that the sexton has violated portions of obsolete which have never been en forced since the day they were adopted, years before Keating was elected sexton.

After both sides had been heard, the

After the sexton matter had been deen deen for the whole, with Alderman Juhan chairman, and the council resolved itself into a committee of the whole, with Alderman Juhan chairman, and the committee adopted the following report, which was referred back to the council and unanimously adopted, which ends the matter:

"The committee has duly considered this matter and are of the opinion that the charges preferred against the sexton by his honor, the mayor, have been sustained so far as non-compliance with certain ordinances bearing on the cemetery department, and that Mr. Keating has been derelict in his duties and has not conducted his office in strict accordance with these ordinances, but we recommend, in view of his long services, that he be admonished to observe the ordinances strictly in the future, devoting his whole time in person to his duties."

A Bond Issue Favored.

After the sexton matter had been dis-

A Bond Issue Favored.

After the sexton matter had been disposed of Alderman Happ arose and made a strong speech in the advocacy of the issuance of \$100,000 of bonds for street paving, and expressed the hope that the mayor would have an ordinance framed covering this matter before he departed from the city next week on his contemplated absence of several weeks. Of course \$100,000 would not be sufficient to pave all the streets of Macon, but it would go a long way toward paving the main business streets of the city. Mayor Horne heartily endorsed what Alderman Happ said, and stated that the necessary ordiheartily endorsed what Alderman Happ said, and stated that the necessary ordi-nance would probably be ready by next Tuesday night, at the regular meeting of the city council. Mayor Horne declared Tuesday night, at the regular meeting of the city council. Mayor Horne declared that the debt of Macon now was only about a half-million dollars and the issuance of the paving bonds would be no hardship to the city. He said that in fifteen years the entire bonded indebtedness of Macon, including the entire issue of \$200,000 of sewer bonds and the proposed issuance of \$100,000 paving bonds, would be wiped out of existence. The debt of Macon is exceedingly small for a city of about \$14,000,000 of the council of t

Vineville Croakers Not Wanted.

During the discussion of the issuance of bonds for street paving something was said about some of the Vineville people not wanting bonds issued if Vineville is to be annexed to Macon. Mayor Horne declared emphatically that if Macon must be retarded in her growth by listening to Vineville creakers, he for one would be opposed to annexation. He certainly did not wish the Vineville creakers added to the Macon croakers, and if this has to be done he would much rather Macon contract her limits than expand them. He favors annexation and paving, but has no use for creakers. He believes that paved streets is the salvation of Macon's difficulties.

A New Receiver Named.

A New Receiver Named.

A New Receiver Named.

A short time ago N. E. Harris tendered his resignation to Judge Emory Speer, of the United States court, as receiver of the Macon and Northern railroad. Judge Speer accepted the resignation today and passed an order appointing Colonel William H. Ross as receiver. The receivership will last only a few months longer, as the road has been sold and bought by Alexander Brown, of Baltimore. Colonel Harris, under the new organization, has been made vice president and general counselor of the Macon and Northern railroad, hence it became necessary for him to resign the receivership, as he could not hold the joint offices of receiver and vice president and general counselor. Colonel Harris, has been receiver about two years. His pay as receiver has been \$5000 per annum. Bet receiver about two years. His pay as re-ceiver has been \$5.000 per annum. Re-ceiver Ross is required to give a bond of \$1,000. The receivership will last three or four months longer.

Mr. William Boyce, who has been soliciting freight agent of the Georgia railroad at Macon for several years, has resigned that position and has been succeeded by Mr. W. Lumpkin, who has been the agent of the Georgia road at Milledge

ville.

Mr. E. C. Mahoney has been appointed traveling freight and passenger agent of the Seaboard Air-Line, with headquarters in Macon, vice Mr. T. C. Tifton, resigned. Mr. Mahoney continues to hold his similar position with the Macon and Northern road.

#### THE DAY IN SAVANNAH.

A New Law Firm-A Dead Body and Foul Play Suspected.

Savannah, Ga., February 2.—(Special.)— Mr. J. F. Beckwith, collector of the port of Savannah, toiday formed a law copartner-ship with Mr. D. B. Lester under the firm name of Lester & Beckwith, Mr. Beckwith, who is a son of the late Bishop Beckwith, was appointed collector of this port by President Cleveland a year ago. He admitted to the bar some years ago, and for a while conducted a suc practice. Mr. Lester is a retired me practice. Mr. Lester is a retired merchant who recently took to the study of law and after a successful course at Columbia college, New York, was admitted to the bar here. The firm has bright prospects.

The body of John Josephs, colored, was found in Lewton's field near the Savannah, Florida and Western railroad wharf, this morning at 7 o'clock. There were scratches on his legs and one leg of his pantaloons was missing, but there was little to indicate how he came to his death. The coroner took charge of the body and will hold an inquest tomorrow. From the information obtained and the appearance of the body it is believed that there was some foul play is believed that there was some foul play connected with his death. Whether that will be determined at the inquest remains to

be seen.
The police are after John Beck, a re dent of Yamacraw, who is wanted for beat-ing his wife. The report was circulated around the city today that he had assault-ed his fourteen-year-old daughter after whipping his wife. After an investigation ce say it is nothing but a plain cas of wife beating.

#### MANTLE SWORN IN.

Republicans in the Senate Have an Addition .

Washington, February 2.-Another addiwashington, February 2.—Another author washington, February 2.—Another successful and the republican senators today in the person of Lee Mantle, elected senator from the state of Montana. This makes the total number of senators 85 and leaves the political complexion of the senate as follows: Democrate 42, republicans 39 and populists 5. The senators comprised in the last named class

and Stewart, of Nevada.

There was no discussion today on the question of finance, although the subject cropped out on several occasions, first when Mr. McPherson postponed till Mon day next the calling of his resolution for the discharge of the finance committee from the further consideration of Mr Sherman's bill to supply a deficiency in the revenue; again, when Mr. Hale denied a newspaper intimation that republican senators were purposely delaying action on appropriations bill and asserted that there were no such purposes, and finally when Mr. Chandler asked Mr. Gorman whether he would not offer to the district appropriation bill "the brief, the patriotic amend t which would provide, not revenue money, for the current wants of the asked Mr. Chandler to wait for one the general appropriation bills and Mr. Chandler agreed to do so, although he said he was thinking of formulating an

amendment for the purpose of dissipating Little progress was made on the dis-trict appropriation bill, but one amendment was reached to have the final vote upon Mr. Vest, from the committee on public

buildings and grounds, reported back a house bill for the erection of a government build-ing at Chicago, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, and it was placed on the calendar.

The substitute, instead of appropriating \$4,000,000 for the building, authorizes contracts to be made for portions of the work and so that the work of construction shall

progress continuously and without delay the limit of cost to be \$4,000,000. A bill granting to the Gila River, Globe and Northern Railway Company a right of way through the San Carlos Indian reservation at Arizona, so framed as to avoid the objections in the president's veto of the bill yesterday, was re-ported by Mr. Stewart and passed. The conference report on the fortifications bill was made by Mr. Call, all the points in dispute being arranged except as to one of the senate amendments, looking to the for at less than half the present cost.

The conference report was agreed to After a brief executive session, the senate

MRS. GRANT AT ST. AUGUSTINE. Veterans Call Upon Her at the Ponce

de Leon. St. Augustine, Fla., February 2.-Tonight Chatfield post, Grand Army of the Republic, of this place, gave a reception to Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant. The reception took place in the parlors of the Ponce de Leon hotel, and was a brilliant affair. The reception to the parlors of the Ponce de Leon hotel, and was a brilliant affair. ception had been advertised and representatives from nearly every Grand Army of the Republic post in Florida were present to join the Chatfield post in paying respect to the widow of the great general. The Loyal Legion, Sons of Veterans, the regular army and navy union and the officers and enlisted men of the Third artillery, United States army, stationed at St. Augustine ilso took part. It is estimated that in two ours Mrs. Grant shook hands with nearly 2,000 people.

Mr. Beasley, of Kirby Smith camp, conpresented to Mrs. Grant, saying he "had met her husband in battle. "I am pleased to meet all brave men." Mrs. Grant replied.

Captain Evan P. Howell, of The Atlants Constitution, who is visiting here, was another confederate veteran presented to Mrs. Grant. Captain Howell 'Madam, I have always stood up with

Grant." 'Yes," replied Mrs. Grant, "my husband often told me how brave the southern sol-dlers were and that his pleasure was to meet them on friendly terms."

#### GUATEMALA MAKES CONCESSIONS And Mexico Continues Warlike

St. Louis, Mo., February 2.—A City of Mexico Special to The Globe-Democrat says:

"The Tiempo (newspaper) today says that Guatemala has sent a cablegram to Mexico. in which it accedes to the demand of the republic in every particular, agreeing to pay to Mexico full indemnity for all losses in-curred in the invasion giving rise to the present unhappy state of affairs, but this is denied. It was finted at the palace that there may be a speedy outcome to affairs now pending. The military is busily en-gaged in making trials of new cannon and improvements at the government target, on the plains of San Lazaro. President Diaz is assisting and is greatly pleased with the improvements made and the general excellence of marksmanship shown by thos who handle the artillery. Yesterday's taget practice resulted in the death of man named Martin Garcia, who was hit with a bursting shell.

#### BAD RAILROAD WRECK.

An Express Train Jumps the Track and Crushes Into a Freight Train. Pittsburg, February 2.—The worst wreck that has happened on this division of the

Baltimore and Ohio road for several year occurred at 6 o'clock this morning at Woo dell, three miles from Washington. The eastbound express, No. 106, jumped the track and entered the siding, crashing into the rear of a freight standing there. injured:

Ed Robinson, of Glenwood, flagman on the freight, was instantly killed, his body being horribly mutilated. Frank Kelly, of Glenwood, brakeman, was

The engine and baggage car of the ex-press were badly wrecked, but the en-gineer and fireman escaped with only a few bruised. About half a dozen empty cars of wood and piled on top of each other. None of the passengers in the two day coaches or sleeper were injured beyond a rough shaking up. Passengers bound for Pittsburg were transferred to another train which took them to the city. A disarranged frog is supposed to be responsible for the wreck.

Providing for the Expenses.

Nashville, Tenn., February 2.—(Special.)— The senate today adopted a resolution ap-propriating 10,000 to pay the expenses of the investigation of the governor's elec-tion not include attorneys' fees.

## IT KILLS THEM.

Alabama's Legislature Goes for All the Insurance Companies.

MANY RESTRICTIONS PLACED ON THEM

To the Surprise of the Southern Railway Representatives the Alien Owner-ship Bill Is Killed.

Montgomery, Ala., February 2,-(Special.) The house of representatives today passed two insurance bills, which it is believed will have the effect of running most of the as to throw a stumbling block in the way of the Alabama companies. The fire insurance bill which passed the house provides that companies insuring shall make investigation of all the risks on property the company shall pay the full amount of the loss on damage, provided the policy was not obtained by fraud or false representations or the property was not fraudulently damaged or destroyed by the insured. In the absence of fraud on the part of the insured, the property insured shall be conclusively presumed to be worth as much as the face of the policy. Any agent who issues a policy for an amoun greater than the value of the property insured shall be guilty of a misde on conviction be fined from \$100 to Nothing in the bill shall be so construed as to prevent the insurer from re-building or repairing the property dam-aged or destroyed if the policy provide

The life insurance bill which passed pro-vides that when a company contests the payment of a life insurance policy upon the death of the assured for the reason that the policy was obtained by fraud or misrepresentation, the company must, when the suit is filed, pay into court an amount equal to all of the premiums that have been paid and in the event the case is lecided in favor of the company, all of those premiums must revert to the heirs of the assured. In spite of active lobbying on the part of the insurance men of the state, both bills passed by a large maiority. The insurance men active the state of the state believed to the state of the state fority. The insurance men say the bill is a killer to their business. In vain was it argued that the passage of the bills would put a premium on fraud and false pretenses. The legislature had it in for the Southeasters Tariff Association and could not be responded with the Southeastern Tariff A The Alien Bill Killed.

The allen railroad stockholders' bill, the effect of which was to put the Alabama Great Southern railroad in the hands of the Southern Railroad Company therefore, deprive the Cincinnati, Har therefore, deprive the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton of the ownership of the line, was killed in the house of representatives today after having passed both house and senate. The bill and amendment came back to the house for its concurrence today. A motion to lay both on the table day. A motion to lay both on the table was made and to the astonishment of all except those on the inside of the opposition the motion prevailed by an overwhelming majority. The populist members all voting against the bill this time. Both the Southern and the Cincinnati, Hapallton and Dayton have been well repesented in the lobby.

His Wounds Were Fatal. Oneonta, Ala., February 2.—(Special.)— Assistant Superintendent Wiley Clements, who was shot Wednesday while attempting

MCCARTHY WHIPS LAYTON. The Australian Won the Fight in

Three Rounds. Galveston, Tex., February 2.-The Layton-McCarthy fight for \$750 occurred tonight at the Tremont opera house, and was wit-nessed by some seven or eight hundred peo-ple, who sat in the building, which was very cold, two long hours before the contestants

put in an appearance.

It was 10:15 o'clock when McCarthy entered the ring with his seconds, closely followed by Layton and his seconds.

In the third round McCarthy was just as and the third round mccarriny was just as gay as when he started in and he dealt Layton a number of terrible blows, catching him on the left side or his neck with his left and knocking him down with his right. This was the knock-out blow, Layton not recovering until after the referee counted him out. Just as this juncture asygnal in the audience shouted "foul." but several in the audience shouted "foul," but it was not a foul, it was simply McCarthy

superiority of strength.

Billy McCarthy is from Australia, but recently from New Orleans. He came here during the Credon-Bernau fight with professor John Duffy, the referee from Orleans. He has a record of 100 fights and

never lost but one.

Layton is well known, naving traveled all over the United States with his sparring partner, Tommy Doyle. The fight was firstclass all the way through.

#### THEY KILLED IT.

Pacific Railroad Refunding Bill 1s Dead.

Washington, February 2.—The Pacific rail-road refunding bill is dead. After three days' discussion in the house it was recommitted to the committee on Pacific railroads at the close of a somewhat exciting session of over six hours today, by the decisive vote of 177 to 106. Several attempts were made to secure additional time in which to debate the bill, but they were all objected to by friends of the m the opponents, until the decisive vote was taken, were of the opinion generally that the bill would pass by a small majority. The onents, until the decisive vote argument that seemed to be most effective in influencing members to vote against the bill, was that advanced by Mr. McGuire that its practical operation would be to relieve the railroads of the entire amount of the principal of their debt to the govern-ment and require them to pay a sum equal to the interest thereon at 5 per cent calcu-lated for a period of fifty years. This argument was attacked by Mr. Reilly in charge of the bill, and Mr. Hendrix, who

insisted that the companies would be obliged to pay the full amount of their indebtedness at the present time with 3 per cent interest. S-veral amendments were made to the text of the bill, but the measure was finally disposed of adversely.

Dalton as a Mill Site.

Dalton as a Mill Site.

Dalton Ga., February 2.—(Special.)—A.

W. Hunking, representing the Massachusetts Mill Company, of Lowell, was in Dalton yesterday looking for 200 acres of land for a site for the location of his cotton mill. He was shown around by F. T. Hardwick and George W. Hamilton, president of the Dalton cotton mill. He was entertained by H. C. Babcock, president of the Georgia Manufacturing Company. He left this morning very favorably impressed with Dalton. He and President Levering, of the mill, will return to Dalton in a few days to go over the ground again.

Meridian, Miss., February 2.—(Special.)—Late this afternoon four negro convicts attempted to make their escape from the city stockade. The keeper fired upon one of them and mortally wounded him. The other three escaped.

Stricken with Paralysis

Zebulon, Ga., February 2.—(Special.)—Captain J. H. Mitchell, ex-representative of Pike, was completely prostrated yesterday evening by a stroke of paralysis, and his condition today was so serious that his friends have but little hope of his recovery. He was reported to be dying tonight.

# MUNYON PERSIST

In Demonstrating to the Pu That His Remedies Do Positively Cure.

To This End He Offers the Ve teered Testimony of Well-kne Citizens-Read What They S.

Judge Nue, whose popularity in lyn is demonstrated by the immensionities by which he elected, and tleman of impeachable character in lig of Professor Munyon, says; and Munyon's Rheumatism Cure the yon's Rheumatism d. When I began Munyon's Rheumatism Cure the basis world. When I began to use is the I was unable to walk without the second crutches at times; this had been see for nine years, and the day before to the courtroom. After taking the could not get up the to the courtroom. After taking to the courtroom of the courtroom. After taking the courtroom of the courtroom world. When I began was unable to walk noise whatsoever, lest it worry her she could not sleep, rest or have any fort. We could not take her to riscusse of the moise or joiting it necessary to the could not take her to riscussioned. I need not tell you had given her the best medical attended to the could, with no relief. Words he express the torture she endured from nervous and spinal trouble. If ever soon becomes melantholy, discourant feel like ending their lives quick, it is they are thus burdened. She began they are thus burdened. She began they are thus burdened. She began they are thus burdened for the better and his been improving along. She has not experienced as the old nervous feelings at all with the was so burdened prior to the Munyon's Remedies, and is now prived!."

George O. Fisher, Esg., a wall-

well."
George O. Fisher, Esq., a well-bartist of Allegheny, Pa., and who reat 296 Robinson street, says: "I have fered for years from rheumatism of arms and legs; I have doctored with the control of th

John L. Gill, residing at 34 North a avenue, Columbus, O., aged elgipe-years, says: "I suffered from rhumal for over thirty years. The pain a very severe and citen I was unable to around. I have doctored with many sicians and taken all kinds of patent leine, but never received any relief un began using Munyon's Rheumatin of Within twelve hours after taking the

completely cured."

Thousands of testimonials covering portion of the country could be puterfrom people in all walks of life the been cured by Professor Munyon Resol such diseases as Catarrh, Draw Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Diseases as Catarrh, Coulds, etc.

Female Companies
Colds, etc.
Munyon's Homoeopathic Remedy of
pany, of Philadelphia, puts up speciar
nearly every disease, which are soil qu
druggists, mostly for 25 cents a bottle.
With Munyon's remedy every one

BEATS SOUTHERN LYNCHIS A Nebraska Legislator Acknow

Lincoln, Neb., February 2-Last when the excitement over the mur Barrett Scott, of Holt county, was height, Rrepresentative Robertson, of county, admitted in the house that he a member of the vigilance of mediately a petition with many came from O'Neill, the county sat manding his resignation. Yesterday plied, characterizing the signers as p enemies, who are not in sympathy

good law, and refusing to resign. He cludes as follows:

"I was elected to represent the best terest of the taxpayers of Holt county. not to serve the gang that robbed the county. Thanking you for your elle-obtaining the above mentioned is names, I remain the servant of the and an exponent of the su

law."
O'Neill, Neb., February 2.—County McCutcheon rendered his decision day in admitting to ball four men with the murder of Barrett Scott.
Roy was admitted in the sum of 1.22
D. Mullihan, Moses Elliott and Fred Es in \$3,000 each, to appear for trial February ly and left for their farms. Much as is expressed at the small bond require at the ease with which it was secured.

ENGLAND IN A STEW

Because She Is Afraid to Est A can Oysters Raw. New York, c'eburary 2.-The Trib

tains the following: tains the following:
"The typhoid fever scare has been means of stopping entirely the ships."
American oysters to England. About thousand barrels a week were of from this country, worth to the American oyster is a barrel. The exter is of the Great South bay, whence the water over the oyster beds is the slightest degree contaminated b age from the cities. In this state were sustained be ex-Fish Cor Blackford, who knows as much abo

ters as any man in the state. "Ovster Inspector Meserea "Oyster Inspector Mesereal," as made a plete inspection of the beds that might not be sewage and he reports to one spot, Mill creek, Staten island found contaminated, and there me to the state of the were taken to stop the floating of ofsters. The action of the Englishmen result in a larger proportion oysters being carried over another season.

A Raftsman Jumps Into the Riv

Nashville, Tenn., February 2.—Gpe-A riot occurred on the steams ! Staggs tonight in which a raftsman, McClure Williams, stabbed and pr fatally injured Captain Tim Armstro boat had started up the river, but Williams jumped into the river and was found sitting on the wheel. He entered the water and was not until he had swam the river.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Brunswick, Ga., February 2 .-Brunswick, Ga., February
Mrs. Brantley, the wife of the Hon.
Brantley, solicitor general of this to
died today after a long and ingeness.
Mrs. Brantley was a devout
than and suffered many months site
murmur. Her husband has been a de
attendant at her bedside and the system
the environ conjugative has gone of the entire community has rune him. The interment will take

Death Follows an Oath Bristol, Tenn., February 2—Gpeciaged man named Grant, in Graysons Virginia, and his twelve-year-old set the only occupants of the sonistanding over the dying embers of trying to warm their freezing bell Grant remarked: "This dama as half burning." No sooner had the saped his lips than he fell over a dead. Exchange BONDS

Rothschilds ! \$75,000,0

CLEVELAND A Political President

PARTIES

Washington, New York sha for a time, ow exchange and be made next man Curtis ba to make a fur who are to tak 4 percenters. be put out befo week. Mr. Cler then, for there

In the senate cial talk. Neit floor of the hourules has decide currency commi a financial bill set aside Tuesda day for the pur Cleveland bill to be productive of that some sort cial bill may be issue of 3 per ce

arrange. But t

The most popu certificates and But as Mr. Clev to any bill conta little encourages anything. Many Mr. Cleveland h is no use in con bating a bond Barings and oth agreed to take issue if made p Cleveland Co

Tom Reed is vinoutlook. While n think the issuebo easy and causen extra session, 1 much concern. be very shy imm party to the fcial be presented as t deavoring to the port. He wathern lcy in order if h call an extession him. It is main any step caited to lican leade? in th expects to himse ment withat lead uself inition to like Sherrand All may propand atte In this whe preside the growf the alli ver men he south He is less a good verites ; to accor the foreid on one on the F side by it is asid, he will time od by exten-

Menthe highest allianetween the s shap the issues fo in afther way contr side of John Sh nd throw dow cole democrats. asubstantial in bring up of both t m bringing the sor for future operady materialize. A d not conceal hi the republican dicrats who do not

that appon lines ;

senateive for so lo

senate as noy the free coinage ws forty-seven en thirty-nine again veland and ani-i two alleged fin as to the silverm applished and Cav fue to issue bone has been doing. fternoon killed th . is bill. It recorm that the question f goes over to be had gress or the courts

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THE CLASSES

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nd left for their farms. Much sorp pressed at the small bond required the ease with which it was secured

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can Oysters Raw.

York, reburary 2.- The Tribune the following: the following:
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is of stopping entirely the shipmer
ican oysters to England. About is
and barrels a week were exp
this country, worth to the Ame
rters \$5 a barrel. The cyster plan
the start of th ters \$5 a barrel. The cyster parties of cerat South bay, whence the s, the chief cysters exported, of this a great hardship, for the water over the cyster beds is alightest degree contaminated by rom the cities. In this statement sustained be ex-Fish Commission, who knows as much about as any man in the state.

yster Inspector Mesereau," said

kford, yesterday, "has made a c

Inspection of the beds that migh

ed by sewage and he reports that

spot. Mult creek. Staten island,

oot, Mill creek, Staten island, contaminated, and there meastaken to stop the floating to s. The action of the Englishmes in a larger proportion ers being carried over in the

STABBED THE CAPTAIN. aftsman Jumps Into the Rive

hville, Tenn., February 2.-(8 ot occurred on the steamer s tonight in which a raftsman, are Williams, stabbed and prol injured Captain Tim Armstr had started up the river, but I ms jumped into the river bund sitting on the wheel.

THE DEATH ROLL.

nswick, Ga., February 2.—(Sp nswick, Ga., February 2.—Cup.
Brantley, the wife of the Hot., where we will be to the Hot. When you will be to the day after a long and linguished Mrs. Brantley was a devout on a suffered many months withour. Hor husband has been a definit at her bedside and the systematic community has some on The interment will take place shear Monday morning at 11 of the system of the system

tol, Tenn., February 2—(Specianan named Grant, in Grayson of ia, and his twelve-year-old and nily occupants of the nouse, ing over the dying embers of to warm their fraezing bothe remarked: "This damn freurning." No sooner had the work his lips than he fell over the control of the control o

Exchange Is So Low therofit in Raiding Has Disapped.

BONDS DELAYED A FEVDAYS

Rothschilds and Barings Agre Take \$75,000,000 if Payable fold.

CLEVELAND WOOS JOHN ERMAN

A Political Marriage Been the President and G. O. P. Bioted.

ARE LINING

The East Stands by Itselfainst the South and West-Silver & Majority in the Sen

Washington, February 2. ecial.)-The New York sharks have sto their raid for a time, owing to the yow rate of exchange and because of thind issue to be made next week. Mr. Chind sent his man Curtis back to New k last night to make a further deal withe bankers who are to take the new 1 of \$100,000,000 1 percenters. The issue probably not be put out before the la part of next week. Mr. Cleveland wo ather have it then, for there are marreliminaries to arrange. But the issue fixed thing and the bonds are now being raved.

the bonds are now being raved.

In the senate today was no financial talk. Neither walere any on the floor of the house, but committee on rules has decided to the banking and currency committee aer show to pass a financial bill through house and has set aside Tuesday, Waday and Thursday for the purpose, one expects the Claveland bill to pass the debate may Cleveland bill to past the debate may be productive of good it is just possible that some sort of a compromise finan-cial bill may be put ugh.

The most popular restion now is the issue of 3 per cent list-bearing currency crificates and the coinage of silver. But as Mr. Clevela as promised a veto to any bill contain ilver, congress finds little encouragemen attempting to do anything. Many cassmen think that as Mr. Cleveland has ided on bonds there is no use in cong wasting its time debating a bond bithe Rothschilds, the Barings and oth ondon bankers have agreed to take \$7,000 of the new bond issue if made pee in gold, and Mr. Cleveland is detered to make them that

Cleveland Co the Republicans. Tom Reed is whuch annoyed over the

outlook. While ny of the republicans think the issuebonds will make things easy and cause necessity to exist for an extra session, I views the outlook with much concern. is annoyed and he will be very shy immitting himself and his party to the filal measures which will be presented ag the three days' discusdeavoring to the republicans to his support. He washem committed to his poltey in order | if he finds it necessary to call an ext ession they will act with him. It is main desire now not to take any step calted to embarrass the republican leader in the next congress. He expects to himself very much in agree ment witht leadership and will hold himself in ition to co-operate with men like Sherrand Allison in whatever they may propand attempt to carry through. In this whe president will try to check the growf the alliance between the silver men he south and those of the west. He is less a good deal of what the silverites to accomplish by a union of the foroid on one side by Mr. Teller and on the r side by Mr. Vest. To do this, it is ased, he will make reply when the time cd by extending his hand to John Shermand inviting an open alliance on that spon lines assuring success to the policy which both himself and the Ohio to ve for so long been committed. A veland-Sherman Alliance.

the highest prominence firmly believe t promptly upon the first avowe etween the silver men of the south and e of the west for the purpose of than the issues for 1896 by blocking or in a ther way controlling financial measureought before the next congress the at will as aggressively take his place side of John Sherman and the repuband throw down the gage to the free democrats. Then, if there is any. substantial in this much discussed g up of both the old parties on the ial question and a new political alignbringing the south and the west tofor future operations, it must immey materialize. As it is now. Cleveland not conceal his attempted alliance the republicans and he declares all rats who do not agree with him to be

vever, he cannot succeed in his plans. senate as nov constituted is largely he free coinage of silver. A poll today vs forty-seven lenators for free coinage thirty-nine against. After March 4th ill be more strugly so. It will be antiland and ani-Sherman, and unless se two alleged financiers make conces to the silvermen nothing can be acaplished and Ceveland can only cone to issue bone under the old law as

has been doing. By a vote of 17 to 106 the house this ternoon killed the Pacific railroad fundig bill. It recommitted it to the com-littee without inspections. This means that the question I settling the Pacific railroad indebtednes to the government cos over to be hadled by the next contress or the courte Mr. Turner, of Georris, attempted to save a substitute bill

ANEW

adopted compromising the debt by the payment of \$75,000,000 in cash to the government, but the house voted that and

everything else down. A POLL OF THE SENATE

Showing a Majority Against the Issue of Bonds.

Washington, February 2.—Senators known to be friendly to the policy of the admin-istration are being flooded with telegrams from all parts of the country, from business men and mercantile establishments, urging them to stand by the recommendations made by Mr. Cleveland on the financial statements. cial question and insisting that something shall be done. These telegrams are ad-dressed chiefly to the senators from the eastern and middle states and the senators from those sections have quietly canvassed the situation for the purpose of showing their constituents just how the vote in the senate would stand on any proposition that might be advanced. This canvass shows that upon any legislation along the line asked for by the president, the vote in the senate would be 39 for the administration measure and 47 against it; the presence of Mesers. Clark and Wilson, of Washington, will make the majority two larger, for both of them are silver men and opposed to any sort of an issue of bonds.

The following poll of the senate, made by those who favor the president's recommendation, shows the temper of the senate on the bond issue-Messrs, Aldrich, Al-

For the bond issue—Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Brice, Burrows, Caffery, Camden, Carey, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Dixon, Dolph, Frye, Gallinger, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Hill, Hoar, Lindsay, Lodge, McMillan, McPherson, Manderson, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Morrill, Murphy, Palmer, Platt, Proctor, Quay, Sherman, Smith, Vilas, Washburn and Wilson of Lowe. 29

son of Iowa-39. son of Iowa—39.

Against—Messrs. Allen, Bate, Berry,
Blackburn, Blanchard, Butler, Call, Cameron, Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, Dubois, Faulkner, George, Gordon, Hansbrough, Harris, Hunton, Irby, Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Kyle, McLaurin, Martin, Mantle, Mills, Mitchell of Oregon, Morgan, Pasco, Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Powers, Pritch-ard, Pugh, Ransom, Roach, Shoup, Squire, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vest, Voorhees, Walsh, White and Wolcott-47.

LOOKING TO 1896. McKinley and Reed in the Lead for

the Republican Nomination.

Washington, February 1.—(Special.)

Among the republican presidential boom none is now watched with more interest than that of Governor McKinley, of Ohio. As the representative of protection fo protection's sake, as the leader of thos radical protectionists who would build tariff Chinese wall about the industries of this country, and as the author of the highest tariff bill ever enacted in the United States, he attracts attention and is a figure of interest. He is ambitious t be president, and neither himself nor his friends make any secret of his ambition. But Governor McKinley is not the only

ambitious man in Ohio. There is ex-Gov ernor Joseph B. Foraker. He is anxious to be United States senator to succeed Brice, and he at the same time winks the other eye in the direction of the vic presidency. He thinks Reed and Foraker would read remarkably well on a presidential ticket. He thinks, and no doubt co rectly, that his name on the republican presidential ticket would help it along in the west among the old union soldiers and pensioners. But he is making his open fight for the senatorship.

Now, each of these two men stands a the head of a large following in Ohio Neither may get what he wants, for unless they come to an amicable understand-ing each has it in his power to prevent the other from realizing his pet ambition. Foraker is a restless, industrious and ag-Foraker is a restless, industrious and agressive politician of considerable ability. He is not a statesman, but he is a politician of a high order. He has long been a frebrand in Buckeye politics. Among the things he has in mind is his election as a delegate at large to the next republican convention. He would naturally be its leader and spokesman. Can the McKinley

men afford to let him go? Can they trust him? He has never been specially friend-ly to McKinley, and while the governor and his friends would like to profit by the ex-governor's industry and aggressivenes and conceded oratorical ability, for h and conceded oratorical ability, for he possesses the gift of fiery oratory that is apt to carry a partisan convention with him when he chapter. him when he chooses to exercise it, and would be glad to rest their entire case in his hands, yet they hesitate. They would like to have him present McKinley's name to the convention if they were not afraid that he would damn their candidate by faint praise and do him more injury by

half-hearted presentation than he could possibly do by outright opposition. Taking counsel of their fears they have recently demanded a definite expression of his intentions as regarding McKinley. They have intimated that if he did not go into the McKinley campaign with a do-or-die vim he might find his path to the senate blocked. The McKinley candidate in this event would be Marcus A. Hanna, a rich manufacturer of Cleveland and a warm personal and political friend of Mc-Kinley. In fact, he was the man who came to McKinley's rescue at the time his fortune was swept away by the failure of a man whose paper he had endorsed. Foraker was not long in answering, and

with his customary aggressiveness he carried the war promptly and vigorously into the McKinley camp. He and his friends now want to know just how McKinley stands on the senatorial question, and intimate pretty broadly that the governor has his eyes fixed on a senatorial seat. They insist that if McKinley wants to try for the senatorship he must abandon his .presidential aspirations. They say that no one man can monopolize all the party favor at home. Heretofore McKinley has been supposed to have but one further ambition at this time-to be president. The suggestion that he would like to make sure of the senatorship, the election for which will come off next winter, some months ahead of the national convention, came as a surprise, and there are some indications tha it may prove to be abcomerang for For-

McKinley's lieutenants have apparently become strongly enamored of the idea of the governor securing the election to the senate on the theory that it would be in the nature of a fresh endorsement by the people and state of Ohio, and would, therefore, have a powerful effect in the convention. They point to the fact that Garfield was senator-elect at the time of his nomiation and election to the presidency, and they hope for a similar result if McKinley should occupy a similar position. To this reasoning the Foraker men make answer that the two cases would not be at all similar. They point out that Garfield was not an avowed candidate for the presiden-cy; that John Sherman was the candidate of Ohio; that Garfield attended the convention as a delegate; that he made the peech putting Sherman in nomination, and that finally the nomination came to him as the result of a deadlock, he being a dark

It will thus be seen that republican politics out in Ohio is in a very bad tangle, with the chances that the republican presidential candidate will not come from the Buckeye State. The truth is, McKinley is not in very high favor with republican leaders just now. They fear his nomina-tion would be regarded as a challenge on the lines and for the re-enactment of the McKinley act, and that they know is as

Applying for a Grant.

Washington, February 2.-Senator Laurin, who called up yesterday and had passed through the senate a bill introduced passed through the senate a bill introduced by himself early in the session for the grant of a township of land to the Industrial institute and college for the girls of ssippi, introduced in the senate today Mississippl, introduced in the senate today a bill to grant a township of land to the Agricultural and Mechanical college, and another township of land to the Alcorn colored college, both of Mississippi.

Nominations Confirmed.

Washington, February 2.—The senate to-lay confirmed the nomination of J. Eu-ene Joinigan, of South Carolina, to be Inited States consul at Routan, Honduras, and the following postmasters: Alahamaand the following postmasters: Alabama Charles D. Lace, Pratt City. Mississippi-Mrs. Mary E. McIntosh, Ellisville.

PASCO'S POSITION.

IN GOLD

The Florida Senator Does Not Like the Canal Scheme.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL IS BAD

Our Government Is Being Worked to Build the Canal for Other Interests-Full of Defects.

Washington, February 2 .- (Special.) - Senator Samuel Pasco, of Florida, was one of the southern senators to vote against the passage of the Nicaragua bill by the senate. It was not that he is against the canal. To the contrary he is one of the very strongest advocates of its construction, but he wants it to be constructed in the interest of our people and to be strictly ours. He is opposed to our government being made the tool of other interests.

Senator Pasco has devoted years of study to the question. His reasons for opposing the present bill and his ideas of how the canal should be constructed are of the greatets interest. In a long talk with me on the subject today the Florida senator

"The present scheme is substantially the same as was reported in the fifty-first and fifty-second congresses by the committee on foreign affair, and failed to pass on each occasion. It proposes that the United States shall construct the canal through the Maritime Canal Company, of Nicaragua, the corporation which was chartered February 20, 1889, and which, up to the present time, has failed to accomplish any decisive results. This Maritime Canal Company, in May, 1889, entered into a provisional contract which the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, a corporation composed of substantially the same membership, to construct the canal for \$275,000,000. After making some progress the construct tion company failed, and since the early part of 1893 the work has been abandoned and the company has suspended payment, and in August, 1893, its property was placed in the hands of a receiver. It is proposed now to pay to the members of these cor porations all that they have advanced or account of the work, give them a liberal gratuity besides, and then guarantee the bonds of the Maritime Canal Company to the amount of \$70,000,000. This result will be that the United States must furnish all the means for constructing the work and take all the risk of success. The mortgage which it is proposed to give to the govern ment as security, amounts to nothing, for it is upon property which is owned by the United States and constructed with its money, and the government is practically only mortgaging its own property to itself.

"Many friends of the canal are entirely opposed to this corporation sceme; they think that if the work is to be constructed with the money and credit of the American people, it should be in their name as national work. It was a disappointment to them when Senator Morgan became chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, instead of Senator Sherman, that he adhered to the old scheme instead of enter ing upon a broader policy in harmony with the history and traditions of the democratic party in the days of its former prosperity

"The Maritime Canal Company is acting under concessions obtained by the promoters from Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and is limited by the terms of these concessiors. The United States, in acting through this company instead of taking up the work as a national undertaking, is bound by the narrow limits of these concessions, and they are objectionable in several pardeulars. Among these objectionable featares are the following:

MEAT ONLY ONE DAY

WORKINGMEN

A WEEK FOR

"The privileges are limited to ninety-nine years, instead of being perpertual. At the end of that time the entire property, creeted and built by the United States with the money of the American people, passes absolutely to Nicaragua and Costa Rica. These governments may lease it to the United States for another term of ninety-nine years, and after that all ownership and possession of our government ceases and terminates. A term of ninety-nine years is a short period in the lifetime of a nation, and we cannot allow such a condition without neglecting our duty to pos-terity. Under the contract the people of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, who do not put a dollar into the work, and who get, under the committee arrangement, \$7,500,000 of paid up stock in the Maritime Canal Company or titlously, have a preference over our own people in the use of the canal when completed. Their vessels engaged in home trade and those starting from a home port to a foreign country, pay only half the usual tolls. This is unjust to American compared to the control of the c merce, particularly as many of the tropical and semi-tropical products of the gulf states are the same as the products of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. We ought not to

permit our commerce to be put to such a

disadvantage. "The committee's plan proposes to reorganize the Maritime Canal Company, and under the new plan of organization the United States will own \$70,000,000 of stock Nicaragua \$6,000,000, Costa Rica \$1,500,000, and the present membership of the Marilime Canal Company \$7,000,000, all full paid and non-assessable. It proposes to give the United States ten of the fifteen directors, and thus control the company. But the concessions require that at least half of the directors shall be chosen from he promoters, and as Nicaragua and Costa Rica each have one, it will result that only five of the directors can be selected by the president and confirmed by the senate stead of ten, and the whole control of the work and the disbursement of the \$70,000,000 of the people's money passes to the promoters, who are to have only one-tenth as much stock as the United States. The history of the construction of the Pacific rail-road should serve as a warning to leave open no door of opportunity for such transactions as then occurred to the mortilica tion and detriment of the American people

"Efforts to improve the bill in these par-ticulars by amendment falled. By these amendments it was proposed that the Unit-ed States should secure modifications of these concessions, so that if the corpora tion scheme should still be adhered to, the company might be controlled by the government instead of by the promoters, and upon a more liberal basis.

"Many are of the opinion that the United

States should not undertake the work un-til there has been a thorough examination of its feasibility and cost, by competent en-gineers under the authority of the United States. The surveys already made, upon which the present plan is predicated, were made in the interest of the promoters of the work. One of them, Mr. Menocal, who is the only engineer who has made actual examination of the proposed route and adjacent country, has been personally interested in the work from the personal. ested in the work from the beginning estimate of the cost is \$65.084.176. His world has been examined by a board of construct-ing engineers, employed by the Maritime Canal Company, who raised his figures to \$7,739,570, a difference of \$22,715,394. With his wide difference and the fact that these are the figures of those who are striving to dispose of their interest to the United States, it is not deemed wist to embark in a scheme which will, at the beginning, pledge the government to an outlay of \$70,000,000, with no official information so,000,000, with no omeial information and no information derived from disinterested sources that the work can be accomplished with that amount. As a matter of fact the only contract yet made for constructing the canal was for a sum more than three times the amount for which the bonds are to be issued. It was therefore urged that a preliminary examination should be made in the interest of the United States, and that no intelligent action could be taken until such an examination had been made, and its results ascertained and reported. A satisfactory report of the feasibility and cost of the work would be a proper basis for further action, and would justify the use of the money and credit of the people of the United States in constructing the canal, and many were unwilling to take any steps

THE INTERNATIONAL PAWNSHOP.

forward until such a survey has been made with successful and satisfactory results. But the effort to secure such preliminary

survey failed.

'The history of this measure demonstrates that the Maritime Canal Company, unaided by the United States, is utterly unable to construct the canal, but this co pany is disposed to make large demands upon the United States, if we take up the burden which the promoters have had to lay down. They claim that they have paid out in obtaining the concessions and carrying on the work about \$5,796,450, and the bill which has recently passed the senate proposes to pay them \$7,000,000 in stock under the new organization and \$4,500,000 in bonds to enable them to take up the stock and bonds they have issued and repay all their expenditures. This will give these gentlemen a very liberal profit and many senators think that in view of their failure senators think that in view or their failure and utter inability to construct the work they are treated with too much liberality at the people's expense. Certainly strict proof of their expenditures and of the value of the work done should be made before

these large amounts are paid to them.
"But for the opposition of the committee
on foreign affairs it would have been practicable to obtain at the present session an appropriation for the survey ferred to, with a view to constructing canal as a national work by the United States, but under the engineering department of the United States. It is believed to be entirely practicable to obtain the cession of the strip of country to be traversed by canal, and if that cannot be obtained, let us secure concessions directly from Nica-ragua and Costa Rica that will enable us of deal directly with the work, and get rid of the promoters by paying them a just and res sonable amount in full for their interests. If possible it should be a national undertaking, covered by our flag from ocean to ocean, and protected by the strong

"Those who represent the southern sen-ators who voted against the bill, as oppos-ed to the construction of the canal, either do not understand or wilfully misrepresent them. There are no stronger friends of the measure, and if their views had been carried out, I believe that the outlook for ultimate success would be better. The passage of success would be better. The passage of the bill in its present shape will probably result in continued non-action for two years longer."

E. W. BARRETT.

A DECOY LETTER GOT HIM.

Arrest of Assistant Superintendent McDonough, of Boston Postoffice. Boston Mass., February 2.—Major John McDonough assistant superintendent of the deliveries in the Boston postoffice, was arrested this afternoon for the larceny

arrested this afternoon for the larceny, from the mail of a decoy letter containing \$2. He was one of the most popular employes in the postoffice and had been employed in the postoffice service for thirty-one years, first being appointed a clerk in 1864. He was a soldier in the war, coming out a major. He is fifty-six years of age, married, has a family and lives in Dorchester. He also stood high in Grand Army of the Republic circles.

Major McDonough had a general super-Major McDonough had a general super intendence of all the mail carriers in the postoffice building and general oversight of the assorting and arranging by the carriers of the mail matter for distribution on the sundry routes. The number of letter carriers under his charge was over two hundred. He was always held in the

highest esteem by the men under him and the news of his arrest seemed incredible to them. Stealing has been in progress for many days past from the carriers' department and Inspector Boynton developed enough clues to cast a reasonable suspicion upon Major McDonough as the guilty party. He accordingly concentrated his efforts upon that official

McDonough was arraigned before the United States commissioner and gave bond in 11,000 for his appearance before the United States grand jury.

Resigned His Seat. London, February 2.—H. S. Taylor-Ley-land has resigned his seat in the house of commons. He is a conservative and rep-resented Colchester, where he received a majority of sixty-one votes at the last gen-eral election. In 1899 he married Miss Jane Chamberlain, daughter of H. S. Chamber-lain, of Cleveland, O.

### THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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ATLANTA, GA., February 3, 1895.

#### The Message.

The following extract from a personal letter to the managing editor of The Constitution speaks for itself, and while not written for publication, advantage is taken of its timeliness and force to present it as evidence of the fact that neither the torrid sun nor January surf baths moderate the vigor of thought or expression of the writer, who is enjoying a few days' recreation in Florida. The letter was written January 29th, the day after the appearance of the five hundred million dollar bond message, and the Washington letter to which reference is made is republished elsewhere:

Palm Beach, Fla., January 29.-I have just read the president's financial message It is the most outrageous suggestion he has ever made. It is carrying out his full intention of greasing the fat sows' tails of the gold trust to the fullest extent. It is just what might have been expected and is in answer to the demands of the money power. If our people submit tamely to such rascality the liberties of this country are not worth preserving. The power of British gold has won what the whole army of Great Britain failed to do 100 years ago. It is all in the interest of the foreign governments and our people are to be made hewers of wood and drawers of water for the benefit of effete monarchies that would, and will, I am afraid, wipe us out. They are only held in power the influence of gold, and they will be able, if this state of affairs goes on much longer, to dictate all our laws and assume full control of our government. What a sad pass we have come to in the United States, when we are already at the mercy of such governments, who, acting through a subservient administration, can produce a crisis, and then say we must take their medicine or die.

To carry out the president's scheme binds us for fifty years to a financial policy that has been condemned by the people in every popular election for a quarter of a century. The people must be taxed millions to get only such relief in the end as the condholders dictate.

My indignation is too great to express in writing. Several gentlemen have called my attention to a letter I wrote soon after congress was convened. I have had good men tell me they had the letter filed away and that they thought I had greatly exaggerated the state of affairs then, but that | conditions which will first stop the evereverything I said in it has come true.

No man can give any good reason why treasury notes are not as good as bonds. The faith of the government is behind both and only the faith of the government. If States treasury notes are issued they will aid the people, because the people will be able to sell their property for tlem and can use them in paying their debts. Not so with bonds. Only people with money can purchase bonds. will be bought as an investment by men of large means and many of the purchasers will be non-producers and drones. They will control the money of the country and every enterprise calling for money to invest will have to pay tribute to the system that is a shackle on their prosperity. It tends to further promote plutocracy and build up in this country a great moneyed aristocracy that will, as it has already done, further cramp the liberties of the people. And to think that all this is to be saddled on the democratic party! It is not a mistake: it is a crime, a conspiracy far reaching in its results than the treason of Burr and more deleterious in results than the teachings of the tory during the revolution. The latter had an excuse of open fealty to their mother country, and were overcome by the liberty loving people of a new country, who were too manly to submit to wrong, and although poor, had but one man of minence, Benedict Arnold, who was traitorous and corrupt enough to yield to such blandishments and sell himself body and soul for British gold. Here we have the shameful spectacle of the administration-so-called democratio-deserting the people, and selling our country, body and soul for British gold. The issue of bonds will not help our people, but in the end will make them as dependent on the government as are the serfs of Russia. It will continue to congest our circulating medium as it is intended to do.

The people will not stand it. There is a peint beyond which resistance will become virtue and all patriotic people are beginning to find that point, I don't believe that all the people engaged in this conspiracy are corrupt, but they will be counted so in EVAN P. HOWELL.

The States Fall in Line. One after another the states are fall ing in line for the exposition and it is safe to assume that nearly all of them will be splendidly represented when the big show begins. The people north and south are fully alive to the importance of this exposition, which is growing on them day by day, and in instances where no state appropriations can be had, popular subscriptions for a

creditable exhibit are the rule. In this respect the press is doing great | new enterprises have been founded, all

work for us in keeping the people well informed as to the exposition's progress, and in impressing upon them the neces sity for proper representation. newspapers of North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama and Florida are leaving no stone unturned to bring their states forward, and the same may be said of the press of other states, near and for.

Thus the work goes bravely on; the states are speaking out, and "good will and godspeed" is the general and encouraging cry. The exposition is an inspiration to the country.

#### The Same Silver Issue.

The St. Louis Republic, one of the comparatively recent converts to gold bond issues and practical gold monomet allism, begins a recent editorial in this way: "Does it ever occur to the sen ators and representatives in congressthat is, to those who talk most glibly and most ceaselessly of their devotion to the silver dollar-that the silver issue today is not what it was last year, or twenty years ago?" and ends it thus: "If they (Missouri senators) mean they would willingly bring about a condition in which the purchasing power of a dollar will be what 371 grains of silver bullion will buy today, they should say so in plain words."

Our St. Louis contemporary does not tell us in what respect the silver issue of 1895 differs from the silver issue of 1894 or of 1873, but we assume that it would say, if brought to book, that silver has depreciated since 1894 and did also depreciate from 1873 to 1894. There is no doubt of its depreciation at both these periods in respect to gold, but there is no evidence that it has depreciated in respect to anything else under

the sun. The question whether advocates of free silver coinage would prefer condi tions in which "the purchasing power of a dollar will be what 371 grains of silver bullion will buy today," to such conditions as prevail now, is not a difficult one to answer. We suppose that Senators Cockrell and Vest, as well as all other advocates of the bimetallle or, as The Republic puts it, the "atternative" standard, will agree unanimous ly that this country and the entire civ ilized world would be vastly better off if the purchasing power of a coined dollar no more than equaled at this time the gold value of the 3711/2 grains of pure silver in the dollar.

Money is piled up in the great banks at commercial centers. Owners of money are bidding against each other for safe loans af lower rates of interest than were ever known before. General prices are lower than in the world's previous history and stagnation rules everywhere.

Commenting upon this state of things The Statist, an English paper and a recognized authority in England on financial questions, said in its issue of December 29th last: "We are convinced that the present depression is not due to the accumulation of unemployed money, but that the accumula tion of unemployed money is a direct result of the depression and distrust."

Put all these things together and what do we find-great accumulations of money in financial centers, no demand for it and low prices, showing that the prospects for remunerative business in conducting legitimate enterprises are not good enough to justify the borrowing of money at even the lowest rates.

Does anybody believe that the continual borrowing of gold will help matters, that riveting this country tighter and tighter to the single gold standard will cause business to revive and bring prosperity with it? Not only are prices lower than they ever were, but there is every prospect of their going lower, and making conditions so much worse. There is no remedy but the substitution of lasting fall in prices and slowly surely raise them to a level where producers shall be able to sell at a fair

profit the usual products of their labor. No such conditions can be brough about by an avalanche of paper money, no matter of what sort, based on gold only, or by fighting for gold with the rest of the world. They can be made to appear by putting the silver dollar inst where it was in 1873 and in no other way; by placing the country on the bimetallic or alfernative basis, so that the scantier metal shall not be the sole standard to the ruin of all enterprises through the ever continuing fall in

No better fate could possibly be in store for this sorely pressed country than the restoration of conditions under which 4121/2 grains of standard silver coined into a dollar shall be equally effective with 25.8 grains of standard gold in fixing the prices of all commodities bought and sold in the United States.

The silver issue of 1895 differs in no essential way from the silver issue of 1894 or 1873.

#### A Matter of Prices.

The financial question is a matter of prices. On a just level of prices depends the people's prosperity. Prices, in their turn, depend on the volume of money in circulation. When the currency is based on the metals, and made redeemable in these metals, prices depend on the available stock of these metals. If the stock is small, compared with population and business, prices will be low. If it is large, prices will be high, exchanges rapid, and everything prosperous.

The trouble with business now is the contraction of the stock of fundamental money, which is gold. This contraction was brought about by the demonetization of silver, as we have pointed out time and time again. To show the nature and extent of that contraction of fundamental money, it is only necessary to refer to the recent report of Mr Preston, the director of the mint, who is goldbug. In showing the additions that have been made to the gold stock of the world, Mr. Preston says that the mount of gold now is as large as the

stocks of both gold and silver were in 1865. In other words, we have now a stock of fundamental money no larger than it was in 1865. Meanwhile, population thousand fold, and tens of thousands of

depending for their prosperity on a stock of fundamental money no larger than it was in 1865.

It is no wonder that prices have fallen and are still falling-or, to state the truth more clearly-that money is constantly growing dearer and dearer and increasing in purchasing power. What is the latest record? Let R. G. Dun & Co. tell it: "January leaves behind it the lowest average of prices for all commodities ever known; for cotton, fron and its products, wool and silver, the lowest monthly average ever known and for wheat a range above the minimum, but yet declining rapidly toward that point.'

should think that the events which are taking place before the eyes of the people-facts that cannot be ignored by the blindest-ought to convince them that the only remedy that will restore prosperity is the remedy that proposes the enlargement of our stock of fundamental money by the restoration of silver.

The People's Crisis. We print in another column a letter from Colonel James W. Robertson, to which we call the attention of our readers. It is hardly necessary, perhaps, to go through this formality, for whenever Colonel Robertson undertakes to discuss a public question, he approaches it in a manner so thoughtful and patriotic that his fellow-citizens need no

urging to give it their attention. The remarkable attitude of the president with respect to the financial crisis which the single gold standard compels the people to face, and his sudden and ious change of policy are matters that cannot be too widely discussed or too seriously considered.

It will be remembered that in his annual message Mr. Cleveland outlined a plan of financial reform which he said he was willing to endorse. This plan, which came to be known as Mr. Carlisle's, contained much that was favorable to the interests of the people. It provided for bank reform. It gave state banks an opportunity to take out circulation. It removed the basis of hank cir. culation from bonds to greenbacks and treasury notes. The plan was so surprisingly fair and promising that, in spite of its imperfections The Constituton endorsed it and urged the southern democrats to support it.

The measure was so promising that it could have been forced through congress if Mr. Cleveland had put the force of his personal influence behind it, or if he had urged it as strenuously as he did the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. But as soon as the nature of Mr. Cleveland's recommendation had become known, the fact developed that the bankers and the bondholding class were riotous in op-

posing it. When this fact became known to Mr. Cleveland he suddenly developed a keen desire to bunt ducks in the south. He was bold enough to trample on the platform of his party and willing to face whatever indignation the repudiation of the party's pledge might create among the people; but when it came to facing the indignation of the bankers, bondholders and money sharks by placing his presence and influence behind the plan he had endorsed in his message. he was not equal to the occasion. He rushed off to the Carolina marshes to shoot ducks and to discover among other things that "southern hospitality is the basis of our institutions," leaving his financial plan to be crushed out in the house by the agents of the Wall street

bankers and bondholders. This was actually accomplished. The banks denounced Mr. Carlisle for putting forward Mr. Cleveland's plan, and even had the audacity to ask Mr. Cleveland to drive the secretary of the treas ury out of his cabinet. Mr. Cleveland fused to further hum who had calmly chewed and swallowed the convictions of a lifetime in order that he might occupy a cabinet position; but he did worse. He embodied in a special message the most violent and andaclous demands that the banks and the bondholders have ever yet formulated. At the dictation of the money sharks controlling the New York Chamher of Commerce, Mr. Cleveland has asked congress to issue five hundred millions of bonds for the purpose of retiring the greenbacks and legal tender notes.

This scheme would be as disastrous in its results as it is infamous in its conception. It would not only contract the currency and complete the ruin that was begun under gold monometallism, but would destroy the rights and liberties of the people as well as their property interests. The attitude of Mr. Cleve land is one that we cannot fathom. There is some deep and dark mystery about it that defies explanation. That a president who gave the country from 1884 to 1888 an administration absolutely above criticism should now recklessly flout the policy of his party, and place himself behind an infamous scheme of financial robbery and oppression die tated by the banks, bondholders and money sharks is past understanding.

John Bull's single gold standard is more powerful than his armies were a hundred years ago. The president and his cabinet have already surrendered.

Ickelheimer will now have to take back seat.

The borrowing of gold from Englan means lower prices for cotton and wheat. If you don't believe it, watch results.

The south and west can turn nimble penny by selling cotton and wheat futures when the British gold loan is made.

When Mr. Cleveland borrows money from Europe the country will be in a worse fix than it was in the darkest days

The Cleveland policy means nothing but debt, depression and degradation.

John L. Wilson, the new senator from Washington, was born in Indiana in August, 1850, and was the first representative in congress from the state and is a member of the present house. He declined a renomination last year in order to make the race for the senate. When the repeal of the Sherman act was up in the house in August, 1833, he voted for the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, and after its defeat, yeted for the other ratios, then for the

Bland bill and finally against unconditi repeal. As he is elected to fill a vacancy, he will take his seat at once and for a which will expire in March, 1899. After his admission, supposing the senaors from Montana and Wyoming admitted, the membership of the senate will be divided politically like this: Democrats 43, republicans 40 and populists 5, no party hav ing a majority.

#### The Suffrage Convention.

Without reference to wisdom or unwis-dom of the doctrine of women suffrage, Atlants has been glad to have within hel borders the annual convention of the Na-tional American Woman's Suffrage Association, which closed its deliberations yesterday.

The convention was composed of womer who are bright speakers and deep thinkers. Many of them have won national reputation on the platform or with the pen, either and those who have attended the night ses sions of the convention have been highly entertained by the splendid lectures and extemporaneous talks.

Atlanta is always glad to welcome conventions and as a rule conventions are al-ways pleased to come here. This is true of the convention just closed. The women speak highly of the hospitable treatment they have received, and the liberal hearing that has been accorded their views here-They go away with pleasant memories of their short stay in Atlanta, and Atlanta is glad to have had the opportunity of having brainy women from many sections of the country meet here to counsel together and incidentally see what southern enterprise and southern hospitality are.

#### THE MESSAGE IN GEORGIA.

Jackson Argus: Grover Cleveland, who would never have been heard of but for the democrats, has step by step repudiated principle after principle of the party, until now he is more in line with the reunblicans than the democrats. Since hi last proposition to mortgage this c with a half billion more of interest-b obligations to exchange for non-interes bearing ones, we have heard many good men, lawyers, merchants and farmers, say that if this is democracy, God give un republicanism, or anything but that kind of democracy. The truth is, there is nothing democratic in his message, and the democratic party will repudiate him and all his goldbug, debt slavery and monopolistic proclivities. God give us a demo crat, in fact, to lead our disappointed par ty. But Mr. Cleveland is not powerful enough to effectually cut off all financial relief if we had one man—only one man— in congress with enough backbone to put the treasury to pay out a silver dollar every time he pays out a gold one, and adjourn This country would be so prosperous in

West Georgia News: We fully agree with the president that it is important to main-tain the national credit. That can be done rever, without wrecking the party, re-ing the masses to slavery or making nation perpetual water drawers to American bondholders or hewers of wood for other nationalities. If the presiden would take the silver, greenbacks, lands, houses, people and cattle of this country into a corner of his mind's eye and dismiss his visions of gold he could preserve the national credit and bring the country through the howling wilderness into which his anti-democratic policy has brought it.

Augusta Chronicle: While we believe resident Cleveland is as honest in his financial views as we claim to be ourselves still we think he is wrong. Politics is not greatly different from denominational religion. We are Protestants or Catholics, as a rule, in accordance with our birth and environment, and so we are goldbugs and national bankers because we are surround ed with that atmosphere. That is Mr

Americus Times-Recorder: It is appar ent that the president's gold message has widened the breach between the majority party and the administration. If the bil founded upon the gold monometallist theory advocated in the message passes, it will be by republican votes, for it will be in ac-cord with republican beliefs.

Elberton Star: One man in France ha the courage to resign the presidency. What a relief if Cleveland would do likewise! He is an American, however, and we can not hope for so much.

#### MRS. GRANT IN ATLANTA

Baltimore Herald: The widow of Ulysses S. Grant recently visited the city of At-lanta, and the local organization of conlanta, and the local organization of con-federate veterans paid her a compliment no less touching than it was graceful. A committee was appointed to call upon Mrs. Grant and express to her the respect which southern soldiers feel for the memory of her distinguished husband. The meeting appears to have been a pleasant one, south ern chivalry vying with northern grati-tude to make the occasion one to be remembered. It was an appropriate mani festation of that new amity which has grown up between the sections that were contending so fiercely with one another only thirty years ago. Some of the veterans of Atlanta were, doubtless, near at hand when Lee surrendered at Appomattox They might have been excused memory of that sad day had made possible for them to unite in a tribute of came as the iron-heeled conqueror into the south. But this feeling was put away, if it existed, and the grizzled men who may have been crushed in spirit at the close of the war were enthusiastic in their welcome of Mrs. Grant to Atlanta. The inci-dent is significant, and ought to teach a lesson to some of our country's political orators who like to indulge in the waving of the bloody shirt.

Barnesville Gazette: Mrs. U. S. Grant, widow of General Grant, was in Atlanta Tuesday and was shown much attention by the people, especially by the old con-federate soldiers. This was a very proper

Savannah Press: Mrs. U. S. Grant is surprised at the cordiality of her reception in the south.

#### OUEER THINGS IN GEORGIA.

The happiest home in all Augusta recent-ly was that of Mr. John Hahn, when a cablegram was received from Leipsic, in far-off Germany, to the effect that young Joe Hahn was still in that city. It will be recalled that the young man's uncle, Mr.
John Hahn, and his brother and sister,
were greatly distressed in the belief that he had been a passenger aboard the ill-fated Eibe. The name of J. H. Hahn, from Leip-sic, appeared in the list of the unfortunates, Eibe. The name of J. H. Hahn, from Leipsic, appeared in the list of the unfortunates, and next to that appeared the name of a physician, also from Leipsic, with whom it was said the young man was traveling. It is true that the name of the lost passenger as J. H. Hahn, while that of the young Augustan was J. G. Hahn, but his friends said that those unfamiliar with his signature would invariably read his "G" as "H." However, the outcome of the terrible catastrophe, so far as Augusta is directly concerned, was very happy. The young man is safe with his mother and brother at Leipsic. He now has the pleasure of reading his own obituary.

At Dahlonega Editor Woodward's cow failed to come up on Saturday. Sunday she didn's appear, and late Monday evening, while the owner was out in town, he thought he heard her bell in the distance. He sent a boy after her, but no cow could

he find. Later in the day one of the merchants had occasion to so into his old cellar, used to store ice in during the summer, and there stood the editor's cow, where she had been imprisoned for three days, caused by the wind blowing the door to while she was taking shelter.

The chief editor of The Dahlonega Signa The chief editor of The Dahlonga Signa is now devoting the most of his time to gold mining. He went home the other evening and fell into the door in an almost exhausted condition. Camphor was procured, and as soon as he could speak is was ascertained that he had discovered rich gold-bearing vein about a mile front town, and had run every step of the way home to tell his folks about it.

At Dawson Messrs. H. S. Henry and S. H Pinkston ran a fox ten miles a few morning ago and then lost him. All the dogs excep one showed up that night. Search was it stituted for the lost dog, and a week after ward it was found in a deep hole with thox, a large red one. They had been with out food and water for a week and wet apparently on friendly terms in their clos

A few days ago some of the colored fe males of Dahlonega had a misunderstand-ing and an agreement was entered into to meet a short distance below town and fight it out in the woods. A crowd tendance, a ring marked off, and every in leation of a lively fight, when marshal arrived and stopped

#### THE GOLD BOND BUSINESS,

Albany Herald: We have reached the Albany Herald: We have reached the point in our government financial system when the necessities of the people and the interests of trade and commerce are considered only incidentally. The great question which seems to be uppermost in the minds of those in control is how to keep enough gold in the treasury to make the government's credit good, and yet play into the hands of the bank syndicates when these care cut for more bonds. When when they cry out for more bonds. When the treasury haen't got the yellow stuff the bankers have it, and the treasury must get it, and as fast as the treasury gets it

the bankers proceed to take it away. Ellijay Sentinel: The gold reserve is "re ning out like a mill race," The ers of New York are drawing the gold out of the treasury and shipping it to Europe. The country is going to the dogs and congress is paralyzed, all because Grover Cleveland is too builheaded to change a policy which he knows is wrong, viz: pay-ing out gold only on silver certificates.

Cuthbert Liberal: Goldbuggery mean contraction of the currency. Contraction of the currency means low prices for your labor and everything produced by that la-bor, and it also means big interest and ironclad security for every dollar you bor-

#### TALK ABOUT CONGRESS.

Athens Banner: As congress will not give heed to Mr. Cleveland's pitcous appeal for the issuance of more bonds, there hands and issue them anyhow, authority of no authority. We cannot say that the record of congress is the most pleasing to us, but at the same time we honor that body in refusing to issue more bonds. If the president persists in his bond scheme let him do so. The people of the United States are not with him and it will not take them long to tell him so if he doesn'

Barnesville Gazette: We suppose by this time the people are convinced that they must not depend on congress for support The people must depend upon ther Augusta News: The possibility of con gress accomplishing anything grows beau-tifully less each day. It is a case of hop-ing against hope now.

#### THE EXPOSITION.

Henderson Gold Leaf: The Atlanta ex-Henderson Gold Leaf: The Atlanta ex-position to be held next fall, from Septem-ber 18th to December 3lst, promises to be a great success in every particular—the big-gest thing ever undertaken in the south. It is not too much to say that no exposi-tion ever held in the United States has had more synrpathy and good offices from the railroads that the Citton States and International exposition has received. Over a hundred lines and systems are advertising the great fair, and they are doing it with a hearty good will that is exceedingly gratifying to the management. With such help from the press and the railroads, the exposition can hardly help being a great one. When these advantages are at the disposal of a wideawake and energetic management, the result must necessarily be

Montgomery Advertiser: Florida will not hide her light under a bushel. There was a magnificent display of her wonderful re-sources at the world's fair in Chicago, and the state has in many ways realized great benefits from it. It is not known whether there will be a state exhibit at Atlanta or not, but enterprising citizens will see to it that Florida has a front place in the great picture to be presented there. The Plant system, the Flagler system and other enterprising business organizations will take care of the eastern and southern portions of the state, while Colonel W. D. Chipley has taken the field, and with his usual en ergy will have every interest in west Flor ida thoroughly represented. Alabama can not afford to let so great an opportunity as the Atlanta exposition go by. The state can make an exhibit that will attract world-

#### "A Far-Seeing Newspaper."

From The Jackson, Ga., Argus.

The Atlanta Constitution is the most far eeing paper in the United States . Every prediction it made in regard to conditions following certain acts has come to pass and that paper told of it as accurately fore as anybody can now, after having exerienced the terrible consequences of our

#### MADONNA

"Madonna! Madonna!" the ages ring,
"Sweetest and dearest that God hath
made!" "Madonna! Modonna!" the spheres all sing, Sun, moon and stars are at thy feet, For naught that God hath counted go Is nobler made than motherhood!"

After a night of pain, Like mists of fire and blood, Came life, and the old new song, And her crown of motherhood.

New music rang in her voice, A new light shone in her face, And all that she said and all that she did Wore a diviner grace.

Glad was the whole dumb earth!

Man bowed his reverent head;
Archangels knelt with palms at her feet; "Hail, Mother!" was what they said.

Her little one knelt at her knees, And whispered his evening prayer; The angel who guarded the gates of p Said: "Mine is not holler care!"

O, meeker than violets bloc And sweeter than roses, she! God never hath fashioned a thing Than motherhood's mystery!

A man rose up at her side— Though she knew no words of command— He was pure as snow and strong as steel By the grace of her guiding hand.

'Madonna! Madonna!" the ages ring 'Sweetest and dearest that God made"! (adonna! Madonna!" the sph "Madonnal states are at thy feet,
For naught that God hath counted good
Is nobler made than motherhood?"

—MYRTA LOCKETT AVARY. SUNDAY SYMPHONY.

Judge Erskine. A true called in the strife: Rest for the soidler with the evening skyl After he battle, peace. O love! O life! The bells ring, and—goodbye!

Goodby to field and flower, To sun and star, bright dawns and twito the large duty of the living hour-

So ring the bells-the bells, Over the housetops to the heart of me; And far away some walling organ swells Like manings of the sea.

My friend is dead. It seems
But yesterday I clasped his hand and The measure of his love that crowned my dream.

Of manhood brave and true.

But yesteday with me

em in their ample majesty And, like them, heaven-kiss And while we gazed how fair A type of his great life God flashed in

Sudden a bird-song quivered through the A sunbeam lit the blue!

On every coud-capped crest
Of every mount a miracle was done;
The black hists beaten back, and east and The splentor of the sun!

So did he se, for all

The storms that struck with many a
vengeful rod,
Out of the darkness, through the cloudy The living smile of God.

Men weep for him, and yet I do but smile to think I knew him so, And lay of song this fading Upon his locks of snow.

30.6 I do but smile to think in life's desert, coming with brave words, He touched the unseen springs and bade me

And whispered: "Hear the birds!" A hero undismayed—
A strength in all the strife, he stood for right;
And men have marked the flashing of his

blade. Lone battling in the night.

He wrought his way to fame Where men had fallen before Opinion's frown: Whatever sought to soil his robes with

His honor trampled down. What need of any tears
For such a life! Thanks for a victory In the white harvest of his four-score

years, Was not his work well done? Great was he, with the heart Of man and child-the "soul of gentle-

ness;"
To win the world with love was all his art, Ring for him, bells, poodbye: Waft, gales, his last rare requiem along! Men send their praise after him, and I This wintry wreath of song.

Goodnight, O heart of gold! shadows blot the latest gleam of The guests depart—Life's last sweet story to.d:

Goodnight! Goodnight! Goodnight! -Frank L. Stanton If the north had needed anything to prove that the war was really over down this way, the late reception to the noble wife of Grant supplied it. How the veter-ans of the confederacy growded to do her honor, and with what grace and gentle-ness she received them:

On Historic Gound. "Yes, sir, this is the place where the bat-tle was fought."

tle was fought."
"Have you any relics of it?"
"Yes, sir. John, mold the gentleman about twenty bullets, an' tell the biacasmith to hammer out a bapnet, quick!" Not one Georgia editor has made any pro-test against the income tur. The cher-fulness with which they conform to it is

Wanted-A Little Smshine. We'd like to catch a glimpse of sun in Geor-

The clouds—they're hangin heavy over every mountain range; The trees are tall, rain-beden ghosts, an' wild the weather frowns. An' there's nuthin' dry in Georga 'cept the

We'd like to catch a glimpse o' un, if only fer a day; Fer Georgia's mighty young it heart, it all the clouds are gray; An' she's mighty fond o' sunshis, fer the rain the roses drowns An' there's not a dry spot shown 'cept in prohibition towns!

We are having regular Englishgoldbug weather here in Georgia. There has not been a single sliver gleam of unshine since congress did nothing. In Good Position "Brown says he wants his new poem placed where it will be seen."
"All right. Put it in the middlest the

We congratulate Editor Foster pates on the brilliant success of The NewYork Commercial Advertiser. The paper teer-ing its best and brightest days und his able editorship.

There's the Rub! "The man who sings on rainy day Is happy"—so they say; But how about his audience, Who just can't get away?

The name of William HA Hayne is quently seen in the magazines now, this is proof positive that the said m Why His Gun Was Idle.

"Did the major leave anything?"
"One shotgun."
"In good order?" "Yes; he's been too poor to buy buckshistince the war."

The Billville Banner. frage convention in Atlanta. Brethren pray for us! A correspondent writes to ask us wha

we think of woman sufrage. Our reply is: Our wife will not be home until nex Billville has one lady candidate for the

legislature. As soon as we know whether we believe in woman sufrage or not, we will vote for her. We cordially invite the sext suffrage con vention to Billville, as we hear that our family has already extended the invita-

Major Jones's stirring editorial again The major speaks plainly but it must be remembered that he is a bachelor.

A telegram from our wis states that we man suffrage is right. This is just as the have said all along, and we never make a mistake when we are sue of our ground. woman suffrage is left ou for the

THE OLD NO.

North Carolina's Lag Exposition

WANTS TO HEAR

The Exposition Comm Raleigh Next Wedn Other Exposi The North Calolina

invited the special cor lanta exposition to ap session of the legislatu o'clock next Wednesd It is more than likely will be accepted and the Mr. Jack Spalding an emcials of the expositi eigh. The committee i priation for a state ext The movement is in month ago, on the asse slature, Governor Elia

sage to that body, in recommended that the made. He dwelt upon state would derive from tation of its wealth an exposition and spoke of datory way. The ernor went a great w favorable sentiment proposed appropriation. Yesterday morning a ture of North Carolina, ition committee to appisiture next Wednesd o'clock. The resolution the exposition officials The Libby Glass W

Everybody who visite remembers the attracti Libby glass works on the thousands of people a treasury of the world's cent of its gross receipt The company has clos the Atlanta exposition will have an exhibit of ds, covering a space goods, covering a space The company's headquat O., and the representat arrangements with the states that the exhibit will be a thorough one i

Exposition The February number Reviews contains a prarticle on the Cotton institutional exposition, cor Clark Howell, editor of stitution. The article trial situation in the sourcery comprehensive man stitution. The article trial situation in the sou very comprehensive mathat the exposition is ivery broad sense of the cle is to be printed also edition, which circulates country. The American tions together have a cit 25,000 copies. The text lustrated with handsome ferent buildings and eportraits of the officers. President Collier of the

portraits of the officers.

President Collier, of the and International expensions of the prime minister of that the invitation to take position has been laid beful his majesty has ordered commerce to bring the mountry. to the attention of the recountry.

The woman's departme States and International ceived from the Southern York, an offer of the localication of books, controples. These are rare subjects particularly interple in the southern states Congressman Livingsto Mrs. Joseph Thompson, board of women manage

board of women manage States and International hearing will be given a the question of appropri the woman's departmen the woman's departmen ingston thinks there is a ingston the appropriation will leave in a few days in The Hampton Normal The Hampton Normal institute, a famous institute, that in Virginia, has chief comimissioner, I. Gothat state, for space for Cotton States and Internatit is understood that a sibe made by the famous at Tuskegee, Ala., conduct. Washington, one of them in the country.

#### men in the country. and industrial schools, me of the best work o BONDS AND DUCK Colonel J. W. Rober

the President's La Cornella, Habersham I, 1895.—Editor Constituents situation is rather a rema The message deals with great interest to every question affecting the welf people without regard to tion, and the legislation intended. intended to reach out in half century and touch terest of generations unboltenest of generations unboltenest of that furstigms of repudiation, or

The message is not only to the legislation recommandable from the fact tween the lines, or compact the the lines, or compact the suffer author, develops a sency which makes its abourd, if not positively absurd, if not positively the opening paragraph of president informs congress the opening paragraph of president informs congress annual message—about tw he "commended to the sation of the congress the national finances, and in the subject, endorsed a plegislation which at that furnish protection against that furnish president saw "impending danger" saw "impending danger" saw "impending danger" saw "impending clause act," and so solicitous w to this then "impending called an extra session trad vigorously, all the position and patronage an unwilling congress his peal.

where was the preside part of December when co sidering the endorsed pla "furnish protection ag-danger?" Was the president ere was the presid using the influence of his president and chief of a ging the fight for legislating the stm, and which he tho nish protection against im. No: but to the surprise of iry, the president abondon usely account the president abondon usely. repaired to the ri

Y SYMPHONY. Erskine. ace. O love! O life!

bright dawns and twi the living hour-

walling organ swells the sea. clasped his hand and love that crowned my

and true.

of God.

and yet

s fading

night.

down.

well done?

odbye

of song.

to fame

think I knew him so.

ear the birds!"

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soil his robes with

Thanks for a victory

st of his four-score

the heart -the "soul of gentle-

th love was all his art, s with less.

rare requiem along as after him, and I

of gold! t the latest gleam of

life's last sweet story

needed anything to was really over down reception to the noble

cy crowded to do her hat grace and gentle-

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goldbug as not

t! Goodnight!

30 F

Mr. Jack Spalding and other prominent eir ample majesty eaven-kissed. efficials of the exposition will go to Ral-eigh. The committee is to argue before the how fair eat life God flashed in legislature the advisability of an appropriation for a state exhibit. The movement is in splendid shape. A quivered through the

month ago, on the assembling of the legblue! islature, Governor Elias Carr sent a message to that body, in which he strongly ped crest miracle was done; ten back, and east and mmended that the appropriation be made. He dwelt upon the benefits that the state would derive from a proper representation of its wealth and resources at our exposition and spoke of it in a highly comndatory way. The words of the governor went a great way toward creating s, through the cloudy a favorable sentiment with regard to the

proposed appropriation. Yesterday morning a resolution was in-troduced in both branches of the legislature of North Carolina, inviting the expommittee to appear before the legsilature next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. The resolution was adopted and the exposition officials will be considered

Exposition Committee.

WANTS TO HEAR AN ADDRESS

The Exposition Committee Expected in

Raleigh Next Wednesday Evening, Other Exposition News.

The North Calolina legislature yesterday

invited the special committee of the At-

ession of the legislature of that state at

It is more than likely that the invitation

will be accepted and that President Collier.

so'clock next Wednesday evening.

nink ert, coming with brave The Libby Glass Works Coming. en springs and bade w Everybody who visited the world's fair bers the attractive exhibit of the

The treasury of the world's fair \$124,000, 25 per treasury of the world's fair \$124,000, 25 per cent of its gross receipts.

The company has closed a contract with the Atlanta exposition to come here, and will have an exhibit of its manufactured goods, covering a space of 2,400 square feet. The company's headquarters are at Toledo. O, and the representative who made the arrangements with the exposition company mates that the exhibit to be made here rill be a thorough one in every respect.

adds a splendid feature to the expo-

Exposition Notes.

The February number of The Review of Reviews contains a profusely illustrated article on the Cotton States and Interrticle on the Cotton States and Intermational exposition, contributed by Mr.
Clark Howell, editor of The Atlanta Consitution. The article covers the industrial situation in the southern states in a
very comprehensive manner, and shows
that the exposition is international in a
very broad sense of the term. This article is to be printed also in the European
edition, which circulates in every civilized
country. The American and foreign editions together have a circulation of about
25,000 copies. The text is artistically ilmatrated with handsome cuts of the difinstrated with handsome cuts of the dif-ferent buildings and excellent baif-tone ortraits of the officers.

President Collier, of the Cotton States and International exposition, received through the state department a few days ago a communication from Minister Methrough the communication from Minister meago a communication from Minister meago a letter from the prime minister of Persia, who says that the invitation to take part in the exposition has been laid before the shah, and position has been laid before the shah, and position has been laid belove the ministry of his majesty has ordered the ministry of exhibits to the attention of the merchants of that

woman's department of the Cotton States and International exposition has re-ceived from the Southern Society, of New York, an offer of the loan of a valuable collection of books, containing about 2,500 copies. These are rare works, covering subjects particularly interesting to the peo.

ple in the southern states.

Congressman Livingston has informed Mrs. Joseph Thompson, president of the board of women managers of the Cotton states and international exposition, that a hearing will be given at an early day on the question of appropriating money for the woman's department. Cotonel Livingston thinks there is a good prospect for securing the appropriation. A committee will leave in a rew days for Washington. The Hampton Normal and Agricultural institute, a famous institution for colored tute, a famous institution for colored assitute, a famous institution for colored youth in Virginia, has called upon the chief commissioner, I. Garland Penn, of that state, for space for an exhibit at the Cotton States and International exposition. It is understood that a similar exhibit will derstood that a similar exhibit will de by the famous Industrial sci at Tuskegee, Ala., conducted by Booker T. Washington, one of the ablest colored men in the country. Both are normal and industrial schools, and will exhibit some of the best work of the race.

BONDS AND DUCK HUNTING.

Colonel J. W. Robertson Discusses the President's Last Message.

Cornelia, Habersham County, January 11, 1895.—Editor Constitution: The recent message of the president on the financial situation is rather a remarkable document. The message deals with a question of freat interest to every citizen.—a vital observable of the control of the contr Question affecting the welfare of the whole Deople without regard to class or condi-tion, and the tion, and the legislation recommended is intended to reach out into the future a half century and touch the material in-terest of generations unborn and fasten on the producers, of that future, either the stigma of repudiation, or a condition of

The message is not only remarkable as to the legislation to the legislation recommended, but remarkable from the fact that if read between the lines, or compared with the recent utterings on the same subject from its author, develops a glaring inconsistency which makes its recommendations abourd, if not positively riduculous. In the opening paragraph of the measure, the the opening paragraph of the message, the president informs congress that in its last annual message—about two months ago he "commended to the serious consider-ation of the congress the condition of our mational finances, and in connection with the subject, endorsed a plan of currency legislation which at that time seemed to furnish received. legislation which at that time seemed to furnish protection against impending danger." Here is a clear admission on the part of the president that he apprehended financial danger in December last, danger financial danger in December last, danger of such character as to demand financial legislation. Call to mind, that in August, 18s, this same president thought he then 18s "impending danger" which in his opin-ion could not be averted but by the repeal of the purchasing clause of the "Sherman act," and so solicitous was he in regard to this then "impending danger" that he called an extra session of congress, and used vigorously, all the power of official position and patronage to force through an unwilling congress his demand for repeal.

Where was the president in the early part of December when congress was considering the endorsed plan which was to "turnish protection against impending danger?" Was the president at his post, using the influence of his high position as president and chief of a great party, leading the fight for legislation recommended by bim, and which me thought would "furnish protection." hish protection against impending danger?" No; but to the surprise of the whole coun-try, the president abondoned his post, and usefly repaired to the rice fields of Car-

olina to engage in the dignified and manly sport of duck shooting, and when he re turned to Washington he found his "endorsed plan of currency legislation" as dead as the ducks in 'his game bag. Compare this catter of December with that of THE OLD NORTH STATE dead as the queks in an game one. Coupare this action of December with that of August, 1882, and does not the comparison develop an inconsistency bordering on North Carolina's Legislature Invites the

develop an inconsistency bordering on weakness?

Mr. Editor, both those who worship Mr. Cleveland and those who regard him only mortal, have not yet ceased to wonder at this inconsistency of action on the part of one, who has the reputation of being possessed of a will which can ignore party pledges, defy congressional action and scout at public opinion when in opposition to his policy or demands—and the public is yet seeking for a reasonable cause for this inconsistency of action. Possibly a is yet seeking for a reasonable cause for this inconsistency of action. Possibly a key to the solution of the enigma may be found in the recent message. May not the Cleveland-Carlisle currency plan have been incubated by them, without the knowledge of those on whose opinions the financial policy of the administration is said to be based, and that when the plan was hatched and put on public exhibition, it met with such earnest protest and such it met with such earnest protest and such demands for "additional or different legislation" from certain powerful financial circles that the duck-shooting expedition was used simply as an expedient "to fur nish protection against the impending dan-ger" of the possible adoption by congress of the endorsed plan? Is this hypothesis strained by the improbable? Test it by the message. In the first paragraph of the message the president uses the following language: "Whatever may be the merits of the plan outlined in my annual message as a remedy for ills then existing, and a safeguard against the depletion of the gold reserve then in the treasury, I am now con-vinced that its rejection by congress and our present advanced stage of financial perplexity necessitates additional or different legislation." What are the ills existing now, which did not exist in December? How has the "financial perplexity advanced since December? Were no treasury and coin notes redeemed in gold in December, and the reserve as much exposed to raids then as now? Did the currency plan endorsed in December provide for the absolute retirement of these notes, which then as now furnish the treasury raiders with ammunition? Suppose the Carlisle bill had passed congress in December. Is there one provision in it which cember. Is there one provision in it which would have prevented the administration from continuing its redemption policy? If not, then "our present advanced stage of financial perplexity" is but a greater shrinkage in the gold reserve, a condition to be expected considering past experience and the avowed policy of the administra-tion. No, all this "rejection by congress" and "advanced stage of financial perplexity" is bosh which will not deceive the

eople, and the milk in this message cocoanut is found in the first paragraph and the cream of this new presidential financial scheme is "different legislation, and the legislation recommended is certainly" as different in effect from that proposed, only a few weeks ago, as day from night. One plan provides for no issue of bonds, the other provides for an issue of \$500,000,000 in amount. The for an Issue of \$500,000,000 in amount. The plan of December provided for the removal of bonds as a basis of national bank currency. The new scheme broadens the bend basis for such issue. One plan provided a partial remedy against the congestion of currency. The new plan invites congestion and contraction. One plan sought to extend some relief to the people. The other looks only to the relief of the adninistration from embarrassment brought on by a suicidal policy of the president. Here is "additional or different legislation" with a vengeance.

with a vengeance. with a vengeance.

Mr. Editor, do not the facts as given relieve the hypothesis advanced as to the
cause which prompted that presidential
duck hunt in December from the strain of mprobability?

improbability?

Now look at congress and what do we see? A splendid working majority in the house of at least professed democrats to which majority the people hopefully looked two years ago for measures of reliefsplit up into miserable factions, acting like a flock of sheep without a leader, floundering in the filth of personal ambition and sectional projudices with no one to sound sectional prejudices with no one to soun the trumpet call to duty, and a senate lost in the gloom of ponderous dignity from which it cannot be called by the withering sarcasm of Senator Vest or the cry of a

disgusted and suffering people.

What a condition! Patriotic endeavor smothered, and statesmanship dwarfed by selfish ambition, sectional prejudices, ridiculous dignity and blind egotism. Is it to be wondered at that even old tried veterar Georgia democrats are longing for the 4th of March to come as earnestly as Welling-ton longed for night or Blucher at Waterloo? In some immediate action by congress, and in action alone, will democracy find its Blucher. JAMES W. ROBERTSON.

IN THE LOCAL FIELD.

-Mr. D. G. Hall, ticket agent of the Central railroad, in the Kimball house, has been made passenger agent of the Georgia Southern and Florida road, in Atlanta. Mr. Hall has had years of experience in the passenger branch of railroad work and knows it thoroughly.

-Mrs. M. E. Castle, who is visiting friends in Atlanta, is the grand vice presi-dent of the Ladles' Auxiliary of the Broth-erhood of Locomotive Engineers, and not of the Order of Railway Conductors.

-Miss Maggie Gunther, after a pleasant visit to Birmingham, has returned. She was accompanied by Miss Lone, of Birmingham, who is her guest at her home on Forest

-Chief Connolly received a telegram yesterday requesting him to notify J. C. Evans that his brother had been badly burned in Warren, Tex., and was not expected to live. Evans could not be found vesterday and the chief will make further efforts to locate him today.

-Mr. Robert Collyer Baldwin, of Bos Baldwin, of the Southern railway, and this is his first trip through the south. He expressed himself as highly pleased with Atlanta.

-Mr. Alex A. Maxwell, for twelve years —Mr. Alex A. Maxwell, for twelve years a resident of Atlanta, and so long and favorably known as manager of the lace and embroidery department of Messrs. J. M. High & Co., left the city eighteen months ago to perfect himself in that line under a firm of great importers and factory owners. Recently he has been traveling salesman for Goldenberg Bros. & Co., New York. Yesterday he contracted with Messrs. Mr. Rich & Bros., for imme-

M. Rich & Bros., for immediate service, where he will be pleased to serve his many friends and the public, assuring them the benefits of a life time experience in selecting laces and embrioderies. -Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Parker, of Nev York city, are at the Aragon Mr. Parke

is a prominent insurance man and is super intendent of agencies of one of the larges —Howard Calloway, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Calloway, died last night at the home of his parents, 58 Currier street. The remains will be taken to La-Grange at 1:30 o'clock today.

Mr. Hutchison Wants the Publica

tion of The Sentinal Stopped. Ellijay, Ga., February 2.—(Special.)—Editor James Hutchison, of The Ellijay Courier, has sued Editor Horace M. Ellington, of The Mountain Sentinel, for \$1,000 dam ages, and has also instituted proceedings to stop the publication of The Sentinel. Editor Hutchison claims that Editor Ellington promised him when he purchased The Courier from Ellington not to start anothe paper here.

BRIDGE IN DANGER

A Portion of the Support of the Broad Street Bridge Gives Way.

A GREEK HAS A VERY NARROW ESCAPE

The Bridge Is Regarded as Unsafe, and Cars Won't Be Allowed to Cross Until It Is Examined.

A portion of the foundation of the Broad street bridge gave way last night and without a moment's warning fell with s crash, taking with it a portion of a small building that was resting on it.

In the fall George Calomeres, a Greek fruit dealer, came near going down with the mass of rock and brick.

The wall that fell was a portion of the support for the south end of the bridge and was also a foundation for the walls of the building in which was the Greek's stock. The building occupied by Calomeres adjoined the commission house of Dimmock & Wallace, which is the old No. 1 engine house

and is owned by Mr. Hugh Inman. The building that was wrecked was a small affair and was built directly on the wall that caved in. The corner of its foundation rested on the same wall that supported the southwest corner of the bridge. The wall was an old one and was built of stone It ran west of the bridge for a considerable distance in the direction of Forsyth street The weakest portion of the wall seemed to be beyond the bridge and that saved the structure from a total collapse as only a few feet of the wall directly under the

When the wall fell Calomeres was in his store. The foundation evidently gave way first and then followed the side wall and a portion of the roof. The store was very narrow and only a few feet was between the Greek and the gulf made by the cave in. He lost no time in leaving his stock behind and seeking safety on the pavement Patrolman Braselton was called and rapped for Patrolman Turner. The two officers assited Calomeres to remove his stock. While this was being done small portions of the wall continued to fall.

By the side of the wall is a sidetrack of the Central railroad. On this track were several freight cars. Three of them were almost covered by the falling dirt and rock and an engine was sent for to pull them out. The falling of the wall leaves the building occupied by Dimmock & Wallace in a dangerous condition as much of its support now is the soft damp earth that has nothing solid between it and the rail-

road tracks below.

The falling wall took with it a quantity of dirt directly under the corner of the bridge making a hole at this point larger than at any other. The remaining wall is now in such a condition that a few hours of rain would probably cause it to fall in Robbed of the support given it by the extension, which ran toward Forsyth street, it would not require any great strength to throw the entire wall over.

Police Sergeant Jennings was notified soon after the cave-in and left a patrolman on duty to warn all persons passing of the danger. As the bridge is now certainly unsafe it is not likely that the electric cars will be allowed to pass over it today.

At 12:30 a small portion of the wall neares the bridge fell. The patrolman on guard said no cars would be allowed to cross until the city engineer could examine it. All persons were warned that if they crossed that it was at their own risk.

A CARD FROM DR. FELTON. He Writes Concerning the Taking of

Testimony in His Contest. Cartersville, Ga., February 2, 1895.—Editor

Constitution: I notice in today's paper a dispatch from Cartersville in which it is stated I stopped proceedings in the contest case between myself and Judge Maddox, affecting a seat in the fifty-fourth congress, because Mr. Fite occupied too much time in the cross-examination of my wit-Allow me to present the facts to your

readers and to yourself, without comment. On Friday, January 25th, we met in Car-tersville, as the law directs, to examine witnesses and record their testimony. Mr. Joel Branham and A. W. Fite, solicitor general for the judicial circuit in which Bartow county is placed, appeared as the representatives of Judge Maddox. About twenty witnesses, perhaps more,

were present. These attorneys fought everything that was presented. Irrelevant questions, technical quibbles, and unreasonable delay were

forced upon the court. When night came, but one witness was cross-examined, and a mass of typewriting was made to cover nothing material to the case, but these objections, etc., as before stated.

I myself heard A. W. Fite declare he would consume the entire forty days, in which I am allowed to take testimony, in Bartow county unless he could ask all the uestions he wished to ask.

On Saturday morning we met again. My son and myself were sitting by the table when A. W. Fite came in, accompanied by

certain persons.

He said he had understood there was to be a cutting and shooting scrape that morn ing. He further said he was prepared. Approaching the table he said: "I will not strike an old man in his dotage, but he has a son present, twenty-five years old, and I can whip Felton or any of his

friends.' I laid my hand on my son, who brought his hand down heavily on the table when Fite said: "What did you do that for, you coward?"

you coward?"

The justice, Mr. R. B. Gaines, presiding officer in the proceedings, called for the sheriff to sit in the court and preserve order during all the sessions.

On Thursday, when we met again, this man Fite consumed the entire forenoon in the cross-examination of a single witness.

in the cross-examination of a single witness.

He was so disorderly that the court fined him and collected the fine on the spot.

Seeing the impossibility of continuing the proceedings with such threats of violence, and the imminent danger of bloodshed if not assassination, I dismissed the court and took down the testimony of the witnesses there assembled, whose names had been given to Judge Maddox, or his representatives, as the law directs.

This unnecessary delay of proceedings on the part of A. W. Fite, and his endeavor to provoke a personal conflict between my son and himself, was apparent to every person present. My son was a witness, regularly subpoenaed, and had given A. W. Fite no provocation for this conduct in the courtroom.

W. Fite no provocation for this conduct in the courtroom.

These witnesses were detained in Cartersville, from all parts of the county, at heavy expense to me, the typewriter paid by myself, also the justice and the sheriff, with all the costs of the court. Therefore, I dismissed the court for the reasons aforesaid, and will proceed to lay the facts before the fifty-fourth congress when it assembles.

This A. W. Fite is the solicitor general of the district in which I live, and it is his sworn duty to protect the lives and property of all persons in the county underforms of law. He attacked a witness in the court, with an epithet which was intended to prevoke violence, for which he declared himself fully prepared. Very respectfully, WILLIAM H. FELITON.

P. S.—The privilege of cross-examination will be ultimately granted to Judge Maddox, and the dismissal of Fite applies to see other county but Bartow, W. H. F.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

rizon at the Capital.

From The Constitution of September 3, 1883. Washington, September 1.—A short visit to the national capital at this time will convince any unbiased man who will closely observe the pending discussion that the repeal of the Sherman law is not the real issue that has been and in now the bone of

contention.

The Sherman law is a republican measure and has been denounced as a "cowardly makeshift" by a democratic convention. In all the discussion, in both the senate and house, but one man has said a kind word for the bill-the old demagogue, Cannon, of Illinois, refusing to vote for its repeal because he said he was unwilling to admit that his party (republican) could do anything wrong. The author of the bill, John Sherman, stated in a set speech that it had served its purpose, and said that he tried more than a year ago to have the pur-chasing clause of the bill repealed, and that he was surprised to find democratic senators who are now clamoring for repeal, voting then solidly against his proposition

It seems strange that with the republi cans unanimous for the repeal and the democrats instructed to wipe it from the statute books as a "cowardly makeshift," quick work did not follow the coming together of congress, so far as this bill is concerned. Much valuable time has been wasted in discussing this repeal all to no purpose, and, as Major Black, of the tenth, says, only to furnish campaign material for the third party. It is true General Gorfor the third party. It is true General Gordon has changed his views since he came to Washington, but I have heard of no other man from the south, who has done so, and I think Mr. Black is quite right. The reason for all the boiting and discussion over the repeal is because the astate leaders who are handling the affirmative side of the question have made the issue so as to make repeal mean the death of silver. This is the question in a nutshell. It is a very serious question in this

nutshell. It is a very serious question in this shape, and there is no wonder that demosnape, and there is no wonder that democrats, who have for years been fighting republican principles, hesitate when they are called upon to put themselves in a hole and be bottled up on a question on which the record of the party has been

which the record of the party has been clear for years.

To repeal the Sherman bill to give silver a fair chance is one thing; to repeal the Sherman bill to monometallize this country is another, and very serious question. The latter is a favorite project of Senator Sherman and the republican party, and I am sorry to say they are getting assistance on this line from quite a number of democrats, and it is not at all improbable that silver will be slughtered and probable that silver will be slaughtered and that the people will have to speak again before congress will recognize the fact that millions of people in this country are much more directly interested in this question than the mercenary Europeans, who want to get a standard of value for this country that will give them the absolute control of all our products. This question is a vi-tal one. I am not afraid of the final issue before the people, but the issue is dim for any relief from this congress.

There are many reasons. The first and most important is that the party that was expected to grant the relief the country needs so badly is divided. There is no settled policy among the democrats about their actions. They are hopelessly split upabout half side in this 'ssue with the altered with such large statement and the set of the most solid republican vote, and about half want to stand squarely on the Chicago plat-form and be consistent with all the traditions of their party. It strikes me as being a good rule, in a case of this kind, to avoid the lead of the enemy. If you look at the house and search for a demo-cratic leader, so far as results go on this question, the Hon. Thomas B. Reed is the man. He has more influence so far as votes

count on this question, than any other man in the house. So it is in the senate with John Sherman.

It must not be expected then that the senate and house, with good working ma-jorities, are to be handled by these men to oppose their life-time policy without much friction, many remarkable speeches and very much indignant remonstrace and

kicking from genuine democrats.

Another threatening development is the desire on the part of many congressmen to legislate on the financial question only to suit European nations. Never in the history of this government has this desire become so manifest. If the continental congress had given a thought to this sub-ject in the early days of this republic, and if the framers of our constitution had even made it possible to entertain such a proposition, we would today be subjects of England. Yet you will find many members of congress worrying more about what will be the effect of their votes in Europe than they are about the effect on the unemploy-ed labor and undeveloped resources of our

country.

This interest in Europe may be artificial and an artificial and artificial and artificial and artificial artificial and artificial ar If the Panama canal syndicate in France thought it good policy to drop a few million francs with leading bankers in Washington to prevent congress from passing laws to carry out the Monroe doctrine in that instance, as was developed a short time ago when the swindle was investigated, it is not unlikely that European bank-ers have dropped a much larger sum in like manner when a question that directly affects their interest and gives them the power to price every product of America is at issue. Anyhow, the lobby is here, Dis tinguished diplomats are at work, and con

verts have been strangely made.

Another thing that complicates the situation is the desire of certain statesmen to excuse themselves for their course. In other words, they want to soothe their constituents, if they cannot soothe their consciences. They take time to explain, and speak with their mouths words of great frendship for silver when they know in their hearts they are controlled. hearts they are going to stamp it to death with their vote. It takes a long time for any man, however sinister he be, to lay his arm on a friend and tell him of his faithfulness and fidelity to all trust, and how he loves him and what great good he has done for his country and for his constituents; how all his people love him and then with how all his people love him, and then, with tears streaming from his eyes, draw a dagger from his beit and stab him because his enemies want him removed. All this, not because he loved his friend the less, but because boundless patronage and the frendship of the bankers was so allu you know.

Scarcely a day passes when you do not hear of such friendship for silver from its bosom friends."

Another thing that complicates the ques Another thing that complicates the ques-tion is the fact that the twenty-one leading trusts in this country that have been cre-ated by friendly republican legislatures, and which include everything in the shape of solids, from steel to matches, and liquids from flavoring extracts to kerosene oil, and articles that are daily used by two-thirds of our population, have an organized lobby here to watch their interest, and their interest is to bring values to a gold basis. It will prevent competition and lower the prices of their products. It will reduce the wages of their employes and not reduce their income. From their standpoint it is not surprising that they want the Sherman law repealed. But underlying this wish is the main cuethe death of silver.

Another perplexing phase is that presented by railroad corporations such as the one articles that are daily used by two-thirds o

Another perpiezing phase is that presented by railroad corporations such as the one headed by Villard and others, who have issued billions of dollars in gold bonds—some they have sold in Europe, others they hope to sell. These men are all clamoring for a repeal of the Sherman law for the pura repeal of the Sherman law for the pur-pose of killing silver that they may get a better price for their gold bonds in Eu-rope. What do they care for the wants of the people, if they can sell their bonds? They have representatives in congress—both on the republican and democratic sides— more faithful in their service than in the

Complications That Obscure the Ho-

service of the people, and there is not a more determined set in the body than those men who don't propose to have any legislation on the Sherman law unless they have the scalp of silver at their belt in the end.

These are some of the complications that surround the question now under discussion before congress. I believe the Sherman law will be repealed, because every honest man in congress and nearly all the dishonest men want it repealed in proper shape, and I very much fear that the money influences I have alluded to will have the silver question so embarrassed that the people will be called on to speak out on the question in the next election. It is an easy matter to fool all the people a few times, and some of the people all the time, but no party and no policy will fool all the people all the time, especially when they are as vitally interested as they are in this question. The question of ratio has absolutely no force in congress; the majority would have been just as heavy on a ratio of 50 to 1 as it was on 16 to 1. Not a republican filckered on the ratio. They were all "scin!" silver, at any on 16 to 1. Not a republican flickered on the ratio; they were all "agin" silver at any ratio, and quite a lot of so-called democrats

are the same way.

I do not object to a manly defense of monometallism, if a man believes it is right, but to see a man looking one way and pushing another, running with bimetallism and helping monometallism, is so disgusting that it makes him contemptible.

There is another question looming up quite as serious to our people as the proposed ac-

There is another question looming up quite as serious to our people as the proposed action towards silver. It is outlined in John Sherman's speech as the only way out of our troubles. It is the proposition to issue \$200,000,000 in gold bonds by the government. Sherman did not name the amount, but that is what I understand is the amount agreed upon. These bonds are to be sold to pay our debts, so they say. Everything is being arranged to make this emergency. Over \$500,000 in gold was paid out to the employes in Washington this week—nearly all salaries are now paid in gold. It will not be long before it will be absolutely necessary, so they hope, to issue gold bonds. The retong before it will be absolutely necessary, so they hope, to issue gold bonds. The re-publican party was afraid to do this,but it is not because they did not want to. They tried to, but failed—their own men flinched, but they will not hesitate to be solid for the proposition when enough democrats can be secured to make the movement a success, because by so doing they will shift the re-sponsibility on the shoulders of their old enemies, the democrats, and in future discussions will taunt them with their incon-

I don't think our people can look for any great relief from this congress. I hope I am wrong, but things are not shaping satisfactorily. There will be a long fight and no recess before the regular session. A friend asked Tom Reed if he was in favor of an asked from each i new was in ravor of an early adjournment. "Personally I am," said he, dropping his weather eye, "but politically I am not. We will save much valuable time in the campaign next year by keeping the democrats in session."

If we make no better showing on reform

ing the tariff than in disposing of the finan-cial question, then Reed will be right. If the two parties take the same stand in finance and tariff, since they have already made us swallow their dogmas on civil service, to apply to democrats only, what is there left to fight about?

Let us hope that providence may find us a leader in these dark days, who will bring us back to Jeffersonian principles—when privileged classes will be given what they deserve and no more, and the wishes of the people will be respected. EVAN P. HOWELL

MISS YATES'S SPEECH

Before the Saturday Night Club Was Very Clever, Indeed. The Church of Our Father, on Church street, was filled to overflowing last night at the meeting of the Saturday Night Club, the special attraction being the speech of Miss Elizabeth U. Yates, of Maine, on the question of "Woman Suffrage."

The large and cultured audience listened with rapt attention to the eloquent and logical plea in favor of the enfranchisement of woman which this gifted lady so forcibly

presented. It was evident when the speaker began that many in the audience differed from her in their views, but before she closed, however, it was apparent that the club was strongly in sympathy with the innovation she proposed and she was greeted with ause time and again during her address. It was probably the ablest argument in favor of woman suffrage that has been

made in Georgia. Miss Yates met the several objections urged against putting the ballot in the hands of woman. She argued that there could be no rational objection to it. It was coming like the evolution which had lifted woman from the plane of a chattel, a mere belonging of her husband to the position

property in her own right. Time had been, she said, when, if husband and wife sat down to the table and there was lobster and chicken salad and the wife wanted lobster but the husband said chicken, she could be legally coerced into eating the chicken salad. If the chicken salad disagreed with her and she wanted a homoeopathic physician the husband had the legal right to make her take an allo-path and if the allopath and the chicken salad proved too much for her, she could have the consolation of "Mrs." on her tomb

Miss Yates went on to show the gradual Miss Yates went on to show the gradual advancement of woman and said that the day would soon come when woman a would have equal rights along with her husband in all that pertained to the political government of this country.

She said that it was urged that if women were convenient to the political government.

She said that it was urged that if women were enfranchized the ballot would be put in the hands of the bad women, but to off-set these statements she argued that in Denver the most intellectual precinct furnished the most voters in the elections. She held that the redemption and salvation of the world depended upon this movement, declaring that woman was needed at the ballot box for her goodness. She said if women were not perfect they were more like angels than the men, and declared if they were perfect how lonesome would be the men.

would be the men.

Miss Yates gave the "sassiety" ladies wh oppose the movement a severe rap when she said: "The society women who have poodle dogs, raise objections to this movement, because they say they cannot afford to leave their dear little 'babies' long enough to go to the polls. "There are other women who have other babies," said Miss Yates, "and while the baby kicks and crows, that woman wants

to be at the polls voting for its higher in

In this vein Miss Yates made quite a lengthy speech to the large audience that greeted her. She was received with overwhelming applause and her speech was greatly enjoyed by all present.

DEATH OF MR. MCARTHUR.

An Old Citizen Passed Away Yesterday

Testerday afternoon at exactly 5 o'clock Mr. T. W. McArthur, one of Atlanta's oldest and most respected citizens, died at his residence, 114 South Pryor street, after an illness of several months. Most of his immediate family were present and witnessed the end of his noble life.

the end of his noble life.

Mr. McArthur settled in Atlanta about forty years ago and since then has been identified with several of our most important enterprises. He was especially attached to his family and his daily thought was to be with them and make them happy.

In his last hours he endured great pain. was to be with them and make them happy. In his last hours he endured great pain, but was patient through it all, saying that he was ready and willing to go, and just before his death he indistinctly repeated the Lord's prayer and in a few moments joined the angels' band in heaven.

The funeral will take place Monday, due notice of which will be given. TALK OF THE TOWN.

"Mister, please gimme a nickel and take mer las' paper. I ain't got ncthin' ter eat and my murther's at home hungry an' she ain' got nobody



ter help 'er along in this world but me It was a story that

of steel, and melts it to the milk of human kindness. Yes, it was one of those stories that not infrequently bring tears from our own eyes as we hear it told and cause us to pay utmost tribute to charity, greatest

graces.

The little tot of a newsboy stood shivering on the corner of Marietta and broad streets, holding out his last copy of The Looking Glass.

Looking Glass.
"I'se only got this one left, sir, please buy it fum me, won't yer, please, mister?" and there was such tenderness in that voice the business man to whom the boyish face was turned and to whom the kind blue face was turned and to whom the kind blue eyes looked up could almost hear the angels of grace knocking at his heart for admittance to plead the poor little man's case. He could see somewhere on a dingy bed in a rickety attic the mother anxiously looking from an invalid's bed to the door to see her duiful boy return with the proceeds of his day's sales. It was pitiful, and the business man looked down upon the boyish face so pleadingly fixed on his and handing him a half dollar took the paper and murmured soft and low, as though to himself:

"God bless the little man, God bless him!" It seemed but a brief moment later when the business man was passing back by the same corner. He glanced down a back alley and saw his dear little angel boy and two or three comrades boiling over with merriment and profanity as the game of

"Whar's my husband?" screamed a big, black wife, as she walked into the station house yesterday and placed her arms akim-

bo. "Boss, um a prayin' soul, an' I prays in de right sperit. I tries ter do what's right in dis wul, an' I hopes ter git mer 'wards when I gits up dar wid de good Lord, I come hyan ter see mer husban' whot's

been fotched hyah drunk. She signed as she spoke and looked with all the expression her black face was capable of up into the station

master's eyes.
"It's against the rules to let you go back "It's against the rules to let you go back to the cells," said the officer.

"Now, boss, open yer heart an' let er prayin' soul git back dar jes' fer a minit. De ole soul jes' wants ter see her husban' in dis condition, so she can take it ter de Lord and tell 'im how her husban' looked in dis condition. Please, sir, lemme jes' cas' mer eyes on him in dis condishum'—and she implored not in vain, for the standard she implored not in vain. and she implored not in vain, for the sta-

and she implored not in vain, for the station house keeper consented to let her look at him, hoping that her prayers might lead to her husband's reformation.

She stood for a minute only, looking at him—the vagabond husband who was doubled in a bow know on the floor of the cell beastly drunk.

"Dar, bless de Lam," said the old praying soul, as she walked away. "I shall go an' put 'is case befo' de Lord. I shall tell 'im jes' how he looks!"

"I had an experience with an owl one

night that I wouldn't care to have again," said a well known Atlanta newspaper man the other day. "Now I am one fellow who

has absolute faith in the superstitions lieve the things are bringers of bad luck. I have always believed this and believe it more now than ever before. I had been at

til a late hour and went home tired and sleepy. Somehow I got to thinking about an old friend of mine whom I had not seen for a long time on my way out home and was thinking about him when I entered my

to bed. I was not long about it, but when I was in bed I lingered a while before turning out the gas to read the proofsheet of a story I had written for the paper that night. I hadn't been long reading over the story when I heard a fluttering and a low shriek, and quick as a flash I found myself face to face with a screech owl sitting there on the foot of my bed winking and blinking at me under the gaslight.

"Was I scared? Well, I reckon I was. Gentlemen, I have been brought up in bad faith for this class of birds. I don't think there is any good in them. I believe they have communion with spirits—maybe with the evil spirits. I never heard of any good that one of them brought anybody, and if the bad tidings they bring so often is the bad tidings they bring so often is simply a superstittion emphasized by coincidence, then why should there be such universal fright of the concerns in the human breast, and why should these coincidences be so numerous in the course of human events? I couldn't move for awhile, but finally reached for a broom and knocked the owl off his perch and hurled him out of the open window, through which he had fluttered in chasing some English sparrows from their roosting places around the eaves of the house, no doubt. I guess the owl was trying to make his supper off those birds, and when he pounced for them they all darted down in fright and the invader became blinded by the light and dashed into my room.

became blinded by the light and dashed into my room.

"Let that be as it may. You can easily fancy my horror next day to find a telegram at the office announcing the death of the friend of mine of whom I had been thinking the night before, just before that owl came into my room. If this was simply a fairy story I would be ashamed to tell it, but the very truth of it makes may view it as the most curious narrative I ever saw the wildest fiction writer attempt, and yet take it as an evidence that real life very often outstrips the hand of the fake writer."

It is certainly entertaining to many stories that are now being told throughout the city bearing upon the sub-ject of woman suf-frage, but surely the

frage, but surely the most interesting of them all is the little chat between a society man and his best girl the other night. They were talking about the woman suffrage convention that has been city for the past three or four days, and

were exchanging opinions as to come of it and the issue involved. come of it and the issue involved.

"I am growing to be quite a convert to the idea of woman suffrage," she said. "I believe that it will be the cutest thing in the world for women to take a hand in the elections—that is to say, give to the polisy what they have never had heretofore—a social significance. See, we girls could go around and get up taily-ho parties on election days and drive all over the city getting young men out of their offices to vote. It would be a kind of joily time, don't you see?

"And then when the election was approaching and the excitement was running high for this candidate or that, we could have balls in the interest of our favorites and in this way mix socieal gayety up with politics to an extent that would make social gayety all the more intensely exciting."

### WILL THERE BE WAR?

#### Between Mexico and Guatamala Over the Boundary.

BOTH SIDES OF THE QUESTION VIEWED

War Would Be Disastrous for Mexico Just Now.

AND GUATEMALA COULD HOLD HER OWN

The International Phase of the Question Which Forbids the Ownership by Mexico of the Nicaragua Canal Territory.

City of Mexico, January 26 .- (Special Staff Correspondence of The Constitution.)-Will there be war between Mexico and Guatemala?

This question is just now one of absorbing interest, not only in this city, but throughthe country, and, indeed, it might be said throughout the world, for out of such a war there would spring grave international questions which it would tax the anship of the great powers to settle, And of all the nations of the earth none would be affected to as great a degree as the United States for when it is recollected that contingent upon such a war hangs the control of the Nicaraguan canal, it will be seen how great the commercial interest

This question between Mexico and Guatemala is by no means a new one, but has been the subject of diplomatic negotiation upon frequent occasions. It was the subject of one of the most spirited displays of jingoism which characterized the policy of the late Secretary Blaine during his administration in 1882. In that year the boundary dispute between Mexico and Guatemala assumed an acute phase and trouble was only averted by the prompt interference of Secretary Blaine who threw the moral support of the United States government in favor of the Guatemalan contention.

Gonzales was president of Mexico at the time, who was a man of much less nerve than the present ruler of the Aztec republic As an incident of the time it may be recalled that a few months later Secretary Blaine was the republican candidate for the presidency of the United States, and Porfirio Diaz was candidate for the presidency of Mexico. The New York Herald, being bitteriy opposed to Mr. Blaine's election urged against him the jingoism which had characterized his public career, and for the purpose of strengthening its argument during the last days of the canvas, instructed r. J. Marcella Clark, its able correspondent in this city, to interview Porfirio Dias the already successful candidate in this country, as to how the people of Mexico would regard the election of Mr. Blaine a president of the United States.

"As for the people of Mexico," said Gen eral Diaz, "they do not know Mr. Blaine and consequently think nothing about him.
As for the reading people of Mexico, who
keep up with public affairs, they feel that
Mr. Blaine's conduct in the Guatemalan stion was unjust, opposed to the facts controversy and was based upon tives foreign to it. They, of course, motives foreign to it. They, of course, would feel that as president of the United States he would be an unfriendly neighbor. But, speaking for myself, it matter of indifference to me whether he be elected or not. Trusting in the justice of our cause, relying upon our own arms and confident of the verdict of the world, Mexico feels able to take care of her own

This is the man who is now president of the republic and who emboldened by the fact that there sits in Washington a retary of state who knew not Mr. Blaine nor actuated the aggressive policy by which he was, but who has the record of having hauled down the American flag in Honolulu, feels safe to swagger around temala and demand the surrender of

The Earlier Days of Mexico.

It was in 1821 that, under the leadership of the Spanish royalist officer, Yturbide the entire Central American dependencies of Spain gained their independence. While provinces toward the isthmus preferred their local independence, and under vary-ing forms of local governments and con-federations the Central American states have ever since maintained a separate existence from Mexico.

Guatemala being the northernmost of hese small republics, naturally became the buffer between them and the greater republic toward the north. The boundary line between the two countries being through unoccupied territory, has always been ill defined, both countries having at different times made separate surveys but the two never coming together on common ground. The constant revolutions and internal turmoils in the republic of Mexico engaged the attention of that people so exclusively up to a few years ago that the ownership of a few miles of wild land did not cause them much concern Beginning with the tragic downfall of Yturbide, Santa Anna made his appearance and for over thirty years played the part of president, dictator, bandit and revolutionist, so that the people did not have to part from the federal capital for amusement to keep their mental powers in action. Following the period of Santa Anna's exile, the career of President Momonfort and the appearance of the young Indian leader Juarez, furnished interna questions interesting enough to divert at-tention from foreign matters. The illfated appearance of Emperor Maximilian his weary struggle for existence and his tragic fall at Queretro, followed by the complete triumph or what might be called the Mexican idea, gave the country for the first time in sixty years a stable government. Firmly established, however as President Juarez was, his governme universally recognized abroad, his power absolute at home, yet he knew that he had but to scratch the skin of any one of his confederates to draw the blood of one in whom the spirit of revolution was sec ond nature.
Before the internal government of Mex-

ico could be said to be well established it was necessary that every one of these natural born and lifelong revolution should die. As they were about the same age with the president their chances of life with his were equal and Juarez could only hope to hold them down while he lived, trusting that the number of veteran free-booters might be so reduced that his suc-cessor would not be troubled by them. In he was successful, though he looked with disfavor upon the aspirations of hi young general, Porfirio Diaz, whom he had retired from the army.

Diaz Held Back.

The adherents of Juarez were strong er ough upon his death to obstruct the ambition of Diaz, and to secure the election of Lerdo de Tejada. At this point may be marked the end of the old era and the beginning of the new. The spirit of enter-prise had reached Mexico. Capitalists were seeking investments in Mexico. The de-mand for railroads was heard throughout s spirit of enterprise and these offers of development came principally from the United States. President Lerdo, however, listened to them with disfayor

and declared his undying opposition extension of American interests in Mexico. He held that the influx of American capital once begun would continue until it would become so great that Mexican inde-pendence would be lost, and the country would become a mere financial dependency of the United States.

ambitious Diaz, however, caught onto the spirit of progress and in the con-flict between the developers and the reac-tionists Lerdo had to fly the country and Porfirio Diaz became president.

A Fortunate Beginning

He was fortunate in the time of his com-ing into power, for the old revolutionists were all dead and a new generation which had not witnessed an uprising was coming to the front. Since that time, whilst the history of Diaz has been but a dictatorship yet it has been an era of peace, of mineral and agricultural development, of railroad building and popular education, so that to-day one may travel thousands of mile by rail. The whirr of the factory wheel is heard in every city and thousands of am-bitious young men and women are being educated in the schools and colleges of the land. With peace thus firmly established at home, with progress fully developed an entire population profitably em-President Diaz finds himself where e can study the strengthening of the outposts of his country.

The Cause of the Present Strife.

The recent depreciation in the price of silver, forcing Mexico to keep her money at home, as has been noted in this corre e. has turned all attention toward spondence, has turned an attendant internal improvement. Whilst farm lands in the United States are dead upon the market and can find no sale, the agriculture of Mexico has taken on a sudder and unprecedented development. It is of recent record that American capitalists from Cincinnati, Chicago, Kansas City and other wetern trade centers, have purchased hundreds of thousands of acres of suhunequen lands in the southern states of the republic. But the other day I met in the hotel Yturbide Colonel J. M. Simonds, of Kansas City, representing a large syndicate of western cap italists interested in coffee lands about Mitalian. He is but one of hundreds wno have been here this winter engaged in simflar speculations. It is needless to say that the central figure in all these trages, au matter how he be concealed from view, is President Diaz himself. The state of Chia-pas, on the Guatemalan frontier, has become the center of coffee land speculation, and it is today full of American specula tors and adventurers, staking of claims and seeking concessions from the Mexican government. These concessions, it must be recollected, are quite valuable, consisting of total exemption from taxation for a numper of years and certain protections which are not accorded the average citizen. This has brought the boom into the middle of the disputed territory between Mexico and Guatemala, and several identical tracts of land have been sold to different parties by the governments of both countries, and the activity for the demand for these lands has whetted the acquizitiveness of each government. The visit of the Guatemalan umbassador to President Diaz last Decem-ber, was treated with scant courtesy, and instead of being met in a spirit of negotiation, he was practically commanded to vacate the disputed territory without een full of rumors of war. The Mexican illitary authorities have been busy placing their troops in favorable positions on the

een less active. A Look at the Possible Combaiants. With the two countries thus brought face to face, a glance at the power and resources of each may not be out of place. The pop-ulation of Mexico corsists of about 15,000, 600-a people, too, who are used to the saddle and who would readily fill up the ranks of as large an army as such a population would allow. The army now consists of about 18,000 infantry, 700 engineers, 1,700 artillery, 6,000 cavalry and other arms to the umber of nearly 28,000 men, commanded by 3,000 officers. This army, however, can be increased on call to over 160,000 men.

frontier, while the Guatemalans have not

The revenues of the country are about \$40,000,000 a year, of which \$13,000,000 annually gces to the army. The public debt of the republic, however, is quite heavy, accumu-lated from the revolutions of the last ninety years, and runs up to something over \$160 000,000, upon which the annual interest is about \$16,000,000 a year. From these figures it will be seen that while Mexico has recough to fight, yet her foreign debt is large that it would be hazardous to seek to increase it. if indeed, she could find for eign capitalists willing to loan the m upon which it might be increased. It mus also be recollected that just now the inter nal progress of Mexico, the building up of all her interests and the occupation of all her land by an industrious agricultural population is fast overcoming their foreign incubus. The declaration of war would stop this progressive work and would but pile up the foreign public burden. In this view of the case, can Mexico afford to go to

The Other Side.

Now, as for the other side, Guatemala has a population of 1,500,000—a people full of re-sources and crergy and quite well off. Her foreign indebtedness is but small and her annual revenues are about \$8,000,000 a year. with an export trade of about \$15,000,000 year. Notwithstanding her small popula-tion she has 100,000 men enrolled in her army, or within 60,000 of the entire Mexican reserve. To these, it seems from report we must add the resources and forces of the other Central American states, which are going to make common cause with Gua-

The revenues of Honouras as represented year, while the public debt is represented by an oceanic railroad worth fully the amount expended upon it. The population amount expended upon it. The populis 400,000, with an army of 30,000 men. Nicaragua has 400,000 inhabitants, with nearly \$4,000,000 of annual revenue, with bu

The revenues of Honduras are \$2,500,000

7.000 soldiers, who could be increased to Salvador has a population of nearly 1,000, 000, an annual revenue of \$6,000,000, and can bring 100,000 men into the field.

The population of Costa Rica, the last of the Central American states, is 250,000, with revenues of \$5,000,000 a year, with an army service of 30,000 men. This would bring into the field against Mexico an effective army of 310,000 men, who, fighting on their home ground, would be equal to an army of half a million

who, fighting on the be equal to an a Mexican invaders. From this it will be seen that a war be wo countries will be no child's strong as Mexico apparently is, she will find the Central American state prepared to give such a resistence as would

The International Question. But behind all this there looms up the

ternational question. It has been the dream of the commercial world to have the American continent cut in twain by a canal, which would revolu-tionize the trade of the oceans. There is the ill-fated DeLesseps Panama

cheme, in which so much French capital is invested, and which, though dormant, by no means dead. Then there is the more active Nicaragua canal scheme, the creature of American capital, and of which if the present administration in Washing Ton was not supinely indifferent to Ameri can interests abroad, our government would

take active and instant control. The Nicaragua canal would build up every southern port, and would give such an impetus to the commercial interests of the United States as cannot well be esti

Can Europe-can the United States in particular-permit the territory through which this canal is to be built to fall into the hands and under the control of a strong

field 1,000,000 men under arms, having ex-clusive territorial jurisdiction of all this lethmus country. The bare supposition car-ries with it its own answer. The canal inisthmus country. The bare supposition car-ries with it its own answer. The canal in-stead of being neutralized for the commerce of the world, would become a means of extortion upon the entire tonnage passing through it, for the maintenance of a large standing army, which would be a menace to the commerce of the world P. J. MORAN.

JAMES R. RANDALL'S VIEWS. The Editor Talks of the Financial Sit-

uation as It Is Today. Washington, February 2.—(Special.)—Col el James R. Randall, formerly editor of The Augusta Chronicle, and now here in Washington, where he is prospering in magazine and newspaper work, besides be one of the officers of the senate of what is known as the sinecure roll, is an interesting and entertaining talker.

In the senate press gallery today, I had a chat with him about the situation general.

"This is a big question," he said, "and I do not know that I could throw any light upon it. I agree generally with The Con stitution on the currency question, which is the burning problem of the day. What we need is a restoration of prosperity, and see no immediate prospect of that while present conditions exist. We are somewhat in the fix of a poor fellow who visited a doctor and sought relief. He was appre hensive that his plight could be traced to several maladies, which he stated, but the doctor assured him that his symptoms did not indicate any such diseases as he agined. Finally, the physician said: 'What you need is a big dose of prosperity, and I have not got it in my shop.' Not long afterward, the afflicted man had some goo fortune, and his depression of body and mind departed. Our doctors have a remedy but they will not apply it. So, we are apt to go from bad to worse, until, as Mr. Thiers said once paradoxically, but sententiously, of French matters: 'We have an mpossible condition, and therefore, may look for a charge.' The eastern money men desire to contract and regulate th currency, and this, if it prevailed, would destroy the middle classes.

"Speaking about finances," Colonel Randall continued, "Mr. John Henry Keene, at Baltimore, a very prominent and intelligent men, has published a communication in The Baltimore Sun which must have astonished and staggered the gold men of that town. It was what Dr. Holmes called sockdologer, and nobody has yet ventured to refute it. Mr. P. J. Moran's article printed in The Constitution was another remarkable contribution as to Mexican finance and progress. Captain Racul's conersion to the silver view was a value one to the cause. His reasons for it are admirable. They completely knock out the statements not long ago presented in The North American Review on the same sub-

'Has the south any compensation for the conditions compelling a fall in

"There are great compensations always in time of calamity, for intrepid and upright men and nations. If the 'object lesson' shall, as seems probable, result in the south's freedom, to a large degree, of both east and west, as to supplies of food and east and west, as to supplies or foot and many other things, the compensation will be gratifying. Perhaps such tarift, econ-omy and self-reliance will help settle the currency question. When the west is more and more squeezed between eastern finance. and southern independence, commercially, there are apt to be some startling transformation scenes."
"Can this independence be stimulated?"

"Oh, yes; the newspapers are already do irg a good work. The Charleston News and Courier has offered handsome prizes for fattest Carolina hog next seasor will likely increase the pork product in the state. Prizes may be offered elsewhere for home-raised horses and mules. According to ex-Governor Northen, Georgia has sent annually westward \$3,000,000 for such animals, all of which seems might have been kept at home. Georgia has plenty of alfalfa and bermuda grass for stock-raising. The California horses, among the best in the world, are raised on alfalfa. An analysis of bermuda grass shows that it is 25 per cent more nutritious than timo-thy. I once heard that the Lorillards sent to Georgia for bermuda grass hay to feed their race horses, while many of our people were paying negroes to exterminate it. Around Augusta, the alfalfa is cut seven times a year, and the other grasses five times. Somebody, it seems to me, ought cattle feeding. We of the south do not look to details enough as a source avealth-production and keeping money a wealth-production and keeping money leaks. You to details enough as a source of home. We have too many leaks. know that in the northern slaughter ho the yankees have learned to utilize every part of the slain animal but its breath, and I once heard that a yankee was figur ing on that. I once heard that Mich developed her grand salt industry by a temporary bounty, and that when a purchaser in the southern part of the state sold the barrel, his salt cost him nothing." "Are you still convinced that malaris so-called, comes from water, and not from

"Indeed, I am more and more convinced. I am confident of it, and the world is being rapidly converted on that subject. I must however, refer you for particulars to my recent writings in "The Southern States' Magazine," and to the cumulative proofs embodied therein. The south will be the healthiest, as well as the most materially destrable, place on the globe when she re places her surface wells with sources o pure water." E. W. B.

SURVIVORS OF THE ELBE

Ask That the Bodies of Their Relatives to Be Buried in England.

tives to Be Buried in England.

London February 2.—Carl Hoffman, Eugene Schlagel and Jan Vevera, upon their departure for Liverpool to take passage for America, on the Umbria today, asked that the bodies of their relatives, who paished on the Eibe, be buried in England in case they should be found. They also expressed their heartfelt thanks for the kindness which has been extended to them on all sides during their first day at Lowestof. owestof.
Miss Anna Boecker has arrived at Ports-

Miss Anna Boecker has arrived at Portsmouth, where she is stopping with some friends. In a supplementary statement Miss Boecker says that after she had been in the water some minutes she tried to get into a boat near which she was thrown by a wave. She endeavored to catch one of the oars when a man in a boat shouted: "Push her off." Others, however, caught hold of her and dragged her into the boat. She declares that there was no fog when the collision occurred. There was no confusion among the officers of the Elbe after the collision, but all' of them seemed to expect that the ship would keep afloat much longer than she would keep afloat much longer than shi

BLOWN OPEN WITH DYNAMITE. Burglars Get the Contents of a Bank

Safe. ne, N. Y., February 2.—The vault of the National Bank of Vernon was blown open with dynamite about 2:30 o'clock this morning and robbed of \$400 in sliver and \$200 in postage stamps, together with a number of bloxes belonging to individual depositors, the contents of which are yet unknown. No effort appears to have been made to open the time-locked burglar-proof safe, inside of the vault, in which the Spanish-American government, which would levy oppressive tolls upon every ship that passed through it?

Suppose the possibility of Mexico conquering Central America, making a strong central government, with a total population of 25,000 people, capable of keeping in the

### OUST GREENHUT.

Proceedings Begun to Fire Him from the Receivership.

HIS MEMORY IS VERY DEFECTIVE

He Seeks to Evade Questions as to His Stock.

THE WHISKY TRUST A GREAT SWINDLE

At the Time of the Receivership Presi dent Greenhut Had No Stock, Having Sold Out.

Chicago, February 2.-The hearings of notion in the whisky trust case began before Judge Grosscup in the United States circuit this morning. When, after hearing few motions in other cases, the court announced that he was ready to take up the case, none of the counsel responded, though all were present.

judge. "They are," answered Attorney Burry. "Both Mr. Greenhut and Mr. Lawrence are

here.' "Be sworn, please," said the court. Mr. Greenhut was put on the stand and the judge informed him that he wished to ask him a few questions on his own account. The first one was:

"You know what buying and selling stocks on the New York exchange is?" "Did you buy or sell any stocks last Mon-

day?" "Ves I hought 2000 or 4000 shares of Whisky Trust stock."

The same questions were asked of Receiver Edward M. Lawrence, who said he had bought no stock, nor was he in any way interested in any deal in whisky trust

Mayer's Explanation

Attorney Mayer then arose and stated to the court that the motion he would make would be for the ousting of Receiver Greenhut and Lawrence. Just now would not make a motion for the vacation of the receivership, though he intimated by his way of putting it, that he would do this later on. In explaining his position, Mr. Mayer said:

"A stockholders' committee, composed of John D. Hartshorn, John I. Waterbury and F. M. Lockwood, was recently formed in New York for the purpose of making a change of management in the affairs of the whisky trust. There was to be a committee meeting in Peorla for the purpose of considering these matters. Mr. Greenhut telegraphed to the New York stockholders that Thursday of this week would be the time enough to hold the meeting. On Tu day I received a telegram from New Yo stating that the stock of the whisky trust was being sold down a point or two on the New York exchange, and asking me to make an immediate investigation. This I did, and found that a receiver had been appointed. This was the first itimation we had that the receivers had been appoint ed for the trust. Telephonic communica-tion was at once opened with Cincinnati by the New York stockholders, and Mr. Hartshorn informed them that he knew othing whatever of the appointment of

the receivrs."

Mr. Mayor then told the court how th order entered Wednesday permitting the committee of experts to examine the affairs of the whisky trust was, as he alleged, ig-

nored. He continued:
"When the investigators reached Peorla
they found the vaults locked and consid.
erable wiring had to be done before we could get the combination. Then it was found out that a man, named Magee, had the key of the inner vault in his pocket. and was out of town. When we finally got him it was so late that we had little time to make an investigation. We found out that about ninety-eight payments had een made to Runnels & Burry, the attorneys, who asked your honor to institute the receivership although an altogether different firm acts as attorneys for the whisky trust was regularly constituted as such, and is paid monthly. Now, I make no charges. I merely mention this to show the relation between lawyer and client in this case. As to the state of the whisky trust's finances we find that outside of the rebate vouchers, \$300,000 or \$400,000 will cover the entire indebtedness. We further found that Nelson Morris, an ex-director of the trust, is largely interest ed with Mr. Greenhut in extensive co tracts for feeding cattle. As to Charles J. Heinshelmer and S. L. Wormser, neither of them had any right to sign the petition, nor to have it signed for them."

Greenhut Shown Up.

Mr. Mayer then sprang the sensation of the day, when he stated that Mr. Green-hut did not own a share of the whisky hut did not own a share of the whisky trust stock until after the receivers had been appointed. I believe I am justided in saving moreover that all the ogether do not own a the

Mr. Greenhut interrupted at this point: wish to make an explanation wish to correct my statement that I

"After the stock had been pulled down?"

"After the stock had been pulled down?"
inquired Mr. Mayer, dryly.
Mr. Greenhut did not answer.
Judge Grosscup said:
"I would like to ask you, Mr. Greenhut,
if you were short on whisky trust stock
at this time—before Wednesday of this

'Yes; I had a few shares."

"Yes, I have "How many?"
"I can't remember."
"I can't remember."
"Was it as much as three or four thousand shares?"

"Perhaps it was: I can't remember." Later on, under cross-examination by Judge Grosscup, Mr. Greenhut acknowl-edged that he might have had as many as \$15,000 shares, but he could not tell exactly.
Attorney Mayer, resuming bis statement,
said President Greenhut was interested in a number of companies which furnished supplies to the whisky trust, one of them coal company. He also spoke sarcasti-cally of Nelson Morris's suit against the trust and intimated that the interests of the packer and President Greenhut were

Mr. Berry read a long communication on shalf of the directors of the trust, denying all charges of wasteful managen and declaring that if any mistakes had been made they were errors of judgment and not caused by neglect of the affairs of the trust.

Mr. Runnells then asserted that there

was about \$1,000,000 due to the creditors of the whisky trust and the receivership was absolutely necessary. Mr. Lawrence's character had not been attacked, and as for Mr. Greenhut, it is advisable that a receiver should be appointed who knew all about the administration of the property. When counsel on both sides had finished, Judge Grosscup said:

"I don't see any necessity of going into any evidence in this case. Counsel on both sides do not seem to differ much as to the facts. They only differ as to the influences to be drawn from these facts. I am not prepared to say just here whether these receivers should be ousted or not, but I will hear counsel as to whom they would wish to be made receivers in case I should resolve to oust Messrs. Greenhut and Law-

mr. Mayer began to speak when Nathan

Bijur, representing the New York stock-holders, interrupted.

"I wish to say," he began, "that the stockholders whom I represent are not dum-mies. They are real men, well known in public affairs in New York, and they hold a majority of this stock and want the re-ceivers uncompromisingly ousted. I cona majority of this stock and white the ceivers uncompromisingly ousted. I confess I was surprised, as no doubt your honor was, to hear that Mr. Greenhut, while professing to have the interests of the stockholders at heart, was engaged in stock jobbing at their expense. We do not deny that this trust needs the protection of the court, but it needs it, not against its creditors, but against its managers."

Desires No Change. A new element was projected into the ase at this point. A. H. Veeder arose and case at this point. A. H. Veeder gross and ald he represented \$375,000 of the bonded indebtedness of the trust and was authorized to say that the holders of these bonds wished Messrs. Greenhut and Lawrence to remain as receivers.

"Who are these bondholders—name them," shouted Mr. Bijur.

Mr. Veeder declined to name them.

Mr. Mayer suggested Mr. John J. Mitchell of the Illinois trust, as one of the re-

ell. of the Illinois trust, as one of the re ivers in the event Messrs. Greenhut and Lawrence were ousted and Mr. Bijur suggested as the other Richard B. Hartshorn of New York. John J. Waterbury, of New York, would also have been suggested, but he expressed his disinclination to act.

A motion was made to dismiss the application for a receiver as far as He & Wormser were concerned, but the cour cided to leave that matter also until Mon day. Attorney Mack protested, but Judge Grosscup said: "Persons cannot come into this court and

get a property into the hands of a receiver and then get out of it. I will see them through in this matter."

The court then announced that he would render his decision on Monday at 10 o'clock.

Evidence in the Books. Peoria, Ill., February 2.—A new sensation developed in connection with the whisky trust receivership yesterday, when attorney Bijur, of New York, and Accountants Holbrook and Cooper, of Chicago, repre-senting stockholders of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company and acting under orders of the United States courts, arrived in the city this morning, they at once went to the headquarters of the trust for the purpose of examining the books of the com-pany. Upon arrival they were astonished to have that the head bookkeeper had such denly departed for Chicago, having taker the precaution to lock the vaults before going, and that no one about the premises was acquainted with the combination. Mr Bliur at once telegraphed to Chicago and the combination was telegraphed back to Receiver Greenhut's son, who is in charge of the office. The investigators then un-locked the vaults, but received another setback when they found that the books were in the safe and that the absent bookkeeper had the keys. They again telegraphed the situation to Chicago, but in the meantime word had been received here that Mr. Ma-gee, the bookkeeper, had left Chicago and would be in Peoria in the afternoon. the bookkeeper arrived late in the after-noon he placed the books in the possession of Mr. Bijur. He and the experts at once began an examination, and after going through them Mr. Bijur stated that enough had been learned to substantiate the charges made against the management by stockholders' protective committee They left for Chicago last night

North Carolina's Legislature Will Hear from the Exposition Board. Raleigh, N. C., February 2 .- (Special.)-The most important bills introduced in the degislature today were to give to the school fund all the uncalled-for part of the direct tax; to appropriate \$5,000 for four colored normal schools; to secure an equal distribution of the effects and estates of ssignees; to amend the school law that the state superintendent of public instruction shall not construe the public school laws or force county boards to adopt his construction and also taking away his pow-er to select schoolbooks; to incorporate the Chickamauga Monumental Association.

Bills were passed creating Scotland county; To incorporate the Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company and the Farmers' Mutual Fire and Storm Insurance Company; to establish a criminal court circuit in Buncombe and Madison counties; to allow county commissioners to exempt volunteer firemen from taxation; to give the Farmers' Alliance Insurance priviliges; to regulate employment of la-bor in factories; to prevent preferences by insolvent corporations; to extend time for beginning of work on the Cape Fear and Northern railway; to fix solicitors' fees in matters of receivership.

from taking railway passes or telegraph franks. A special committee was passed to consider bills for the regulation of kero-seme oil. The senate tabled a bill to reg-ulate the hours of labor in factories. A resolution was adopted by the house giving a hearing next Wednesday to a committee from the Atlanta exposition, which is to present the needs of an exhibit by

North Carolina, Grip is again extremely prevalent, and is causing considerable mortality.
Raleigh is to have a weekly paper, which is to be published Monday mornings, and contain the Sunday telegraphic news.

Emanuel Peterson, mate of the bark Ma-rion Harriss, fell dead while in the rigging of the vessel at Wilmington. He died in an instant and hung by the foot. Deputy Marshal Jarman reports the cap-ture in Duplin county of Frank Jones, a daring counterfeiter. His entire outfit was daring

seized.

The investigation of the congressional election contest of Thompson against Shaw in the third district is so far entirely in Shaw's favor. There are five hundred wit-

THEY WERE GREEN HANDS, but, After a Bungling Job, Opened

n Safe.

New Orleans, La., February 2.—One of the boldest robberies ever perpetrated in this city occurred this morning at 2 o'clock, at the office of the Standard Oil Company, corner of Claiborne and Josephine streets.

Three masked cracksmen held up the watchman at the point of a pistol, and after binding him with ropes in a chair, almost totally demolished the safe in their efforts to open it. The manner in which the men went about the robbery indicates them to be new hands in the business. They used no tools other than a sledge-hammer and a coal chisel in opening the safe, and for this reason it is believed that they are not professional cracksmen. While the watchman was compelled to submit, he was not handled roughly and is congratulating himself on his escape from any injury. He is Joseph Truard and has been in the employe of the Standard Oil Com-pany for the past seven years. Truard is trustworthy and careful man and is spoken

of as a man of courage.

With a heavy sledgehammer, one of the mea knocked off the hinges of the door and men knocked off the hinges of the door and then the dial was demolished. The chisel was used to open the lock of the inner door and its contents were exposed. The papers were then scattered all over the floor and \$6 in currency was taken from a tin box. Two bags of silver amounting to about \$250 were also stolen. The men dosed a leave were also stolen. The men dosed a large mastiff and bulldog kept in the yard.

Ball Is a Good Shot.

Ball Is a Good Shot.

Bristol, Tenn., February 2.—(Special.)—
Constable Bud Ball shot Dick Joyner near
Rose Hill, Lee county, Virginia, with a
Winchester at a distance of three hundred
yards, after having chased him three miles.
Joyner was escaping, having been arrested
for a crime in which Henry Edds and Arch
Grubb were implicated. The two latter are
in hiding.

# BRITISH POLITICS.

Three Cabinet Meetings Held Durbs the Present Week.

FOR FINISHING THE QUEEN'S SPEECH

Bills Likely to Pass During the Com Session of Parliament-Removal of Justice Williams

London, February 2.-The cabinet held three meetings this week, the result of the finishing of the queen's speech. The cument was taken to Osborne today by the marquis of Ripon, secretary of state for the colonies, and Lord Car rington, the lord chamberlain of the queen household, for the purpose of obtain household, for the purpose of obtaining the approval of her majesty thereto. It is no known that the ministers have deck if the ministry must fall, it will fall and ing; consequently the speech from the throne will contain references to all the reforms which the ministerial party proves, without regard to whether likely to pass during the coming sessi parliament or not. Even though the government should survive the debate on the address on the reply to the queen's speed it is absolutely certain that they will no be able to pass anything more than the Welsh church bill and the Irish land are in the course of one session

In these circumstances the supporters the local veto measure and the que of payment of salaries to members of p liament, registration reform and the unit cation of London must content the with the government's approval of the pet schemes, but with what gain they will

do so it remains to be seen. The main question now is how the m ernment will fare during the debate on the address in reply to the speech from throne. If the Redmondite members ad their resolve to oppose the go it is quite likely that the ministry will be defeated. The liberal absentees include Florence O'Driscoll, member for Soan Monaghan, who is in Australia; Altre Webb, member of West Waterford who in India, and William Randall Creme, member, for the Hagge-eric the Soan March 1988. member for the Haggerston division Shoreditch, who is in America. Besides the there are two others who are confined their beds by illness and it is not at

their beds by illness and it is not at a likely that any of them can occupy his say at the opening of parliament on Tuesias. Before the beginning of the debate on its address the conservatives threaten to monto expunge the motion censuring The Loodon Times for calling the Irish member mercenaries. This action is to be take upon the ground that it is not stated the Justin McCarthy, the Irish leader accept Justin McCarthy, the Irish leader, accept a check for £2,000 from Lord Twee mouth, but the motion will not likely be sisted upon, inasmuch as the tories of demn the systematic and ungenerous attac of The Times upon the Irish members' sonally. The real fight in the debate on address will be over the govern lord resolution and it is understood Mr. Balfour intends to demand that government produce the resolution as on the ground that the country is ent on the ground that the country is entire to know exactly what it is, since the grernment has already stated that it had decided to bring it forward. Now that is Charles Dilke and Labouchere say that the will support a motion to lay the resolution upon the table, there is a possibility of a immediate dissolution as the result of a not Likely to Result.

The adverse votes of these ger together with those of the reministration the absence of the five members mentioned would defeat the government, but the the amendments to the address are not like to result in critical divisions. Thes ments include an amendment by Keir-Har die, socialist, in regard to the providing of for unemployed workers; an ment by F. S. Stevenson, liberal, calls attention to the Armenian atrocities as demanding British action thereon; as amendment by the Redmondites demanding the release of Irish political prisoners, and one by the McCarthyites describing the d tress among the people in the west of le-land. Earl Rosebery and Earl Kimberl have had frequent conferences of late as to how pressure could be brought upon Tukey through the Armenian torigathe death of De Giers, the Russian foreign minister, has caused the postponement of possible action in the matter for the pro-

A Grave Scandal.

A Grave Scandal.

An attempt has been made during to past week by eminent politicians and funciors to procure the removal of Justice & Roland Vaughan Williams from the quest bench division of the high court of justes to another court, and the movement has ocited the greatest indignation. Judge Wilhams's court deals with the winding we for companies and adjudges whether the of companies and adjudges whether the directors have been culpable in any was or whether there have been any fraudule transactions in connection with the adstration of the affairs of such organ tions. It was Judge Williams's censuri of Anthony Mundella in his capacity ad director of the New Zealand Loan Compa that forced that gentleman to resign position in the cabinet as president of board of trade. Judge Williams is popul because he is severe in his methods. I hunts out swindles and denounces the who cause them, no matter how the culprits may be. In view of sever impending cases, presumably involving persons in high places, it is attempted secure the transfer of Judge Williams for the court of queen's bench. The stem indignation which the attempt has around the court of the several person of the several per has compelled the lord chancellor to his proposed removal of the judge promise to reinstate him after

This has only added fuel to the fire.

The affair opens up a grave scandal appears that Baron Herschell, the land appears that Earon Herschell, the chancellor, wrote to Justice Williams a short time ago asking him to wither some of the most severe of the comment which the judge made upon the conduct of Mr. Mundella in connection with the New Zealand Company. This the judge fused to do, and Lord Herschell repair his request, whereupon Judge Williams fused to do, and Lord Herschell repeated his request, whereupon Judge William threatened to publish Baron Herschell letters if the matter was pushed any from ther. It is a matter of notoriety the prominent board of trade officials are seeing to oust Judge Williams, with a vising to oust Judge Williams, with a vising to make the seeing to the seeing the seeing to the seeing the seeing to the seeing the seeing the seeing the seeing the see the see the see that the seeing the see that the see the see that the seeing the seeing the seeing the seeing the see that the see that the seeing the seeing the seeing the seeing the seeing the see that the seeing the seeing the seeing the seeing that the see that the seeing the seeing the seeing that the seeing the seeing the seeing that the seeing the seeing the seeing the seeing that the seeing the seeing the seeing the seeing that the seeing the seeing the seeing that the seeing the seeing the seeing the seeing the seeing that the seeing the seeing the seeing that the seeing the se lief upon learning that the English detective who went to Argentine to secure the extradition of Jabez Spencer Balfour, the control of the co absconding promoter of the Liberate absconding promoter of the Liberate Building Society, has left Buenos Ayres a despair of getting Jabez into his clutches The trial of Balfour would have involvesome well-known London men, who has with joy the failure of the authorities to bring the absconder to justice.

Movements of Royalty

Movements of Royalty.

Princesses Victoria and Maude of was are to return to society, from which they have been absent for more than a year. They will be present at the reception the given by the Countess Spencer at the admiralty on February 4th.

The time of the princess of Wales at turn home is still indefinite. She has not been in England since she left a wor so before the death of Czar Alessian. It is expected that Czar Nichola and the czarina will visit England in They will reside in Buckingham the guest, and will be present at a magnificent state functions which is given in their honore.

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## ISH POLITICS

net Meetings Held Durin e Present Week.

NG THE QUEEN'S SPEECH

to Pass During the Comin of Parliament-Removal Justice Williams.

uary 2.-The cabinet hav neetings this week, the resulting of the queen's speech. The is taken to Osborne today by of Illpon, secretary of ord chamberlain of the queen r the purpose of obtaining the must fall, it will fall fight tly the speech from the not. Even though the gov-id survive the debate on the e reply to the queen's speech certain that they will not ss anything more than the

measure and the questions on must content themselves nment's approval of the

are during the debate on the ly to the speech from the Redmondite members adhere to oppose the government y that the ministry will be liberal absentees include priscoll, member for South ginning of the debate on the servatives threaten to move motion censuring The Lon-calling the Irish members This action is to be take hy, the Irish leader, accepted f2,000 from Lord Tweeds motion will not likely be inmatic and ungenerous attacks upon the Irish members per-eal fight in the debate on the over the government. duce the resolution at once that the country is en nd Labouchere say that they motion to lay the resolution

votes of these gentlem those of the Redmondites a the five members mention he government, but the off at. conferences of late as t

ed the postpon

has been made during the the removal of Justice Sir n Williams from the queen's the high court of and the movement has es t indignation. Judge V adjudges whether the have been any frat dge Williams's cer della in his capacity as ere in his method les and denounces those no matter how eminen , presumably involving laces, it is attempted to r of Judge Williams from the attempt has val of the judge up a grave scar tron Herschell, the lord to Justice Williams a asking him to withdray severe of the comments made upon the conduct in connection with the

pany. This the judge re-Lord Herschell repeated reupon Judge William ablish Baron Herschell in which influential per ted. Meanwhile, person have heavy sighs of re g that the English detec Argentine to secure the bez Spencer Balfour, the moter of the Liberato has left Buenos Ayres it Jabez into his clutches ir would have involved condon men, who has of the authorities to

to justice. of Royalty.

ts of Royalty.

ria and Maude of Wales ociety, from which they for more than a year tent at the reception to countess Spencer at the ruary 4th.

princess of Wales's real indefinite. She has ind since she left a weak teath of Czar Alexander, hat Czar Nicholas and visit England in Junuin Buckingham passes as the guests of the present at a series of functions which seeks of the present at a series o

HELP WANTED-Male.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, drummers, clerks, collectors, druggists, teachers, etc., furnished free, by Southern Bureau, 70½ Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga. SOUTHERN BUREAU, 701/2 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga., assists applicants in getting good positions. Several placed last week.

THE TRUSTEES of Hilliard Male institute THE TRUSTISES of Hilliard Male institute desire to employ a competent male teacher to take charge of said school for next scholastic year. Correspondence solicited, Address Chairman Board of Trustees, Hilliard Male Institute, Forsyth, Ga.

SALESMEN TO SELL cigars to dealers.

SALESMEN TO SELLI cigars to dealers.
Salary and expenses. Experience not necessary. Reply with 2c stamp.
Cigar Co., Chicago.

SALESMEN WANTED—"Coons in the
Hole" puzzle. A good side line. Sample
loc. Particulars free. Marshall & Co.,
134 Van Buren street, Chicago

WANTED-By a reliable real estate firm stenographer—male—and to assist in eral office work, willing to work early late; must write a good hand, be acc late; must write a good hand, be accurate
at figures, good appearance and address
and married; give name of last employer,
age, references and salary expected; position permanent. Address Yost, this office.
WILLIAMS'S Standard Typewriters, desks,
typewriter supplies, repairing, carbon,
ribbons, second-hand typewriters. Edwin
Hardin, 15 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

SALESMEN WANTED to sell Condition Powders and Liniment to dealers and gen-eral stores; 25 per cent commission. Hack-ott & Co., 27 N. 2d Street, Philadelphia.

MEN TO SELL baking powder to the gro-cery trade; steady employment; experi-ence unnecessary; 475 monthly salary and expenses or commission; if offer satisfac-tory address at once with particulars con-cerning yourself, U. S. Chemical Works,

Chicago.

WANTED-Salesman for Georgia on commission entirely by Summer Clothing House. Apply C. A. Yost & Co., 602 Broadway, New York.

Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Good salesmen to sell advertising fans and novelties on commission, direct from manufacturer. Can make \$50 per week. Richmond Lithographing Co., Buffalo, N. Y. feb 3 5t sun Buffalo, N. Y. feb 3 5t sun GOLD CURE Tablets for drinking men. Quiet, cheap, effective. Salesmen wanted. Dam Remedy Co., Columbus Ave., Bos-ton, Mass. feb3-3t

ton, Mass. reb3-3t
MEN to sell Baking Powder to the grocery trade. Steady employment, experience un-necessary; \$75 monthly salary and ex-penses or com. If offer satisfactory ad-dress at once with particulars concern-ing yourself, U. S. Chemical Works, Chi-

WANTED-SALESMEN-Ability, not WANTED-SALESMEN-ADDITY, not ex-perience required. Live men paid big money selling our 34 pants made to meas-ure. Full particulars on request. Address the makers of more pants to measure than any talloring establishment in America. Faultless Custom Pants Co., Chicago, Ill. feb 3-8t-sun tu thur sat

rautiess Custom ranks Co., Cheago, in.
feb 3-8t-sun tu thur sat

CARPENTER—Live man to work for us
in each county; steady work; good salary;
stamp for particulars. Topp & Co., Indianapolls, Ind.

WANTED—Persons to prepare for the civil
service examinations to be held soon in
every state. 4,000 appointments made
yearly. Particulars free. National Correspondence Institute, Washington, D. C.

respondence Institute, Washington, D. C.
WANTED—Traveling man, first-class, in
southern territory, to handle very profitable side line; no samples; legitimate.
Box 603, Columbus, O.
WANTED—Do you want work that pays
well? We have it for both sexes. Call
or address Southern Agency Co., 27%
Whitehall street.

WANTED—Catholic man in his own dio-cese. References required. 518 per week Write to Joseph R. Gay, 56 Fifth avenue, Chickgo. jani3-im sun wed

Chicago. jani3-im sun wed
WANTED-Man or firm to furnish \$1,000 to
\$5,000 to carry goods sold to reliable merchants on 10 to 60 days' orders to secure
money so used; will pay large interest.
Address L, Constitution.

Address L. Constitution.

5 PER 1,000 distributing circulars; enclose 4 cts. N. Y. Advertising Ass'n, N. Y. city. jan 13-3t su.

WANTED—An experienced salesman to work the city trade on commission; a good place for the right party. Address Specialty Confection, care Constitution.

WANTED—A stout boy for grocery; also four ladies to take orders for tea; salary or commission or both. Tuesday morning.

WANTED—A stout boy for grocery; also four ladies to take orders for tea; salary or commission or both, Tuesday morning, 112 Boulevard.

TO MAKE BIG MONEY selling our Electric Telephone. Best seller on earth. Sent al. complete ready to set up; lines of any distance. A practical electric telephone. Our agents making \$5 a day easy. Everybody buys; big money without work. Prices low. Any one can make \$75 per month. Address W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 14, Columbus, O. nov 18-tf su.

SALESMEN WANTED-\$5 a day. No de-liveries or collections. Costly outfit free. Side line or exclusive. Address Manu-facturers, 5941 Market street, Philadel-phis. Pa.

CASH for your spare time; good pay for light work at your own home; no canvass-

light work at your own home; no canvass-ing; send 5c stamp for book of instruc-tions. Chicago Press Clipping Bureau, Lakeside building, Chicago. dec16-10t-eo sun

WHY DO PEOPLE cor WHY DO PEOPLE complain of hard times, when any weman or man can make from \$5 to \$10 a day easily. All have heard of the wonderful success of the Climax Dish Washer; yet many are apt to think they can't make money selling it; but any one can make money, because every family wants one. One agent has made \$478.36 in the last three months, after paying \$4f expenses and attending to regular business besides. You don't have to canvass; as soon as people know you have it for sale they send for a Dish Washer. Address the Climax Mfg Co., 45 Starr avenue, Columbus, O., for particulars.

6ALESMEN to sell baking powder. We

SALESMEN to sell baking powder. We put our goods in glass rolling pins; \$400 month and expenses, or commission. Chicago Baking Powder Company, 767 Van Euren street, Chicago. jan 6-15t sun jan 6-15t sun

WANTED-Salesmen and agents to take the agency for our celebrated Mackintosh-es; grand thing for somebody. Light work, good pay. Write for particulars and terms. The A. C. Cattell Co., Mfgs., Cin-cinnati, O.

MEN AND WOMEN to Work at Home-I pay \$8 to \$16 per week for making crayon portraits; new patented method; any one who can read or write can do the work at home. In spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. H. A. Gripp, German Artist, Tyrone, Pa. WALDERS SENDERS SENDERS

WANTED—Salesmen. Salary or commission, to introduce our goods to the trade; permanent position; staple line; pleasant work. Address, with stamp, King Manufacturing Company, D 17, Chicago.

WANTED—An experienced salesman acquainted with clear Havana cigar trade in southern states to travel for Florida factory. Address with references and terms F. H. Rand, president, Sanford, Fla.

Fia. jan 31—2w, thur, sun WANTED—Every salesman that travels the southern states to call at room 409 Equitable building, to procure side line; small sample; big commission; sure seller, Old Drummer. feb 2-2t SALESMEN OR AGENTS make money easy selling suits to order, 313.50; pants, 35; shirts, 31; mackintoshes, 35. Hunter Talloring Company. Cincinnati. O. deci-4m-sun tues thur sat

NEW FACES—All about changing the features and renovating blemishes in 150-page book for a stamp. John H. Woodbury. 127 W. 42d street, New York. Inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap.

WANTED - Reliable salesman, already traveling, to carry our lubricants as a side line, Manufacturers' Il Company, Cleveland, O. sept25- m

WANTED-To Exchange. WANTED—To exchange the rent of a 5-room cottage, furnished, for the board of two ladies, they retaining one room. Ref-erences required. Apply at 247 N. Boule-vard.

WILL TRADE for merchandise of any kind for two choice cemetery lots; great bargain. Osler, 59 Decatur St.

WANTED-Houses.

WANTED-A 5 or 6-room modern house with gas, water and servant's room. William Deir, postoffice, city.

WANTED-A 6 or 7-room house by a northern couple, no children; prefer north side. Wish to rent of owner. Address E. J. L., care Constitution.

HELP WANTED-Female

WANTED—Lady to work for me at hom all weekly; no canvassing; send stam fastelle Montgomery, 631 Sixteenth stree dec9-13t-sun Denver, Col. dec9-131-sun 375 A WEEK paid to ladies and gents to sell the Rapid Dish Washer. Washes and dries them in two minutes without wetting the hands. No experience necessary; sells at sight; permanent position. Address W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 14, Columbus, O. nov 18-tf su. WANTED—A woman of snap and energy; no lazy one need answer; must have experience in hotel and good references. Averdale, Constitution.

A WHITE COOK WANTED. Apply at 23 Markham street, city.

Markham street, city.

WANTED—A first-class house girl, German preferred; must give good references. 55

WANTED-Ladies everywhere; few hundred capital to learn facial electric work and toilet business. Can be taught by mail; perfectly reliable; references given. Money-making business. Address Tollet, box 27, West Chester, Chester County, Pa.

WANTED-A clean, experienced, well re-commended woman for general house-work without incumbrance. Apply Mon-day at corner Peachtree and Church. Dr. Rosa Monnish.

WANTED-A lady canvasser for splendid work that sells rapidly; large compensa-tion for experienced lady. Audress Agate, Constitution. WANTED-An experienced, reliable Swiss German or Swedish woman to do cooking and house cleaning for tamily of two; must be well recommended. Call before 3 o'clock at 720 Piedmont ave.

feb2 sat sun ADDIES—To do fancy work at home; \$6 to \$10; steady work; no canvassing; send stamp. Delray Needlework Co., Delray, Mich.

SITUATIONS WANTED-Male.

YOUNG MAN experienced in business wants a position; will furnish nice soda fountain; only small salary to start. Address Fountain, this office. A YOUNG MARRIED MAN highly recommended desires position with reliable

A YOUNG MARKHED MAN highly recommended desires position with reliable house, either in effice or as clerk; salary a secondary consideration. Address D, care Constitution.

CARPENTER and stairbuilder wants position; understands all kinds of construction and handling of men; best of Chicago references. Address G. W. O., this office. WANTED-Position as insurance solicitor references given. Address Willing, car Constitution.

Constitution.

WANTED—A position in Georgia or Tennessee; salary no object; have had experience as city collector; prefer work in a grocery—not a whisky shop—or dry goods store, but am willing to do any kind of work that is honorable; references good. Address James W. Johnson, Watkinsville, Ga.

WANTED-Young man experienced in stenography, office work and mercantile business, desires position as salesman, stenographer or both. Best of reference from former employes. Address M. S. L., care Constitution.

SITUATION WANTED of any kind by young man, age 24, good address, willing and not afraid of work. Address 118 South Forsyth street, city.

BAKER-By young man, city or country, on bread or cakes; good workman. 118 South Forsyth street, city. WANTED by a bookkeeper with best of references, work at night. Address B.,

this office.

WANTED-Position as solicitor or collector, by young man with good reference. Address "Linton," care Constitution.

WANTED-Position by competent stenographer. Best of references. Address "L," Constitution.

YOUNG LADY experienced in office work, bookkeeping and stenography desires to make a change. References from present employer. "Competent," Constitution. SITUATION BY a German girl as chamber maid or nurse. Address German Girl, Constitution.

SITUATION WANTED—Housekeeper or lady's companion or assistant dressmaker

lady's companion or assistant dressmaker by refined Christian woman; willing to do family sewing in addition to housekeep-ing; references exchanged. Address Box 50, Walhalia, S. C. BY AN accomplished lady, teaching in

family or school, English branches, kin-dergarten and art preferred. References exchanged. exchanged.

WANTED by a young lady of experience
a position as assistant teacher or governess; best of references given. Address
Miss M., box 15, Griffin, Ga.

WANTED-Position by all-round stenogra-pher; rapid and accurate on machine; ex-perienced in office work. References. Anna James, 105 Luckie street.

A LADY, capable and experienced, wants work. The education, care and training of children, management of a hous-hold or mother's help. References unexcelled, W. Box 245, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED-Agente

AGENTS-We have the best selling article on the continent from \$3.50 to \$5 per day can be made supplying regular custo-mers with our flavoring banders, perfumes and soaps. Address Consolidated Perfume Co., Chicago.

WANTED AGENTS-Ladies and gentle Mnen; new line of goods; sells at sight and yields big profits. 510 Norcross building, Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanti, Ga.

WANTED AGENTS—Send 25c for 1895 calendar wall map of U. S. Sells on sight.

Also list of 50 subscription publications.

Rand McNally & Co., Chicago. AGENTS male and female wanted every-where; lightning seller; absolutely new; no talking; profits im nense. Abbott Manufacturing Company, Box M, Spring-field, O.

neld, O.

AGENTS WANTED everywhere. \$3 for \$1.50 to every customer. Agents actually earning \$5 to \$10 daily. New plan, making experience and investment unnecessary. Address, with stamp, Modern Pub. Co., 550 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents, exclusive territory for Morey gas burner; see illustrated adver-tisement in this paper. A. G. Morey, La-Grange, Ill., the inventor, patentee and manufacturer.

AGENTS MAKE \$5 daily. Marvelous invention. Retails 25 cents; 2 to 6 sold in a house. Sample mailed free. Forshee, & Makin, Cincinnati, O. sep 23-52t sun

Makin, Cincinnati, O. sep 22—221 sun
AGENTS, male and female, wanted everywhere; lightning seller; absolutely new;
no talking; profits immense. Abbott M'Tg.
Co., box M., Springfield, O
WANTED—Live, energetic agents to handle
the famous Meteor wheel—the best highgrade wheel on the market. None but responsible parties need apply; state references. Meteor Cycle Co., 47 Van Buren
street, Chicago, Ill.

CAN MAYE — Sept. AGENTS CAN MAKE money easy selling a practical article which every one who wears shoes will buy. No fortune in a day, but good steady profits every day you work. I want agents all over the state of Georgia. Call or address T. M.

you work. I want that the state of Georgia. Call or address T. St. Craig, 135 Spring street. Call at 9 to 12 AGENTS AND SALESMEN WANTED to sell cigars to dealers; \$75 per month salary and expenses paid. Sample outfit free. Reply with 2c, stamp. Sterling Cigar Company, Chicago, Ill.

LADY AGENTS—Rubber undergarment; quick sales; quick profits; catalogue free. Mrs. N. B. Little Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. Jan-6-10tt sun wed

Jan-6-104t sun wed
WANTED—First-class subscription book
agent for new work; just issued; sells at
sight; big money for active men. Address
Agate, office of this paper. feb2 7t

AGENTS IN EVERY state on salary and commission. Agents making 325 to 350 weekly. Eureka Chemical and Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED-Board.

WANTED—Board by young man and wife, not too far out; north side, Address Wy-att, care The Constitution. att, care The Constitution.

BOARD WANTED—Man and wife desires board in private family, near center of city. Address, giving location and price. B. O. Arder, Box 271.

WANTED BOARD—For couple in quiet home. Edgewood or Inman Park preferred; must be off car line; very quiet. E. B., Constitution.

MRS. DR. E. W. SMITH, diseases of wo-men and children a specialty. 73 Walker street, 'phone 428.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE—One roller top desk with office chair, it showcases, 9 counters, 12 tables, 2 safes, 1 wardrobe, 3 refrigerators, 2 baby carriages, 2 gasoline stoves, 1.000 ladies' trimmed hats at 50c, worth \$2.50; 500 dozen laces of all kinds at your own offer, 6 sewing machines, 4½ barrels white fish, 45 boxes candies, will be sold at auction, commencing Monday, February 4th, at 11 a. m., and coutinuing until all sold at the Phoenix Auction House, 47 Decatur, Leo Fresh, auctioneer.

BURKE'S OLD BOOK STORE.

may live without poetry, music, or art, may live without considence and live without heart;
We may live without friends; we may live
without "cooks,"
But civilized man cannot live without

"books."
So civilized man, come to Burke's Old Book Store and get your wants supplied at from one-quarter to one-half price, and select from over 100,000 volumes in all branches of literature and school books.

WE BUY for cash all manner of salable old books either in or out of the city.

EUREKA! PATRIOTISM unbounded!! We EUREKA! PATRIOTISM unbounded!! We will save the postoffice!!! It is currently reported that owing to the financial muddle of Uncle Sam's treasury, that a receiver is about to be appointed for our postoffice. We rush to the rescue. Don't be uneasy, we will save it. Our stock of valentines is so large and cheap, the grandest and most extensive assortment ever brought south, that they will sellike "government bonds." Then a rush will be made on the postoffice for stamps, the sale will be large and the office will be saved. P. S.—For my patriotism I ask no reward; my retiring manners and my extreme modesty forbid my accepting. I would also respectfully ask the citizens not to screnade me or make any public demonstration. Burke's Old Book Store.
VALENTINES, valentines, valentines! To

demonstration. Burke's Old Book Store.

VALENTINES, valentines, valentines! To accommodate our out-of-town customers, we have opened our immense stock early this season; no last year's chestnuts; all new, fresh goods; over 309 new designs of comic and sentimental, from 2 cents to 34 each. How to order: Our assortment being so great we can't issue a description. Enclose to our address any sum you see fit, describe what you want, and they will be immediately forwarded to you. We guarantee satisfaction or money refunded at our expense. Burke's Old Book Store, 38 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga., established twenty years.

WANTED-Miscellaneous. WANTED YOU TO LEAVE your horse and buggies to sell with me at once 11

and buggles to s Whitehall street. Whitehall street.

PRINTING PRICES cut to meet competition: 1,000 letter heads, \$3.25: 1,000 packet heads, \$2.5: 1,000 six bill heads, \$2: 1,000 four bill heads, \$2.50: 1,000 business cards \$2.50. Correct work and good stock. These are cash prices; country orders have prompt attention. American Publishing and Engraving Co., 31 and 33 lvy street. Atlanta Ga.

WANTED—Customers for No. 1 private dairy butter, put up in large or small quantities for the year. References given and required. Mrs. R. N. Randall, Sweet-water. Tenn. WANTED-To buy a second-hand bicycle

cycle, care Constitution.

WANTED—Every stenographer in Atlanta to call and examine our stock of type-writer and office supplies. Send for catalogues. Atlanta Office Supply Co., 20 Gould building.

WANTED—100 people to take our opium and morphine cure for \$10\$; no cure no pay; correspondence confidential. Acme Oplum Cure Co., P. A. Stewart, Ph.G., manager, 207 Norcross building, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED-Several Jersey cows, fr with calf. Address Box 697, Atlanta.

levard.

WANTED—To buy a silver-plated, second-hand orchestra cornet. Apply 174 Edge-wood avenue.

WANTED—A second-hand Remington or Yost typewriter. Address or call at 132

WANTED—A second-hand Reminston or Yost typewriter. Address or call at 132 East Hunter street.

WANT TO RENT HOTEL—A good commercial hotel in a town of not less than 3,500 inhabitants; southern states pfeferred. Address F., P. O. Box 749, Orlando, Fla.

WANTED—Ladies' kid gloves cleaned, 15 to 25 cents per pair; fine dresses and everything in ladles' clothes. Southern Dye and Cleaning Works, 22 and 24 Walton street; telephone 695.

dec30 6m sun

CASH PAID for old gold. A. L. Delkin Co. 69 Whitehall street. jan-23-6m

FOR SALE-Miscellaneous. BY ORDER OF COURT I will sell the entire stock of May Mantel Company; call at once and get choice of those handsome mantels, with grates and tiles. Leonard W. Brown, Receiver.

COTTON SEED HULLS, in bulk, delivered to any home in Atlanta at \$2.50 per ton.

No. 16 Oak street.

No. 16 Oak street.

PRINTING PRICES cut to meet competition: 1,000 letter heads, \$3.25; 1,000 packet heads, \$2.25; 1,000 six bill heads, \$2; 1,000 four bill heads, \$2; 1,000 business cards \$2.50. Correct work and good stock. These are cash prices; country orders have prompt attention. American Publishing and Engraving Co., 31 and 33 Ivy street, Atlanta, Ga.

street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—One iron safe and one Densmore typewriter. Apply to Atlanta Wooden Ware Co., 98 and 100 South Forsyth, street.

street.
WILLIAMS'S Standard Typewriters, desks, typewriter supplies, paper, carbon, rib-bons, second-hand typewriters. Edwin Hardin, 15 Peachtree street, Allanta, Ga. SEED Oats—Best varieties for spring sowing; blue or turf; Burt or 90-day oats. Tennessee spring and Texas rust proof. T. H. Williams, 5½ Broad street.

FOR SALE-CHEAP-10-foot showcase and counter to match. Call at 12 Whitehall street. FOR SALE CHEAP—One second-hand 4-horse-power gas engine. Address Charles J. Brede, Spartanburg, S. C. FOR SALE-Twenty loads shavings. Traynham & Ray. febl-2t-fri sun

FOR SALE—A way febl-2t-fri sun ham & Ray. febl-2t-fri sun SHAVINGS FOR SALE by Atlanta Lumber Company. Yards Humphries and jan 23—1w FOR SALE-Horses, Corringes, Etc. LOTS of harness oils and dressing, axie oils, sponges and chamois very low this week at 20 and 22 West Mitchell street. week at 20 and 22 west Mitchell street.

FOR SALEor trade for a good horse, a fine side-bar buggy. Apply at 110 Whitehall.

LARGE LOT carriage and buggy harness offered at prices unheard of at 20 and 22 West Mitchell street.

FOR SALE—Cheap, genuine Mexican sad-dle, new, handsomely mounted and equip-ped. Lock box 96, Madison, Ga.

500 RIDING SADDLES to be closed out at West Mitchell street.

FOR SALE—New spring wagon; price \$39; worth \$50; also a good dray and harness \$20; a good, gentle three-year old donkey \$20; small buggy and harness for very small pony; also a good bay horse cheap; good side saddle \$5; I also have a good lot that I will trade for a good horse and buggy. Apply at 110 Whitehall street.

TWO LOTS fine silver mounted carriage harness, second-hand, at one-sixth orig-inal price at 20 and 23 West Mitchell St. MISCELLANEOUS. DR. M. P. BOYD will make his patent

on the control of the FOR SALE-Life scholarship in Southern Shorthand and Business college. Address 817 Equitable building, Atlanta, Gs.

817 Equitable building, Atlanta, Ga.
PRINTING PRICES cut to meet competition: 1,000 letter heads, 32.25; 1,000 packet heads, 32.55; 1,000 business cards, 52.50. Correct work and good stock. These are cash prices; country orders have prompt attention. American Publishing and Engraving Co., 31 and 33 Ivy street, Atlanta, Ga.

GASOLINE.

GASOLINE, headlight and illuminating oils in any quantity, delivered at your door. Send a postal card to No. 25 North Boulevard; orders promptly attended to. H. D. Harris, 25 North Boulevard.

TWO NICE YOUNG men can get good table board, nice front room, upstairs, hot and cold baths, \$18 each. 42 Auburn avenue. ONE LARGE front room in private fam-ily, comfortably furnished, with board, suitable for couple or two gentlemen; near in; north side; best references re-quired; small room for gentlemen. Ad-dress Convenience, care Constitution. TWO ROOMS with board at 139 Spring

NICE FRONT ROOM with board for couple or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 158 Courtland avenue.

WANTED BOARDERS—Delightful rooms and first-class board with home comforts near in, 74 Luckie street. COMFORTABLE rooms and board, fires furnished, \$3 per week, quiet home in private family. 363 Loyd, near Richard-

COUPLE or two young men to occupy room with board in excellent private fam-

HANDSOMEST HOME IN north Atlanta will give large front room and fine board; references required. 64 Forest Ave. BOARDERS WANTED—Give 70 North But-ler street a trial; just opened; everything first-class. Also orders taken for beat bis-cuits. WANTED BOARDERS-One or two boarders to occupy nice furnished room in private Jewish family, near Whitehall. 52 West Fair.

West Fair.

TWO GENTLEMEN to occupy nice front room with good table board. Call Monday, at 48 Brotherton.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD at 34 per week, hot and cold baths, and central location. Address "H. Y.," care Constitution.

WANTED BOARDERS—Several gentlemer can secure first-class board in private family by addressing "Board," P. Q. Box 87, city.

ARGE, NICELY furnished front room with board at 21 West Baker, three doors from Peachtree; references. from Peachtree; reterences.

BOARDERS WANTED—A few more board, ers can be accommodated with nice rooms and good board at 131 Spring street.

GOOD BOARD at reasonable rates at Nos. 32 and 34 Houston street. R. L. Duncan. 135 SPRING STREET is elegantly fitted up, elegant board, lovely rooms, single or in suites; good location; terms reasonable. febl-3t. fri sun tues febl-3t fri sun tues

BOARDERS WANTED-Several young
men can get excellent board very reasonable at 60 West Harris street. febl-7t WANTED BOARDERS—Nicely furnished front rooms with first-class board; also few table boarders. 67 North Forsyth street.

IF THE PARTY who took black derby hat from the Equitable building barber shop yesterday after on will return the silver marker with my name on it he can keep the hat. T. S. Lewis.

PRINTERS' STATIONERY in great va-riety always on hand. Call and see what I can do for you. Bennett. PRINTING PRICES cut to meet comp PRINTING PRICES cut to meet competi-tion: 1,000 letter heads, \$2,5; 1,000 packet heads, \$2.25; 1,000 six bill heads, \$2; 1,000 four bill heads, \$2.50; 1,000 business cards, \$2.50. Correct work and good stock, These are cash prices; country orders have prompt attention. American Pub-lishing and Engraving Co., 31 and 33 Ivy street, Atlanta, Ga.

ARMERS all take it. Only weekly farm Journal in Georgia. Diversified farming agents are making money; liberal commissions. Address Agricultural South

Atlanta, Ga.

HAVE YOUR TYPEWRITER overhauled and put in thorough working order at a reasonable price. Atlanta Office Supply Co., 20 Gould building.

\$100 REWARD for any case of opium and morphine habit that we can't cure in 10 to 15 days. Acme Opium Cure Co., P. A. Stewart, Ph. G., manager, 207 Norcross building, Atlanta, Ga.

MRS. M. C. THOMAS, spiritual medium sittings daily. Take Decatur car at Ma rietta and Broad streets. Stop at Kirk-BACHELOR, good looking, good business education, plenty of money, nice hom wants good wife, not over thirty yea old; too bashful to speak to fair sex subject. Lock box 21, Eatonton, Ga.

all kinds—Cheapest and pest linen paper in the market for letterheads, statements etc. B. F. Bennett, 21 S. Broad.

FERSONAL-Job lot of typewriting pa-per very cheap; also all kinds of type-writer supplies for all machines, at At-lanta Office Supply Company, 20 Gould 43 IS THE 'PHONE, No. 42 Wall; trunks, etc., delivered 15c by the Established Parcel and Baggage Co. T. Kates, manager,

PERSONAL—An experience lawyer will take legal business, his fees to be con-tingent on success. Best references. Lock Box 656 Atlanta. PERSONAL—A lonely gentleman wishes to correspond and meet a widow who desires companionship; correspondence will be confidential. Address "William," care Constitution

will be confidential. Address "William," care Constitution.

ALL GRADUATES of Atlanta Business college, Whitehall street, are in good positions. Thoroughness the reason. Enter at once.

GENTLEMAN of good address, 34 years of age, in business in Atlanta, wishes to correspond with refined and intelligent young lady about 23 years of age with a view to matrimony. No objections to young widow with one or two children. Address "Honorable," general delivery, postoffice, Atlanta. Strictly confidential.

HEADQUARTERS for printers' cards.— 50,000 just received, with more colors than Joseph's coat had. B. F. Bennett, 21 S. Broad. S. Broad.

PERSONAL—Blood Poison cured in twenty days. Permanent cure or no pay. Write for proofs free. Can be no failure. Guarantee Remedy Co., 565 West Madison street, Chicago. feb 34t sun HEADQUARTERS FOR LAW BLANKS

150 different forms; better paper, better printing and better forms than anybody. Bennett. SUPERFLUOUS HAIR removed forever by

ALL KINDS newspaper clippings wanted also lists of addresses for advertisers cash paid; enclose stamp. Advertising cash paid; enclose stamp. Advertising Bureau, No. 100 W. 27th, New York city. nov 22-52t-sun. HEADQUARTERS FOR ENVELOPES—50,000 received past week; several grades; best and cheapest in market. Bennett, 21 S. Broad.

Best and Charleses in Market. Belliett, as Broad.

PERSONAL—Syphilitic blood poison cured in 20 days. Permanent cure or no pay. Write for proofs free. Can be no failure. Guarantee Remedy Co., 565 W. Madison St., Chicago.

SAVE YOUR CLOTHES by having them dyed or cleaned at the Southern Dye Works, 22 and 24 Walton street; telephone 635; work is perfect and will please you. dec30-6m sun

MARRIAGE PAPER in plain sealed wrapper; innumerable descriptious; many wealthy, 2 cents. Mr. and Mrs. Drake 155 Washington street, Chicago.

155 Washington street, Chicago. jan 20-13t. su.

ATTENTION LADIES!—"Emma" Bust Developer will enlarge your bust 5 inches; guaranteed; sealed instructions 2c or 21-page fillustrated catalogue 6c by mail. Emma Tollet Bazaar, Boston, Mass. jan6-13t-sun
"MY FATHER COULD NOT have told my
accurately."—Postmaster

past more accurately."—Postmaster Marshfield, Ind. Thousands testify that I can read the past and foretell the future. Send 10c, and date of birth for sketch of your life. L. Thomson, Astrologer, Kansas City, Mo.

jan 27-su. 3t. J. B. BOWEN, the practical plumber, has moved to 45 East Hunter street. All orders will receive his personal attention. febl-3t-fri sat sun

OPIUM. OPIUM AND MORPHINE habits cured at home without pain. No cure no pay, Terms and particulars free on application. Correspondence confidential. Acme Oplum Cure Company. P. A. Stewart, Ph. G., secretary and manager, 201 Norcross building, Atlanta, Ga.

REMOVAL.

OLIN CHARIDY, the well-known blank book manufacturer and binder, has removed his mammoth establishment from No. 2½ N. Broad to 8½ S. Broad, where he is better prepared than ever to do first-class ruling and binding. He is over J. F. Lester & Co.'s office.

FOR RENT-Houses, Cottages, Etc. TO RENT-A five-room house, 223 S. Pryor

FOR RENT—Nice 8-room cottage; gas and water; very central; possession given February 16th. Apply at 41 Poplar st.eet. FOR RENT-One 3-room, one 4-room and one 5-room house near Fair street school. Apply 54 Kelly street.

FOR RENT-House or rooms furnished, furnace heat, gas and water, northern people. Call after 6 p. m. at 25 Baltimore place.

place.
FOR RENT-4-room house, \$5, and 5-room house, \$8, or will sell on easy monthly payments. Apply to owner, J. O. Perkins, 41 South Broad.

FOR RENT—A 20-room, 3-story brick, on north side, near custom house, and a 13-room brick residence very close in on south side. These are splendid houses, with all coveniences. Will lease either one to perfectly responsible party. G. W. Adair, 14 Wall street.

YOUNG MAN having comfortable room near the Aragon would like a room mate at \$5 per month. Address X. X., care Constitution.

Constitution.

FOR RENT-Four nice large rooms on first floor, well adapted to light house-keeping; near in. 85 East Fair, corner Loyd street.

FOR RENT-Elegant large rooms with large closets; furnace heat, to man and wife, or will rent residence in nice location, north side to small family who will beard family of two. Will pay difference.

board family of two. Will pay difference References. Address B. A. P., Constitu

tion.

FOR RENT-Large room, north side, modern conveniences; also want to buy second-hand cooking stove. Address D. R. R., care Constitution office. FOR RENT-Sitting room and bed suite. Board convenient, 45 W.

FOR RENT—Three nice, bright, cheerful rooms with gas and water in nice neighborhood, suitable for light housekeeping; references, exchanged. Apply at No. 71 Highland avenue.

FOR RENT—4 rooms first floor of No. 160 Courtland avenue. Apply at No. 158.

Courdand avenue. Apply at No. 188.

ROOMS FOR RENT—4 rooms suitable for light housekeeping; gas and water. Apply 269 Whitehall street.

FOUR DESIRABLE ROOMS for light housekeeping, first floor, at 331 Courtland street, near Forest avenue. References exchanged.

FOR RENT-Furnished Rooms. FOR RENT-A nicely furnished room with every convenience, with or without board at 65 Houston St.

at 65 Houston St.

FOR RENT-One furnished room in private family; terms very reasonable. No. 60 Church street.

FOR RENT-Two or three nicely furnished rooms; everything complete for light housekeeping. 22 Church street.

FOR RENT-One private for the form of FOR RENT-One picely furnished front room at 146½ Peachtree, in front of Grand opera house.

FOR RENT-Two neatly furnished rooms, gas, bath and attendance; very reasonable. % South Pryor.
FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT-Beautifully furnished front rooms to rent to single gentlemen only; with or without board. Centrally located. 7 Church St. ROOM FOR RENT-Handsomely furnished

room suitable for gentlemen; \$10 with two occupants; \$8 for one. 49 Cooper street.

FOR RENT-Nice, pleasant, comfortable furnished room; gas and bath; near center; private family. 65 Cone street.

FOR RENT-Large front room, very nicely furnished; one block from Peachtree street. Apply at 185 Ivy street. TWO ELEGANT unfurnished connecting rooms; also furnished rooms on Courtland: no children; permanent, as parties own home. Call 74 E. Baker.

FOR RENT-A large front room nicely furnished. 214 South Pryor street. ROOMS-Furnished or Unfurnished. FOR RENT-Three nice rooms, gas and water, new house, furnished or unfur-nished, \$10 per month. Apply 66 East, Av. FOR RENT-Two or three furnished or un-furnished rooms to couple without chil-

FOR RENT-Two or three furnished or unfurnished rooms to couple without children or young men. Apply 79 Luckie St.
FOR RENT-Two rooms, furnished or unfurnished, connecting. Rent cheap. Apply 45 Houston Street.

FOR RENT-Two connecting rooms, furnished or unfurnished; every convenience;
private family; with or without board.

374 East Fair street.

FOR RENT-Unfurnished Rooms, DESIRABLE ROOM for rent, furnished or unfurnished. 6 W. Ellis St., opposite Capital City Club. References.

Capital City Club. References.
FOR RENT-Three rooms and large pantry, unfurnished, first floor. References given and required. Apply 41 East Harris street.
FOR RENT-Three elegant unfurnished, connecting rooms with kitchen, gas and water, close in, very desirable, 88 Luckle street.

FOR RENT-Three nice rooms, unfurnished, suitable for light housekeeping; north side; excellent location. Address L. S. H., care Constitution.

ROOMS FOR RENT-Two large, unfurnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping, very chean to acceptable parties. Call or address 22 Auburh avenue. FOR RENT-Miscellancone TO RENT-A boarding house, very central, newly furnished; first-class in every re-spect; full of good paying boarders. Board-ing House, care Constitution. Ing House, care Constitution.

FOR RENT—A large, well lighted office ground floor, 10 East Alabama street. Ap 19 on premises.

FOR RENT—A splendid, well lighted and ventilated hall, third floor, northwest corner Marietta and Broad streets. Apply to William H. Hulsey, law office, 29/2 same building.

Jan 20-su wed 4t.

FOR RENT OR LEASE—A blacksmith shop on Alabama street. Apply to W. A. Hemphill, business office Constitution.

W. Alabama Street, Hillyer Build-ing-Telephone 225. A superior dairy and truck farm near the city; very specially desirable.
A good brick store, Decatur street.
New brick store West Mitchell.
2-room house, Foundry street.
4-room cottage, near Walker street school.
7-room residence, West End.
A 14-room boarding house; fine location.

For Rent by J. Henly Smith, No. 12

EXCELSIOR STEAM LAUNDRY.

LADIES evening dresses and opera gowns cleaned or dyed equal to new. Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 53 Decatur street; telephone 41. Branch office 178 Peachtree street, opposite Aragon hotel. GENTS' SIUTS cleaned or dyed to look equal to new on short notice at the Ex-celsior Steam Laurdry and Dye Works, & Decatur street: telephone 41. Branch office 178 Peachtreet street, opposite Ara-gon hotel.

LADIES' kid slippers cleaned equal to new by new process for 15 and 25 cents per pair. Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 85 Decatur street; telephone 41. Branch office 178 Peachtree street, op-posite Aragon hotel.

WHY NOT send your last winter's over-coat to Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works to be cleaned equal to new? 53 Decatur street; telephone 41. Branch of-fice 178 Peachtree street, opposite Aragon hotel. hotel.

BABY'S WHITE CLOAK will clean equal to new. Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 53 Decatur street; telephone 41. Branch office 178 Peachtree street, opposite Aragon hotel.

LADIES' COLUMN. SPECIAL—One day only, on Monday, February 4th, ladies can have their hair shampooed for 25 cents at Miss Cogswell's popular hair dressing, chiropodist and manicure parlors, 73½ Whitehail St.

and manicure pariors, 73½ Whitehall St.

LADIES' KID slippers cleaned equal to new by new process for 15 to 25 cents per pair. Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 53 Decatur street; telephone di.

WANTED-Lace curtains, laces, dresses, etc., to launder; also gents' clothes to clean; your favors in this line solicited; work done cheap. Mrs. Kate Temple, 272 Edgewood avenue.

POR SALE-Real Estate.

GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, one mile from railroad station, only 14 per acra. For de-scriptive circulars, write J. M. McNeel, McRae, Ga.

McRae, Ga.

THREE SAFES FOR SALE at your price; burglar and fireproof. at Osler's auction house, 59 Decatur street.

FOR SALE—New 8-room house, north side, all modern conveniences, bot and cold water; owner will ofter special inducement in price and terms. Fitzhugh Knox, 8½ West Alabama street.

8½ West Alabama street.

20 ACRES, near Clarkston; a desirable place for a cozy country home; also 100 acres five miles southwest of Atlanta for sale cheap. J. Henly Smith.

FOR SALE—Splendid corner lot, 50x150, on one of the best paved streets and car lines on north side of the city, in fine neighborhood, and in easy walking distance. Price has been \$5,000, but we want an offer. Ansley Bros., 12 East Alabama street.

bama street. FOR SALE—7-room brick house, good street, \$2,500, \$500 cash and \$25 month; also one-half interest in hotel. H. H. Jackson & Co., 41 North Broad.

FOR SALE—New 5-room cottage, nicely furnished: lot 50x150; \$300 to \$500 cash; balance monthly. Jackson, 173 Guilart St.

FOR SALE—Timber lands. Georgia farms and Atlanta property. What do you wish to buy or sell? H. H. Jackson & Co., 41 North Broad.

A 4-ROOM HOUSE for \$1,000; also a very nice 4-room cottage with gas, water, bath, shade, handsome finish, etc., very close in for \$3,000. J. Henly Smith. Real Estate for Sale by Mullard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable Building.

JACKSON St. lot. 60x150 located in the choice residence portion of the street. Our customer needs cash before February 10th, and to get it offers th's lot for \$2,400; a sacrifice of \$1,100. Mailard & Stacy, \$2,000.

a sacrifice of \$1.100. Mailard & Stacy, \$1.200. Equitable building.

ANGIER AVE.—The neatest and most attractive 2-story, 7-room, practically new and finished in the best style throughout; gas, water and bath; select neighborhood and surroundings; only \$3,750 on terms to suit. Mailard & Stacy. No. \$2.200. Equitable building.

NORTH SIDE, near the Boulevard, in most desirable residence neighborhood, elegant 2-story, 8-room, gas, water, bath, elegant 2-story, 8-room, gas, water, bath, oak grain and curly pine; solid and elegant hardwood; inside blinds. Level lot 50v190 with fine front lawn and shade; everything new, modern and up-d-date. Price \$4,250; easy terms. Mailard & Stacy, 2 Equitable building.

SOME CHOICE farms and timber lands at

OME CHOICE farms and timber lands at

bargains.

CAPITOL AVENUE—To make a quick trade we are authorized to sell an elegant new 2-story house on corner lot, 50x140 to an alley. The house is brand Sax140 to an alley. The house is brand new; has nine rooms exclusive of large reception hall and bathroom; is so arranged that the entire down stairs can be thrown into one room. The finish from front to rear and top to bettom is of choice, well selected curly Georgia pine in oil. Elegant stair case; handsome oak cabinet mantels with French plate mirrors, electric bells and lighters; elegant brass hardware throughout the entire house; fancy leaded windows. The elegant home is heated by one of the finest hot air furnaces that money could buy. Lot is high, nicely terraced with servant's house in reer. Price \$8,500; any kind of terms from \$500 cash and \$50 per month, up; come quick and avoid the rush. Mallard & Stacy, 2 Equitable building.

G. J. Dallas, 19 S. Broad Street. 

Ware & Faver, 2 S. Broad St.

Ware & Faver, 2 S. Broad St.

1985—Good 2-room house renting for 34
1860—Cheapest lot in city, 50x190.

18.250—Expom house, corner lot, all street improvements, close in.

2 200—Brand new 5-room cottage, corner lot north side, on car line—harrain.

2 750—The pretitest, the most convenient, the best built cottage in the city; five reoms—"a regular parlor car."

2.750—6-croom cottage with every convenience that heart could desire and as beautiful as the imastination.

3.200—5-r. h., Forest evenue. You will have to see this to appreciate it.

2.700—The best lot on Jackson street, east front hest part of street, flor 70 to alley.

36.000—Flegant new 2-story, 10-room house on Wachington street, all modern improvements, tile vestibule double narlors, mahoemany mantels, walls all frescoed, art glass, heavy bronze hardware—will take vacant lot as nort nay.

WARE & FAVER.

IF IT STOPS raining and the roads passable come in this week and I show you some bargains in farms small pieces of a reage near the city. WE HAVE one block of 22 lots for sale at a bargain and another block of 50 lots on which you can double your money within twelve months.

twelve months.

SEVERAL GOOD hargains in rent-paying property and several nice residences at very reasonable prices.

CALL, ON IIS BEFORE RIVING. Southern Immigration and Improvement Company, 45 North Broad street, Atlanta; Ga.

D. Morriscn. 47 E. Hunter Street. BEAUTIFUL, new 6-r. h.on fine, large, high lot, with east front, near Prvor and Georgia avenue; terms easy, \$2,800.
7-R. H. large lot, Gordon street, \$3,600.
20-Acre truck farm near this city; easy terms, \$1,500.

terms, \$1.500.

4-CHOICE LOTS on Luckie and Venable streets. These lots are easily worth \$300 arisee, but they must be sold, and that at once. I now offer the four for one-half cash at \$2.000.

MONEY to loan at 6, 7 and 8 per cent. 6R H, near in, on Williams street; will sell cheap and make terms very easy, mamely, small cash payment, balance monthly, if desired. This week for \$3,200. 8.R H. lot 27\*85, on Woodward avenue, 225 to \$50 cash, balance \$10 per month. Do not miss this chance to get a small home on such easy terms; low price of \$50.

\$550. 6-R H, gas and water, lot 90x100, on Luckie street; terms easy and price very low. This week at \$3,200. low. This week at 33,200.

10-R. two-story house on large, high lot, 55x197 in West End; small cash payment, balance easy, only 33,850.

NICE, large corner lot in Jacksonville, Fla.; small house and fine garden on it. There is money in this place for the buyer; will exchange for Atlanta property. It is worth \$1,200, but will sell at once for \$1,000.

CHOICE hulding the state of t

once for \$1.000.

CHOICE building lot 50x100 on Jackson street, near Pearl street. This is cheap at \$500; will sell for cash at \$250. 80-ACRES Timber land in Cobb county, one-half cash, at \$5 per acre.

4-R H. near in, on Smith street, small cash payment, balance monthly, very cheap at \$1.600. cheap at \$1.600.

I SOLD a number of small houses last week and I feel sure that I can sell the reader a home if he will call and see my list of barrains that I am selling on the easy monthly payment plan. I also have for rent a number of choice houses of from 3 to \$ rooms each. Call and see my list. D. Morrison real estate, renting and loan agent, 47 East Hunter street.

nooks.

BOOKS—The great attraction now is the bargain counter at the Columbian bookstore. They will put on rale Monday 1,000 classic books, ranging in price from 2 cents to 15 cents per copy. This sale will last only a few days. They are on the bargain counter, and, of course, will go. In addition to the above bargains, we have thousands of choice books in stock that will go at greatly reduced rates for ten days. Call or write for our catalogue and special terms. Headquarters for tisque paper and crepe paper. The Columbia counter of the columbiant of the sue paper and crepe paper. The bian Book Co., 81 and 83 Whitehal

Other small ads on page 4.

# THE COMPLETE STORY OF THE LAST BUSINESS DAY

# THE WOMEN VOTE

They Elect Officers for the Suffrage Convention.

### MISS ANTHONY RE-ELECTED

Only One Change Made in the List of Officers.

HUSBAND OF LUCY STONE SPEAKS

An Interesting Series of Lectures Last Night.

SERMON TODAY ANNUAL

The Business Part of the Convention Is Over, but the Suffragists Will Be Here Two Days Longer.

"Aunt Susan" is again at the head of the National American Woman's Suffrage As

sociation. She was re-elected to that office yesterday afternoon and the announcement of the ballot that placed her again in the presidential chair was received with a wild tumult of enthusiasm.

No bonnets were thrown into the air, but the delegates expressed their feelings in various other effective modes and for several minutes it was difficult even for the commanding and muscial voice of Aunt Susan to quell the storm-tossed sea of agi-

In addition to Miss Anthony, whose acknowledgel leadership of the wo-man's suffrage movement made her her the inevitable as well as the willing choice of the convention, the elective franchise was used in the selection of the remaining officers of the association. Rev. Anna H. Shaw, D.D., of Philadel-

phia, Pa., was re-elected vice president; Miss Rachel Foster Avery, of Pennsylvania, corresponding secretary; Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, of Boston, Mass., recording sec-retary; Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, of Ohio, treasurer, and Mrs. Chapman-Catt, of New York, chairman of the committee on organi

It is significant to observe that each of the above named officers was selected separately in order to prolong the ballot and permit the suffragists to enjoy the fond delusion of voting as long as possible.

At the closing session of the convention last night the eloquence of Mrs. Henry, of Kentucky, was a revelation and that lady was given a pronounced ovation.

Mr. Henry C. Hammond, of Augusta, Ga., and Colonel J. Colton Lynes, of Milledgeville, Ga., ably represented the sterner sex. By the brilliant addresses of Miss Mary Francis, of Onio, and Mrs. Chapman-Catt, of New York, the audience was both electrified and entertained. The closing remarks of Miss Anthony were brief, but apropos and the exercises of the convention were gracefully concluded.

Rev. Anna H. Shaw, D.D., will preach at o'clock.

Here is the set of carefully prepared and comprehensive resolutions adopted by the convention at the afternoon session. The resolutions give a clear idea of the doc trine and status of the suffrage movement

"Resolved 1. That a government of the typie, by the people, for the people, must a government composed equally of men i women; that the equal co-operation of sexes is essential anke to a happy me, a refined society, a Caristian church a democratic state. 2. That the National American Woman's

Suffrage Association believes that orga zation is the watchword of the hour, by while systematically working on this line, reminds its members that personal effort, based on a strong feeling or individual responsibility, is the foundation of ultimate

"3. That we seek the active co-operation of all organizations of monocolor which are in sympathy with the pri of postical equality.
"4. That we petition congress to secure to

women of this republic by appropriate slation the full rights of citizenship transfer to them under the constitution "5. That we extend our hearty congratula tions to Idaho on the recent action of its legislature in favor of woman's enfran

"6. That we express our appreciation of the action of the men of Utan and of all other men who are assisting the women of the country in their struggle for the bal-lot.

iot.

"7. That we extend our sympathy to the women of New York and Kansas for their victory deferred in the recent campaigns for their enfranchisement and, while recognizing the manly and able support given by the minorities in those states, we depiore the action of the majorities as arbitrary and unjust.

"8. That we congratulate the state of Kentucky upon the beneficial influence of women as shown in the campaign of last year, and we cell attention to the fact that were women enfranchised such campaigns would no longer be needed.

"9. That we congratulate the Woman's Municipal League, of the city of New York, on its valuable and efficient work during the recent campaign in the cause of good government; that we recommend to women the formation of societies for political study.

"10. That we celebrate the hitthday of

to women the formation of societies for political study.

"19. That we celebrate the birthday of our beloved honorary president, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, on November 12, 1885, in such a manner as shall be hereafter decided by the executive committee.

"11. That we congratulate Mrs. Holley, of Colorado, upon the success of her bill for raising the age of protection from sixteen to twenty-one years, and upon the fact that the first bill ever introduced by a woman representative in a state legislature was for the protection of girls.

"12. That in the apathy with which the civilized nations bound by treaty to protect the Christian subjects of Turkey have received the tidings of the massacre of many thousand Armenian Christians by Turkish troops, we see a new proof of the urgent need that the more humane half of the people should be represented in government.

"13. That we avail ourselves of the con-

"13. That we avail ourselves of the op-portunity afforded by the woman's con-gress of the coming Atlanta exposition for the propagation of our principles. "14. That we recognize with admiration and gratitude the energy, activity and sacrifice of the Howard sisters—Miss H. Augusta Howard, Mrs. Miriam Howard DuBose and Mrs. Claudia Howard Max-



MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY.



REV. ANNA HOWARD SHAW, D. D. Re-elected Vice President



ALICE STONE BLACKWELL



RACHEL FOSTER AVERY.





offered by Rev. William Roswell Cole, the pastor of the Church of Our Father. Seated on the platform with Miss An thony were Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, of New York; Mrs. Josephine K. Henry, of Kentucky; Colone J. Colton Lynes, of Georgia; Miss Man C. Francis, of New York; Mr. Henry C. Hammond, of Georgia, and Mrs. Chapma Catt. of New York Mr. Hammond's Speech.

Mr. Henry C. Hammond, of Augusta, was presented as the first speaker of the

In a clear, eloquent voice he caught the ear of the convention and held it without the least apparent difficulty until the close of his speech. He began by saying that he believed in the rights of women. No cause ever had for its advocates a nobler or more determined lot of men or women and the intelligence that lay behind the movement was prophetic of its eventual triumph. He was not converted to a be lief in woman suffrage for the simple reason that he had always been on the sum of the s right side, "I am hopelessly deluded." said he, "if the atmosphere of this mine teenth century is not surcharged with the sentiment of woman's emancipation," plause.) He traced the gradual evol of this sentiment, showing that, one by one, the shackles had been stricken, so one, the shackles had been stricken, as to speak, from the limbs of woman until now she was making her final protest against tyranny and her last appeal for liberty. "What is meant," said he, "by this mysterious dictum, "Out of her sphere?" It is merely a sentimental phases without of the sphere. sphere'? It is merely a sentimental phrase without either sense or reason." He then proceeded to say that if woman had a sphere the privilege of voting was clearly within its limitations. Morally, there was no doubt in his mind as to wo man's superiority and the politics of the country were in need of her purifying touch. In the present distracted and unhappy condition of the country the adoption of the woman's suffrage platform and the incorporation of equal rights into the supreme law of the land was the only hope of its ultimate salvation. Mr. Hammond's speech concluded amid a loud burst of enthusiasm.

A Daughter of Kentucky.

Mrs. Josephine K. Henry, of Kentuck, was introduced as a daughter of the Bis Grass State, who had been elected to the clerkship of Kentucky's supreme court.

A happy compliment brought a heavy round of applause as the first sentence of round of applause as the first sentence of the speaker was unloosed from her eight from society and a plause.) In a fervent outburst of eloquence Mrs. Henry please for a change in the political ethics of the day by which a poor unhappy woman was excluded from society and a base, corrupt and fallen man was lifted from the mire to wear the honors of a congressman. to wear the honors of a congressman.
(Wild and turnultuous applause.) "Let us make our southern women not only queens in love, but queenly citizens, wearing the diadem of equal suffrage." (Applause.)

islause.)
If the spirit of old Patrick Henry could have heard the eloquent plea of his namehave heard the eloquent plea of his sake he would have had no reason t for the decadence of the oratory th gave it to the world.

Mrs. Henry insisted that the women suf-fragists merely asked to be classed as

eople.
"In the Ashland district of Kentucky,"

said Mrs. Henry. "I suppose you have heard of that district (laughter)-if the women of Kentucky could have voted the hydra-headed monster that has stain the honor of the Blue Grass State, wou have been crushed by such an overwhelm-ing vote that he would never have had the courage to show his gray locks again on the hustings of Kentucky." (Great applause.) Referring to the campaign in which she had run for office she paid a which she had run for office she paid a high tribute to southern chivalry as ex-emplified by all the parties in the state. She had been called "a pocket edition of a woman," but she felt no resentment since Mr. Cleveland, who was fashioned at the other extreme, was classed as an unabridged edition of a man, Mrs. Henry's speech was received with pro

"Woman to the Front." This was the subject of Colonel J. Colton Lynes's address, who began by paying a tribute to the state of Kentucky, the home of Mrs. Henry. He criticised the attitude of Mrs. Henry. He criticised the attitu of Dr. Hawthorne, provoking the convition to loud applause, and then proceed by special request to read an appropria lecture delivered fourteen years ago. account of the lateness of the hour Col Lynes was not permitted to conclude speech but was asked by Miss Anthony have it printed for the benefit of the

Miss Huberwald's Song. A brilliant feature of the programm next introduced. It was a deviation the feast of eloquence and gave to the convention a flow of song from the lips of Miss Huberwald, of New Orleans.

As the mellow cadence of her rich musical voice fell upon the ears of the convention the audience became electrified. tion the audience became electrified. It was a soulful effort and as such it provoked a storm of applause from the delegates, who appreclated the rare treat.

A Bright Young Journalist.

Miss Mary C. Francis, of New York, was presented to the convention by Mis Anthony, as a young lady who earned her

living with her prn.

In a sweet, modest and unassuming way
Miss. Francis acknowledged the compliment of her introduction and paid a graceful little tribute to Aunt Susan. She drew
a very amusing picture in which the two
suffrage states were represented by two
innocent lambs, the twenty-six partial suffrage states were represented by two innocent lambs, the twenty-six partial states by ar. equal number of sheep and the anti-suffrage states by goats. "I am sorry to say tonight that Georgia But I s now a goat. (Great applause.) But to sincerely trust that she will yet be do sincerely trust that she will yet was a peerless gem of crystall thought and sweet, unassuming simplicit was a peerless gem of crystall thought and sweet, unassuming simplicit hought and sweet, unassuming simplicit from a practical standpoint, appealed

well-in behalf of our cause and tender our appreciative thanks to them for the generous hospitality and complete arrangements that have signalized this convention, and to all others who, by support and service, have contributed to its success. "It. That we thank the press of the city for the full reports which have added greatly to the interest and attendance, and the railroads and hotels which have favored us with reduced rates.

"It. That we congratulate the women of Ilinois upon their recent successful campaign, resulting in the election, by the whole people, of a woman as a trustee of the State university.

"It. That we welcome south Australia, which has joined the ranks of the woman suffrage states by its recent extension of full political equality to women, thereby following the glorious example of New Zealand."

AT THE MORNING SESSION. What Was Done at the Forenoon

Meeting of the Suffragists. The opening prayer of the morning session of the convention was offered by Miss Elizabeth U. Yates

In the absence of "Aunt Susan;" who was detained at the hotel by important business connected with the association, the meeting was called to order by Dr. Anna H. Shaw, the chaplain.

The minutes of the preceding session of the convention were read by the secretary and annroyed

Dr. Shaw requested all who expected to make reports or take a part in the proceedings of the convention to come to the plat-Having called for several reports with-

out getting a response Dr. Shaw said with a touch of sarcasm: "If the delegates to the convention would only pay attention to their duties instead of taking in the sights of the city it would be better for the cause of the association."

(Applause.) A Friend of the Gate City.

Finally the name of Michigan was called. "I know we are going to hear from Michigan," said Dr. Shaw. "My father and mother came from that state." Mrs. Emily B. Ketcham, of Grand Rapids, Mich., was introduced to the conven-

In beginning her speech Mrs. Ketcham

stopped to pay Atlanta a passing tribute, that was warmly applauded. "My friends," said she, "you have no idea how happy I am, as one of the delegates from Michigan, to be the guest of this beautiful city. I was one of the delegates at the last convention who voted for Atlanta, and I am glad to say that my expectations have been freely realized. (Applause.) We have found the people of At-lanta cordial and sympathetic and we shall carry back with us to our northern homes a pleasing remembrance of our southern

visit." (Applause.) Mrs. Ketcham then made a full report of the suffrage movement in Michigan and explained the operation of the law as it affected the status of the women in that

Nebraska and Washington.

A report from Miss Clara B. Colby, of Nebraska, gave a very interesting of the salirage movement in Nebraska and Washington.

The women of this section, said Miss Colby, are fully aroused to the importance of this great question, and they recognize the that women were citizens of the United States and were fairly entitled to the elective franchise. In speaking of the suffrage movement in Georgia she said that in Rome it was a proud distinction to be the mother of Gracchi, but that here in Georgia it was equally as great an honor to be the mother of the Howard girls who had brought the convention to Atlanta and who were beloved by the entire suffrage association. (Great applause.)

Miss Blackwell, of Massachusetts, followed Miss Colby by saying that Massachusetts had adopted the educational qualifica tion that eliminated all ignorant voters from the ballot box.

Mrs. Louise M. Southworth, of Cleve land, O., the chairman of the committee on nrollment, next submitted an interesting report to the convention. Dr. Shaw complimented Mrs. Southworth

by saying that she kept her books as well as the average man who had the experi ence of six thousand years.

I now have the pleasure of presenting to this convention a lady who was prevented from addressing us on yesterday, but who I am sure, will entertain us this morning Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway, of Oregon

(Applause.) "Ladies of the convention," said Mrs. Duniway, "and friends of the sunny south I insist on believing that the sun shines in the south, although I have not seen it (Great laughter.) I hope you will understand that I am not here, in this home of eloquence, to give you a specimen of westoratory. I have come from the crest of the Rocky mountains to cheer you with the triumph of the suffrage movement a it comes from the land of the setting sun.

ppiause.) drs. Duniway discussed the obstacles in the way of suffrage and gave it as her opinion that all of these would be eventu-ally overcome. A small class of women held to the idea that they already had more rights than they knew what to do with. and preferred to scrub at her washboard than to strike for her liberty. The men than to strike for her liberty. The men used to be the protecting oaks and the women the clinging vines—but if you will examine the oaks in the forest that are thus wrapped in the coils of the clinging vines you will find that nearly all of these oaks are dead at the top—just as a great many husbands who have clinging wives. (Great applause.) Mrs. Duniway made a good hit by telling the girls who thus clung to their the girls who thus clung to their searts that if she herself was in the market she would have ten chances to the

way was delivered in excellent voice and created much enthusiasm.

"Mr. Choate Murdered It." Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, of New York, was next presented. Mrs. Blake regretted that Mrs. Greenleaf was not present to submit the report of New York. In her absence, however, she would represent the Empire State to the best of her ability. Empire State to the best of her ability.

The suffrage campaign in New York was the subject of Mrs. Blake's rapid but cloquent speech. She referred to the hardships and difficulties of the campaign and paid her respects to Mr. Choate, the president of the New York constitutional convention, who murdered the suffrage amendment. He had avowed his friendship for the cause and promised to further the suffrage movement in New York, but he had proven a traitor to his declared agreement. A new traitor to his declared agreement. A new amendment to the constitution would be introduced at the present session of the New York legislature. The motio of New York was this: "Defeated from day to day, Leaflets from New York showing the character of the suffrage campaign in New York were distributed among the delegates to the convention.

The Lone Star of Texas.

Mrs. Rebecca Henry Hayes, of Galveston, Tex., was next called upon for a report from the empire state. In addressing the convention Mrs. Hayes said that when her name was first called, earlier in the morn-ing, she was at a meeting of the committee on resolutions. "I have not come to this on resolution, said she, "to be a figure head."

Mrs. Hayes then went on to say that
when she espoused the suffrage movement
she had only one friend on whose support and sympathy she could rely and that was her husband. In spite of adverse circu stances the movement was inaugurated and quite a number of friends arrayed them-selves under the suffrage banner. A state association was organized with fifty-two charter members. Mrs. Hayes stationed herself at the world's fair in order to get new ideas as to how an association ought

Mrs. Wells, of Utah. Mrs. E. B. Wells, of Utah, began her report by saying that she was terribly fright-

ened.

For nearly eighteen years Utah enjoyed the right of suffrage. Congress, however, had taken this right away, and, though the legislature of Utah had been petitioned, it was in possible for that body to restore it. Each political party in the state had the suffrage plank in its platform and at a meeting of the constitutional convention, to be held this year, an amendment would be submitted to the people for ratification. The newspapers of Utah had been liberal and sympathetic. In spite of the shutting down ened. sympathetic. In spite of the shutting down of the mines and the stringency of the money market in Utah the status of the suffrage movement in that territory was full of encouragement. The report of Mrs. Wells was loudly applauded.

Aunt Susan Shows Up. Aunt Susan entered the convention hall at this juncture. At the close of Mrs. Wells's report she paid a neat little tribute to that faithful officer, whose labors in behalf of woman suffrage in the state of Utah had

woman suffrage in the state of the state of the state of Morth Carolina, was next presented to the convention, as the first delegate that had ever represented the tar heel state on the of the convention. Miss Morris was given a cordial reception. She that she was born a suffragist and believed in the equal rights of woman. She gave a full account of the suffrage movement in the state of North Carolina and the diffithe state of North Carolina and the diffi-culties through which she had passed. An excellent report from Maryland was next submitted by Mrs. Mary Bentley

next submitted by Mrs. Mary Bentley Thomas. Her motto was equal pay and Thomas. Her motto was equal rights for woman.

Mrs. Shaw made a bright remark at this

"I'm going to make Mrs. Shaw secretary war when I'm president." (Laughter.) Miss Florence Huberwald, of New Or-Miss Florence Huberwald, of New leans, La., made an eloquent speech.

leans, La., made an eloquent speech.
"It was the women of Louislana," declared she, "who defeated the lottery. (Applause.) Women are needed today in the affairs of this government. They stand for peace and morality and for this reason they should have the right of suffrage. In a clear, ringing voice Miss Huberwald appealed for the recognition of women. She represents the Portia Society, of New

"That shows what a southern girl can o," cried Mrs. McLendon, from the audi-

Mr. Henry B. Blackwell, of Boston, Mass the father of the recording secretary and husband of the famous Lucy Stone, was next called to the platform. Just to his right, as he began to address the convention, the portrait of his lamented wife was observed. For more than forty years Lucy Stone was a devoted leader in the suffrage movement.
Mr. Blackwell was greeted by the delegates with chautauqua salute. Though
quite an old man, with snowy beard and locks, he has a sprightly walk and vigor ous frame that pledge many additional years of usefulness to the cause in which he is so much interested. Mr. Blackwell submitted a very interesting report in behal of the presidential suffrage committee and urged the importance of extending the franchise to women in the national elec-tions of the country. He felt as certain that the women of Georgia would eventually exercise the right of suffrage as he did that the sun would yet dispel the clouds that canopied the beautiful southland. (Applause.) He preferred not to view the movement in the light of the race question as that was purely a southern problem.

The remarks of Mr. Blackwell were loud ly applauded. He came direct from the legislature of Massachusetts, having ap-

reared before that body in behalf of the suffrage movement. Blake, of New York, at this point desired to say, in addition to the remarks already made by her, that the women of New York were admitted into the college of that state, and were given equal privi-leges with the men except in the matter of

Invited to the Exposition.

"I hold in my hand," said Miss Anthony just before the meeting adjourned, "a very important invitation addressed to the con-vention. It comes from the woman's board on States and International exsition, signed by the president and sec

retary of that board, inviting the delegates o this convention to attend the exposition a Atlanta next fall. The 17th of October has been set apart as the woman suffrage day, and appropriate speeches will be deliv ered on that occasion. Miss Anthony the read the invitation.

"Shall this invitation be accepted? "Yes, yes," cried several of the delegates from different parts of the house. The motion was put to the convention

and was unanimously adopted.
"All the delegates here present," said
Miss Anthony, "and the members of the
association at home are expected to visit the exposition in Atlanta this fall and you must all attend.' How to Hold an Election

It was announced by Miss Anthony that the afternoon session of the convention would be strictly devoted to business. "Let us invite the public," insisted one of the delegates, "and have it announced from the platform that everybody is expected to "Yes," said Aunt Susan, "we want the men to come by all means, and we will show them how to conduct an election."

An invitation was extended to the asso-

(Laughter.)

ciation to hold its next migratory convention in Cincinnati, O. tion in Cincinnati, O.
"That is a long way off," said Miss Anthony, "and we have already received an invitation from Memphis, Tenn. However, that will come up this afternoon."

The morning session of the convention

then adjourned.

OFFICERS ELECTED. Last Business Session of the Conven-

tion One of Much Integest. Mrs. Anna L. Degge, of Kansas, one of the leading delegates from the west, opened the afternoon session of the convention

with prayer.

A suppressed murmur of applause greeted the distinguished delegate as she advanced to the front of the platform, as two or three of the admiring suffragists seemed to forget the proprieties of the occasion. The minutes of the morning session were

read and approved. Two or three slight amendments to the by-laws and constitution were proposed.

A delegate complained that after paying her money into the association she had

failed to get the suffrage literature for which she had written. "Then Uncle Sam's at fault and not the treasurer of this association." (Applause and laughter.) There was quite a little war at this stage

of the proceedings, but quiet was soon re Dr. Shaw arose at this point. "It seems to me," said the vice president, "that we are wasting valuable time, and I call for

the main question."
The motion of Dr. Shaw prevailed.
Miss Anthony suggested an important
by-law for securing a more efficient co-operation. It was changed from a proposed bylaw, however, into a resolution and their

How to Hold an Election. "Before proceeding with the election," said Dr. Shaw," I move that Georgia be called to the platform in order that we may hear the report of this state."
"Is Miss Howard present?" asked Aunt

There was no response to this inquiry. the election of the committee organization. This motion was carried.

The names of six delegates were read with Mrs. Chapman-Catt as chairman "Are you ready to vote?" inquired Mis-Anthony

There was a general affirmative answer and the question was put and carried.
"Madame President," said one of the del-

"I can't put a muzzle on every delegate," said Miss Anthony, much to the amus of the convention

As soon as the election was called, Mrs. Clay, of Kentucky, took the floor.
"Madame President," she said, "I see that nearly all the offcers of the tion are from the north, and I think the west and the south should be represented. (Applause). I hope this will be taken int sideration.

Several delegations wanted to pay addi in order to get more votes in the convention, but they were denied this pleasure much to the mortification of

Clay, of Kentucky, insisted that each delegate be permitted to cast her vote for whom she pleased and not leave it to the chairman of the state delegation A delegate from Ohio wanted to know if the chairman of her delegation could cast the vote for an absent member.

"We could spend the day doing nothing just like the men, if we had a mind to (laughter) replied Miss Anthony. She ruled that the chairmen of each delegation as should cast the vote for the delegation as instructed. "Now let us proceed with the election," concluded Miss Anthony, getting Miss Anthony Re-Elected.

"In voting for your president," said Miss Anthony, "you must vote for the woman who will make, in your opinion, the best officer and who will do the best active work erned by sentiment or reverence for age. out purely by what you think is best to suffrage as

Having made this little speech she di-rected the tellers to proceed with the col-lection and counting of the ballots. Miss H. Augustus Howard, at this jurkture, made a report of the suffrage move ment in Georgia. Aunt Susan introduced her as one of her many nieces to whom she felt justifiably proud. The report made an xeedent showing for Georgia.
On casting the ballots it was found that

194 votes had been cast. All of them were for Miss Susan B. Anthony.
"I move," sald Mrs. Cosby, "that the secretary be authorized to cast the formal vote of this conventior for Miss Susan B. Anthony. (Great applause and the waving of handkerchiefs in the air).

Miss Anthony's Speech. ech! speech!" cried several del Perfectly cool and self-possessed, Miss Anthony arose to acknowledge the compli-ment of her re-election. "I am not tickled," began Miss Anthony, "nor am I exactly surprised, but I can say to you that I am awfully glad. (Laughter and applause). I am grateful to God that he has spared my life and given me strength to carry on this great work. (Applause) I pledge the asso-ciation to do all in my power to promote the welfare of the cause. I consider the members of this convention the pick of the best women in the land. (Great applause). Miss Anthony resumed her seat. Rev. Anna Shaw Complimented.

The vote of the convention for vice pres-dent was cast for Rev. Anna Shaw. On reading the ballots it was found that on reading the ballots it was found this she had 173 votes. Votes were also cast for Mrs. Diggs, Mrs. Clay and Mrs. Johns. It was moved to make the election of Dr. Shaw unanimous, and this motion prevailed. Dr. Shaw acknowledged the com-

pliment in a graceful little speech.

Before the next vote was taken, Mrs.
Frizzell, of Demorest, Ga., was introduced to the convention and gave an interesting report of the movement recently started among the hills of Habersham.

The next office to be filled was that of

the corresponding secretary.
Rachel Foster Avery had signified her
willingness to fill that position.
Miss Clay, of Kentucky, arose to her feet at this point and objected to this way of evading the constitution. It was wrong.
"I did not mean to do anything im-proper," replied Miss Yates, resuming her seat. "I beg Mrs. Clay's pardon."

On counting the votes, Miss Avery was found to be the choice of 195 delegates Miss Clay, of Kentucky, moved to make the election of Miss Avery unanimous.

Miss Anthony announced that the delegates would next vote for a recording sec-

retary. While the ballots were being collected Mrs. Lucretia L. Blankenbur, reported in behalf of Pennsylvania. Miss Alice Stone Blackwell received 174

votes and the vice president was directed to cast the formal vote of the association for Miss Blackwell. Mr. Robert Tillney, of Pennsylvania, who came with his wife to the convention, protested against the charge of his being fee-ble-minded and made a clever speech in which he commended the work of the association, and expressed his happiness in being able to meet so many people of the south.

Dr. Shaw read a letter from a prominent lady in Mississippi stating that Mississippi was deeply interested in the suffrage movement, due to the speeches of Mrs Chapman-Catt and Miss Anthony.

Two or three telegrams were read bearing to the convention glad tidings of the suffrage movement.

frage movement. Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton received 190 votes for treasurer, and the election wa made unanimous. Mrs. Upton, in a brigh and modest way, expressed her grateful appreciation to the convention and assur-ed them of her determination to serve the association to the best of her ability.

The report of the committee on resolutions was next read by Miss Lavira A. Hatch, of Boston, Mass. The services of the press and the hospitality of the city were both recognized, and the invitation of the exposition was accepted for next

It was announced with applause that the supreme court of Ohio had decided the con-stitutionality of the woman's suffrage movement in that state, and on motion a vote of thanks was extended to that tribunal for its wise interpretation of the con

At Mrs. Hemphill's. Between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. W. A. Hemphill on Peachtree street, the delegates to the con-vention were given a little informal recepion in order to meet the committee on pro work, of which Mrs. Hemphill is chairman, and other ladies connected with the Cotton States and International expo-

A large number of delegates availed themselves of Mrs. Hemphill's hospitality, and the brief recess between the afternoon and evening session was greatly enjoyed. The delegates to the convention are very enthusiastic over their invitation to attend the exposition next fall and, the 17th of October having been set apart to them, the will be well represented on that Major Hubner's Poem.

Major Charles W. Hubner, who delivered

the address of welcome to the a ciation on behalf of Atlanta Thursday evening and gave to Atlanta cordial greeting the golden-hearted tinct poem on "Free Thought," which may well be inserted in this connection: are of his own, has written the following Thank God that thought is free!

Bonds cannot bind The immortal mind— You might as well attempt to O'er peace and strife, O'er death and life Thought reigns supreme in godlike majesty. What can the mind restrain?

victorious thought Bring them to naught-The tyrant's sword a word can

Fools that they are! Would sun or star At their demand grow more? At their decree Would the wild sea ence the waves that thunder on shore?

Some dream its reign is o'er-

Do this-and maybe then

The might aspire
To quench the fire
That flames forever in the souls of men; By God's decree

THE CLOSING SESSION. The Convention Entertained by Spien did Lectures Last Night

musical prelude to the closing orchestra band,

She is a lawy from down east She is as far re a field nettle. He brook, and she cause they won't state of Alabam opened to the lig baby and her fat been shot in the b

Pen

after she was l John Clarke Tho

HARRIOTT TAYLOR UPTON.

jurists of the sou "I come of goo Mrs. Holbrook in "My great-grand Clarke, of revol uncle was John of Georgia, Clar of Huntsville, in Mobile, where ary grandame, ston, daughter "And how did

the law?" I ask Why it came my family were mentality and I My cast of feat those in the por in the capitol. 1 came about thro also another in ried. My husba president of th warm advocate first man who positions. He is there never seen is such a magn d, so just and different to the tween men and show me the resthing. I soon be was, and from and upheld me

cause."

"And when do woman suffrage

"Oh, not un equal rights be the union. You s hard to enthus in the work. T nowadays believe a right to vote, put themselves to vote is entire do you know?" estness, "that i upon this great lieve in suffrage that women she not going ou work for a caus truth is that so warm, and the those who are a mistake in a cannot be scal tion, but they friends and re sistance in any accomplish if the them in the ris son to like me

they wish to pu "Yes, I have eav and consi gree from his woman who

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Mrs. Catt is

on the Ameri quence made convention. She declared be purchased the ballot wo her exercise of set forth and adoption was Colorado and As a rapid, is doubtful if a more gifted si Catt, and the having such

Mrs. Hild in deep mour pet as gayly relative of the s also proud the editor of and correspond Journal, Besi suffrage mo dreth was a being one of appointed in intendent of ten. Mrs. Hi clay modeling thority in the

> Rev. Anna at 3 o'clock
> doubt, be cro
> A reception
> tian Associa
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At DeGive

THE ME Girls' High

High school, terday morni poned. The follows ment has be "The meet alumnae, wi morning has "On Tuesda

Continued on Nineteenth Page.



YLOR UPTON.

am Roswell Cole, the orm with Miss of New York; Mrs. of Kentucky; Colonel Georgia; Miss Mary York; Mr. Henry C. and Mrs. Chapman

mond, of Augusta first speaker of the

culty until the clos

een asserted, same women of the south but if I am reliably of the south have nat they wanted."
se,) In a fervent Mrs, Henry pleaded littical ethics of the phappy woman was

sed the attitude ing the conven-then proceeded an appropriate years ago. On the hour Colonel to conclude his diss Anthony to nefit of the as-

Orleans. her rich musi-

malist.

the compli-paid a grace.

She drew hich the two sted by two y-six partial of sheep and hats. that Georgia use.) But I will yet be a woman suf-tuse.) On ac-e hour Miss fer than she nring to end crystallized g simplicity. an suffrage, appealed to

CLOSING DAYS WITH THE WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS:

# Pen Pictures of Some of the Bright Women Who Were Prominent in the Convention.

She is a lawyer, and she didn't come from down east or out west, either, where professional women are supposed to grow. She is as far removed from the antiquated idea of a woman suffragist as a lily is from field nettle. Her name is Mrs. Albert Holbrook, and she practices law in Ohio because they won't allow her to do so in the opened to the light of day. She was a war baby and her father never saw her, having been shot in the battle of Chickamauga soon John Clarke Thompson, and he was a major in the Forty-fourth Mississippi regiment, and during times of peace, one of the able jurists of the south.

"I come of good old Georgia stock," said Mrs. Holbrook in her velvety southern voice. "My great-grandfather was General Elijah Clarke, of revolutionary fame, and my uncle was John Clarke, who was governor of Georgia. Clarke county was named for the family. My mother was a Miss Eason, of Huntsville, Ala., and my home was in Mobile, where I studied under that literary grandame, Mrs. Electra Semmes Coleton, daughter of Admiral Semmes. "And how did you happen to take toward

the law?" I asked. "Why it came natural to me. The men of my family were all lawyers. I have their mentality and I look like some of them, too. My cast of features is exactly the same as those in the portrait of my uncle hanging in the capitol. My entering the profession came about through my husband, and I am also another instance of a woman conwrted to suffrage by the man she has married. My husband, Dr. Alfred Holbrook, president of the normal university, is a warm advocate of suffrage, and he is the first man who ever paid women teachers salarles equal to those of men in the same positions. He is fifty years my senior. That sounds odd, doesn't it? but I assure you there never seems to be any difference. He is such a magnificent man, so broad-minded, so just and so progressive. I was indifferent to the question of equal rights beshow me the reason and benefits of such a thing. I soon became as enthusiastic as he was, and from that time he has aided and upheld me in all my work for the

"And when do you think the great day of woman suffrage will come?" I asked.

"Oh, not until ten or fifteen years will equal rights be granted in every state in the union. You see, the work is a wonderful upheaval of old forms and faiths. It is so hard to enthuse the generality of women in the work. The majority of the women nowadays believe that their sex should have a right to vote, but getting these women to put themselves down positively as wanting to vote is entirely a different matter. And do you know?" this with impressive earnwomen of this country who are lukewarm upon this great subject. Why, nearly all men of education and broad intellects, believe in suffrage. They will tell you frankly that women should have it, but they are not going out into the world and work for a cause that should be the paramount ambition of every woman today. The truth is that so many, as I said, are luke-warm, and then I think sometimes that these who are working for the cause make a mistake in aggressing men. Now, men cannot be scolded or derided into a conviction, but they are always the warmest of friends and render the most valuable assistance in any purpose a woman has to accomplish if that woman only approaches them in the right way. I have every reason to like men and to believe in their willingness to help women in any good work

they wish to pursu "You have found them that way in your

profession?"

professional capacity with the utmost courtesy and consideration. I studied law in my husband's university and received my degree from him, and I believe I'm the only woman who has been awarded such an

honor from her own husband. I was exam- | ondary matter. Miss Anthony has this | Parkhurst did this. After the women had ined with a class of ninety men at the supreme court of Obio, and got through my gree. This was, of course, a great triumph for me and my cup of joy overflowed when a telegram came with the three words, 'Hurrah for Alabama!' from my elder sister, who had always opposed my entering

"And you have a good practice?"

"Excellent. Why, since I've been here I've had one client. I have a great many women clients in Lebanon. Women seem to feel that I will take an especial interest in their cases, and I do."

It was really an unique experience, indeed, to hear this slender, feminine young woman sit up and talk about that deepest and most intricate of all professions with as much ease as most women would de scribe a pretty frock or give a receipt for pudding. Of these domestic and strictly feminine matters she is also a perfect mis-



MRS. HOLBROOK, A Brilliant Southern Woman, Who Is a Successful Lawyer in Ohio.

tress. She has a charming home, is fond of housekeeping, and "as for cooking," says, "that is an essential science to all women. A woman that in't know how to cook has not a completely rounded education. For my own part, I've a natural aptitude for the art of dainty cookery, and my husband can testify to the truth of this assertion. I really love to cook."

Now, assuredly this refutes all the false ideas of the advanced woman. In person Mrs. Holbrook is slender and graceful. Her face is clear cut and expressive of intellectual force and artistic feeling. She is a very feminine woman, and by a feminine woman I mean that well-rounded member of her sex who couples gentleness with

One reads a great deal of Miss Susan B. Anthony in the newspapers. From the time I could learn to read at all I recall perusing various humorous and alleged humorous things about her, and as the years went on the humorous tone lessened and the people and the press began taking her more seriously, but it doesn't seem to me that I have ever seen an impression of the woman as she appeared to my eyes written down from the standpoint of an unprejudiced onlooker-a newspaper writer, in fact, who is not actively allied to any causeand so here goes for my opinion: I admire and reverence this woman, because she is a good woman, a brainy one and a sacrificial saint to the cause which for forty years has been as much to her as life itsen. 1 don't honestly see how anybody could taugh at her. To disagree with her in part or aitogether in anybody's privilege, but to smile at her. never. She is, in her way, however much anybody may differ from that way, magnificent. A woman cannot labor for years unselfishly

and unceasingly for anything which she believes will better humanity without being agnificent. The features may be plain. the dress the acme of quaintness or sim-plicity, but there is a dignity and a grace that goes with the unselfish following of a conviction that makes mere beauty unin-

She is a living monument to the cause She has espoused for forty years the cause to which she has each of these forty years given \$1,000, the bulk of her income as a teacher, and when she stands up there on the rostrum and you think of this-well, I tell you, it makes you feel like petty vanity and selfishness and self-indulgence are even smaller than you thought they were, and then you feel rather ashamed to think that you have ever smiled over newspaper paragraphs ridiculing this woman whose life has been so genuinely great. If you are clear-minded and sympathetic you will think this way, no matter if you are the most violent opposer of woman suffragists; for you will realize that it is not the cause, provided that cause is honorable which makes a human being magnificent, but the conviction, the self-immolation and the noble strength brought to bear upon that cause. Miss Anthony's face suggests that of George Eliot and Cardinal New-

If you will glance through the delegation as she stands up there on the rostrum you will find a face very like hers, but a less assertive face, and a figure whose pose reveals the owner's life path to have fallen in quiet places. The owner of this figure is Miss Lucy An-

thony, Susan Anthony's sister. She is "dear Aunt Lucy" to the association, every member of which adores her. Aunt Lucy pro-vides medicine for this entire body of women when they go upon a journey. If the Rev. Anna Shaw has a headache afher eloquent sermon, Aunt Lucy administers bromo-seltzer or antipyrine to relieve it. If the youthful and vain members of the body desire sweet erbs and lotions for their delectation, she has them.

A rent in a garment goes straight to Aunt Lucy for repairing and she is also the custodian of pins and hairpins that any member may obtain upon application. These are the little feminine characteristics of Miss Lucy Anthony's life, The strong intellectual force, the gentleness, the soundness of judgment within her have been as a pillar of strength and comfort to her sister. They have lived their whole life together and their devotion is beautiful.

amusing and instructive things concerning people and events in the suffrage convention go and ask Margharita Arlina Hamm what she knows. She couldn't tell it all to you in a year, although you'd be perfectly lelighted to sit and listen, but she can tell you more clever things to the square minute than most people can in a life-time. Her enthusiasm in the cause breaks out in funny way now and then and the filest thing about her is that she is always in a good humor and never takes any sort of opposition seriously.

There you have her success in a nutshell. "It's all so ridiculous," she said. "the way some men have of preaching to women and of sentimentalizing about them. Why, to hear some philandering orators a body would get the idea that we are all creatures born to the possession of a hundred or so slik dresses, a dozen gold-topped smelling bottles and that our lives must be spent lolling on cushions and eating frosted cake.

about as big as a minute, made a speech to the suffragists declaring that frail, shrinking little women hadn't the strength to push to the polls and cast a vote. Then Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, who would make four of him, arose and said that existence in consideration of the thousands of we men who did the clothes washing of New York city, she begged to protest against feminine physical weakness.

"Did you ever notice," continued tha clever talker, "how men call on help them in a great crisis and just as soon as the stress of work or worry is over, they say, 'Now go on back into your homes; you mustn't meddle in our affairs. teresting and fashionable raiment a sec- You must be feminine and helpless.' Dr.

turned themselves into cakes of sapolio for scrubbing the slums of New York; after they had cleansed and fumigated the lowest haunts of vice, then he waved them back into their spheres with the loftlest air of superiority. But they are not going back any more. They are realizing their potent power for public good in the world, and they propose to aply it to the govern-ment of a nation."

Mrs. Mary Cecil Cantrill, one of Kentucky's leading representatives in the cause arrived with a party of sister suffragists yesterday at noon. Mrs. Cantrill has a national reputation. She was the Kentucky representative on the board of lady managers for the world's fair, and achieved a great success in the department accorded her. She has accepted the position of Kentucky representative for the woman's department of the Cotton States and International exposition, and will meet the women of the board at the exposition It is to be hoped that all the members of the board will pay her the courtesy of be ing present. She is a woman well worth meeting and knowing. She is an able writer, an indefatigable and intelligent worker in all lines pertaining to the progress of her sex, and if she gives her encrgies and enthusiasm, as she is sure to do, to working for the woman's department, we may be sure of great results. Mrs. Cantrill belongs to one of the oldest and most aristocratic families in the state of Kentucky. Her home is in Georgetown, the very heart of the blue grass region. Her stately family mansion is rich in priceless heirlooms, old maltogany, ornately carved, pictures and unique bits of bric-a-brac brought from all corners of the globe, and books, delightful books, and plenty them. The library is an ideal one. The furniture is mahogony upholtered in dark rich stuffs, and the walls contain pictures the mistress' favorite authors. There are tooks dear to the collector of rare volumes, as well as all the gayly bound literary productions of the present. It was my good fortune to meet and know Mrs. Cantrill in this charming home and the memory has always been a delightful one. Mrs. Chapman-Catt made a good point

Friday morning, and one which was loudly applauded by recommending that the southern states should require educational qualifications for their women voters. This is a clause which every woman in the south will appreciate. The subject of suffrage is now discussed here at fashionable luncheons and dinners and numberless women have told me that they went to the first posed to the idea and came away thoroughly convinced. It is really wonderful to observe the growth of thought upon the subject, and as for the men here it is really astonishing to find so many of the most conservative among them favorable to giving vomen the right to vote. A prominent judge, and a man who has the strictest ideas about a woman's being feminine and keeping in her own sphere, said to me only yesterday that he favored suffrage and had always favored it. I asked a good many women in the convention if they could prophesy definitely as to when complete equality would be secured throughout the United States, and most of them think it cannot be thoroughly accomplished until about ten or fifteen years from now, as there is so much hard work, so much wirenulling and reconstruction to be gone through with in order to carry out the great purpose.

Mrs. Mariana Chapman, of the Brooklyn league, is one of the handsomest women in the convention. She is tall, dignified and graceful. Her youthful and refined face is framed by a halo of white hair. Her dark eyes are brilliant. She has no picture of the often grotesque misrepresentation of and woman of this enlightened generation newspaper cuts. She expresses herself as must acknowledge and ratify. Suffrage

received here. The interest manifested in the meetings of the convention is certainly encouraging to the cause of suffrage in the state of Georgia, and the expressions on fore taken no interest in such matters is, ion that women should be allowed political

"Everybody has been so nice to us," said Miss Shaw, Miss Anthony's niece and right hand support. "The newspapers have been especially courteous, indeed, the newspapers throughout the south have never heaped ridicule upon our cause, not even in its earliest days, when it was the fash ion to laugh at woman's rights."

"And the women of the south, how have you succeeded in making converts of

"They have not studied the question as we have in the north, east and west," she answered, "but nearly every one of them



MISS AUGUSTA HOWARD Who Read the Report from the Georgia State Association.

have thought over the matter and become convinced. They are ripe for the reception of the idea in all its bearings. Why," enthusiastically, "I don't believe there was a listener in the house this morning who was not ready to declare herself one with us when we clearly defined the privileges and the equality for which we are striv-

Mrs. Caroline Merrick, the interesting and prominent delegate from New Orleans, voiced the same sentiments. "Although," she said, "at the last convention there were only twenty women in New Orleans who said that they would put their names down as wanting to vote, there are many others who believe absolutely in equal

Mrs. Rebecca Hayes, of Galveston, Tex., is an interesting woman, and a stanch and forceful worker in her section. A notable experience of Mrs. Hayes was upon an occasion when the mayor of Fort Worth made an address of welcome to a suffragist convention. The trend of his remanrks was to the effect that women must go to their homes and be taken care of-that to be taken care of was the one thing befitting the feminine estate. Mrs. Hayes arose and replied to him, saying that she was charmed with the genial philanthropy of his sen timents, and that in view of them and the fact that there were innumerable women in the state who needed to be taken care of at once, she wished to propose that the men of Texas immediately form a syndicate for the purpose of taking care of all the women who could not live in comfort without working. It is needless to say

Miss L. Graham Crozier, of Knoxville, is a woman suffragist with clearly defined and clever ideas. "I do not care," she says, "for individual conversions to suffrage. I rosy complexion is that of a girl's and her have the old faith that truth is mighty and will prevail. Suffrage is simple evolution. herself and I cannot much blame her for It must come as the world advances. It is her unwillingness to trust her beauty to simply an unwritten law that every man

simply means the freedom to which every intelligent human being has a right. It is the highest development that we can obhighest is a divine law. We were created in the image of God and told to develop that divine fact.."

Mrs. Clara Beweck Colby, the bright editress of The Woman's Tribune, and one whose work has been mainly in Nebraska says that her state has been a particularly difficult one to manage from the fact that it has been the dumping ground of Colorado and Wyoming since those states have obtained the franchise.

"You see," she says, "as soon as a state allows women a say-so in public affairs, the barrooms and gambling places and all sorts of iniquitous people and practices are thwarted. Now these inquitous people have come from Colorado and Wyoming to Nebraska where they can carry on their baseness unmolested."

Mrs. E. L. Hildreth, of Alabama, is a forceful speaker gifted, with wit and eloquence; Miss Bridewell is another interesting Alabamian. She is a cousin of Jefferson Davis and is young and quite pret-Portia Club, an organization of young women pledged to work for suffrage.

Mrs. Laura M. Johns, president of the Kansas league, is called the Joan of Arc of Suffragists, saving won that title by her earnestness in the cause and her personality, which is both spiritual and n She has given and raised thousands of dollars to the cause, and her personality is unique and interesthing. She is handsome and commanding and coupled with forcefulness there is something about her which her followers reverence. She seems divinely inspired with her purpose, and a her own soul to carry out a conviction is pretty sure to win in the end.

Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman is one of the most distinguished delegates. She is young and extremely pretty in a slender refined fashion. She is a clever lawyer, having practiced that profession for several years. Her speeches for the cause are clear, clever and convincing. Miss Sophia Curtis, daughter of the late

Georgia William Curtis, is one of the most attractive young women of the convention. She is tall and slender, with clear-cut features that express intellect and spirituality. Another handsome and attractive woman

is Miss Mary C. Francis, one of the delegates from Ohio, and a leader in the movement in her own state. She is a very clever and well known newspaper woman, having been connected with The Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette for some years.

Miss Susan B. Anthony has not been dealing with women all these forty years without discovering how to please them. "I am charmed with Miss Anthony. I

think she is splendid," said Mrs. Joseph Thompson. "She has made me her friend for life. Why, when she was introduced to me she said: 'You do not mean to tell me that a woman as young as you are has charge of this work and is carrying it on with all the wonderful ability that you have shown yourself possessed of? Why, my dear, how very young you are?"

Now, if you tell a woman she is pretty she likes it, but when you express yourself as impressed with her youth she loves you. It is really a great surprise to many women not familiar with Mrs. Thompson's

personality to find her a woman under thirty. Mrs. Thompson has been very much interested in the work here and has made many friends and admirers among the women of the convention.

MAUDE ANDREWS.

Tomorrow morning at the First Baptist church Dr. Hawthorne will reply to the main features which Ingersoil proposes to give in Atlanta. Dr. Hawthorne will put some questions to him which he has never had the courage to discuss. At night the doctor will read Dr Scott's interesting

#### Continued from Eighteenth Page. the interested hearing, if not to the convic-

Last, but Not Least.

Mrs. Chapman-Catt, the national organizer of the association, was the last speaker of the evening.

Mrs. Catt is one of the brightest women on the American platform and her eloquence made a complete capture of th She declared that women could never

she declared that women could heve be purchased and that the purification of the ballot would only be accomplished by her exercise of the right of suffrage. The expediency of the movement was clearly set forth and the success of the practical adoption.

adoption was shown by the records of Colorado and Wyoming.

As a rapid, logical and fluent speaker it is doubtful if America has ever produced a more gifted speaker than Mrs. Chapman-Catt, and the movement is fortunate in having such a brilliant woman for its lving such a brilliant woman for it

Among the interesting figures at the con-vention is the deaf delegate, a little woman in deep mourning who carries an ear pet as gayly as if it were a bouquet. relative of the immortal Alex Stephens, she is also proud of being a newspaper woman, the editor of The New Decatur Advertiser and correspondent of The Boston Woman' Journal. Besides being the leader of the suffrage movement in Alabama, Mrs. Hildreth was a pioneer in the kindergarten, being one of the first school superintendents appointed in the United States, the super-intendent of the St. Louis public kindergar-intendent of the St. Louis public kindergarten. Mrs. Hildreth is author of a work on clay modeling which is the recognized au-thority in the normal and kindergarten

At DeGive's opera house this afternoon.

At DeGive's opera house this afternoon.

Rev. Anna Shaw, D. D., of Philadelphia, the vice president of the association, will breach. The sermon will begin promptly at 3 o'clock and the opera house will, no doubt, be crowded to overflowing.

A reception at the Young Men's Christian Association will be given to Miss Anthony tomorrow ofternoon.

THE MEETING IS POSTPONED. Girls' High School Alumnae to Meet

The meeting of the alumnae of the Girls' High school, which was announced for yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, has been post-

The following call, declaring the postpone ment has been issued:
"The meeting of the Girls' High school alumnae, which was called for yesterday morning has been postponed."
"On The state of the second of the secon "On Tuesday, February 5th, at 3:30 o'clock

p. m., an important meeting of the asso-ciation will be held in the Girls' High school. Matters of importance are to be discussed and a full attendance is earnest ly desired.

"Class chairmen will please bring receipt ooks. MRS ALBERT H. COX,

"JENNIE ARMSTRONG, Secretary." A CHANGE IN BUSINESS.

Mr. Henry Kuhrt Buys an Interest in the Popular Steinau Bar. Among the changes in business that have

turned up the first month of the new year is that which occurred a day or two ago, when Mr. Henry Kuhrt bought an interest in the popular bar heretofore owned exclusively by Mr. L. Steinau on Broad street. Mr. Kubrt has taken an active interest in the business of the saloon and will be located there in the future. He has a halfinterest in the business and has an office at

It is the purpose of Messrs. Steinau & and complete in its service than ever be Mr. Kuhrt is one of Atlanta's well known

business men and has a world of pluck and energy to back him in his new line of busi-

Richmond, Va., February 2.—(Special.)— The Richmond delegates to the district grand lodge, order B'nai Brith, will leave for Atlanta next Saturday night via the Seaboard Air-Line, joining the Washington, Baltimore and Fredericksburg delegations In a special. They will be met en route by delegates from other southern cities. The representatives from this city are: Ri-mon lodge, H. S. Hutzler and Joseph L. Levy; Paradise lodge, Jacob Lewit, A. Rothschilds and E. Bottigheimer; Benjamin lodge, H. Whitlock and Julius Bear. Messrs. Julius Strauss, William Lovenstein and H. Whitlock will accompany the Richnd delegation, being officers of the grand

The Morey lamp is one of the latest inventions in the way of an apparatus for giving light. It is said to be the best lamp ever offered the public. Mr. H. C. Hideman, the general southern agent at 4 Peachtree street, this city, is in need of agents in different parts of the state, if you wish to make a good connection and make plenty of money write him for particulars. He has a good and profitable thing for the right parties.

The Evangelical Ministers' Association will meet at Trinity Methodist Episcopal church Monday, February 4th, at 10:30 o'clock a. m. Subject. "The Crittenden Meeting." All ministers of the city invited to attend. T. P. CLEVELAND.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Washington, February 2.—(Special.)—An entertainment is to be given by the Press Club on the 8th of February, which will eclipse all efforts in this direction ever attempted in this country. The entertain ment is unique in that all of the participants in the programme have been tele-graphed to name their own terms, which means that the club will have at its disposal the pick of all attractions within the proper traveling distance of the capi-tal. Beerbohm Tree and his company are coming gratis from New York, and in the middle of the performance, which begins at noon, they will start back in a lightning train of the Pennsylvania and arrive in New York in time for their performance in the evening. Julia Marlowe, Agnes Booth and Frederick Bond, De Wolf Hopper, Mrs. Potter and Bellew, Bill Nye, the Marine band, the wonderful Japanese jugglers, Sandow, the strong man, and several of the best vaudeville performers now on the stage, have agreed to make a part of the programme. Allen's Grand opera house has been engaged and practically all of the leaders of society here, official and un-official, including the cabinet and senatorial circles, are patrons or patronesses of the event. The entertainment is in charge of a committee of newspaper men, who believe that it can be made most successful by onducting it strictly on business lines; hence there is no hestitation to spend money and the best performance ever given here has been arranged for. Seats for the performance are to be auc

tioned in the capitol restaurant next week. Several \$250 blds for boxes are already au thorized. The performance is expected to net the club a handsome sum, to be used in paying its indebtedness and improving it.

Takes His Defeat to Heart. The defeat of Senator Washburn, of Minnesota, for re-election has set a lot of public men to thinking. It will be recolpublic men to thinking. It will be recollected that he was the champion of the
anti-option bill in the senate. Over in the
house Representative Hatch, of Missouri,
championed the same cause. He, too, was
snowed under. Hatch has been chairman
of the committee on agriculture during
the last two congresses, as well as during
one or two congresses previous to the
fifty-first. He has been so sturdy an advocate of the interests, or supposed special
interests of the farmers, that he became
known as "Farmer Hatch."

known as "Farmer Hatch."
Washburn, ever since he has been in the senate, has labored for the passage of i bill to make illegal the sale of options on farm products. This, he has insisted, was in the interest of the farmer who, he alleged, suffered by the speculation in wheat, cotton and the like. The op-onents of the measure pointed out the fact that Washworld and said that in this fact lay the

one the people whom he insisted he desired to benefit appear to have regarded his efforts with indifference. They elected men to the legislature who preferred another man for senator. Washburn is very sore over his defeat and declares that Governor Nelson beat him by the use of money and the shameless prostitution of his office. This sort of talk means noth-ing. It is only the vaporing of a beaten man. The truth cannot be hidden that the people of Minnesota did not care en for the passage of Washourn's pet measure to insure his re-election. If they had cared about it they would have re-elected him. So it is with other men who have come here filled with a self-appointed missi reform and regenerate the world in the "interest of the people." Tom Watson went after one term. Jerry Simpson has gone after two terms. These men have attempted to hold themselves in congress by setting up to care more for the people than their fellow members. The people become suspicious of professions of this

kind sooner or later. So, too, it has been with the men who make a specialty of the "watendog" husi-ness. Objector Holman has been bowled out. It is not the first time that he has been defeated, but it is probably the last, And he will leave congress without leav-ing any one behind to regret his loss, un-less it be the clerk of his committee. Then, too, that interesting character, "Buck",
Kilgore, of Texas, will be with us no more.
Despite his vigorous kicking against pretty
much everything, his people falled to renominate him. Buck, unnike Holman, is personally popular and many on both sides of the chamber and up in the press gallery will be sorry to lose him. He is a gental man with a strong social side to him. But he kicked too much-he kicked kicked himself out of congress. ch-he kicked till he

CLEVERLY HID AWAY. But the Constables Knew What They

Were Doing.

Columbia, S. C., February 2,—(Special.)—
The dispensary constables made two big raids today. Strange to say they tackled the big state alliance store, under the management of good Tillmanites, and found thirty-eight cases of export beer. Then they raided the store of P. W. Kraft & Co., where they made a large baul. The stuff was secreted is a neat way and there seems to be no doubt that some-

option bill. They said that if speculation were done away with the price of wheat would be absolutely controlled by the millers, as they would be the only buyers of that product, and that they would selfishly combine to put the price down and keep it down. The seizure is said to amount to about \$100.

As Soon as the Troops Were Withdrawn.

Brooklyn, N. Y., February 2.—The with-drawal of all soldiers on duty in Brooklyn was succeeded last night by a series of petty assaults and attacks on cars—inci-dents that in places gave policemen and non-union men some exciting experiences, but resulted in no serious injury. A few scalps were cut, one nose broken and large number of car windows smashed. The man Taylor, who it was reported in New York morning papers as killed by a beating at East New York last night was running a tr-lley car this morning.

Americans Anxious to Fight. "Telegrams from ex-officers of the United States army volunteering their services in behalf of Mexico in case war is declared, are being received daily. Among those who proffer their services are Major General A. J. Lucas, of Lawrenceburg, Ind. Fred G. Hennessy, of Los Angeles, Cal; F G. Flannigan, of St. Liuis, and Captain O. S. MacDonald, of the Texas Rar One old soldier has telegraphed from ver, Col., that he will start for Mexico one hundred fighters as soon as ordered Summarizing the number of applicavice of Mexico without incurring any ex-

THEY ARE COMING IN. Three More Papers Join the Southern

Associated Press.

New Orleans, La., February 2.—The following papers have joined the Southern association and begin taking its service Monday, February 4th; "The Evening News, Jackson, Miss.; The Evening Post, Vicksburg, Miss., and The Evering News, Monroe, La.

Convicts to Make Shoes

An Eye-Witness Tells of the Capture

London, February 2.—A dispatch from Bhanghal to the Central News says: "Re-liable eye-witness of the operations at Wei-Hal-Wei reports that the Japanase fleet left Yung-Ching at 2 o'clock on the upon the forts of Wei-Hai-We! at 8 o' the same morning. The main fleet kept off while eight smaller vessels steamed along the shore and attacked the costern forts. The Japanese infantry also attack, ed the forts from the rear and at noon ed the forts from the rear and at 100m fort No. 1, pointing eastward, biew up. Half an hour later fort No. 2 was shattered by an explosion and soon afterward forts Nos. 3 and 4 were tuken. The latter fort was intact and its Japanese capters almost immediately opened fire of its guns upon the Chinese fleet and the inland forts. Chinese ships were engaged throughout in shelling the advancing troops. The Chinese warship. Time, Yuen, steamed close nese warship, Ting-Yuen, steamed close to fort No. 4 which was in possession of the Japanese and making a vigorous at-

LEFT IT TO HIS FRIEND.

An Englishman Leaves a Large Fortune to a Young Man.

Suwannee Springs, Fla., Febraury 2.—(Special.)—For several seasons past among the guests at the hotel here have been Mrs. Ludlam and her two daughters, Misses Hellen and Ethel, and her son. Percey. Percey Ludlam is a quiet, scholarly, thoughtful young man and during his various sojourns at the springs he became quite intimate with a Mr Morrison, a sturdy English bachelot, who was also a visitor. Not long since Mr. Morrison died and left all his vast estate, which amounts to more than \$1,000,000 tate, which amounts to more than \$1,000,000 or about \$5,000,000 to Percey Ludiam. The official motification of the terms of the will reached here by mail today and young Ludiam is the lion of the day.

Columbus, Ga., February 2.—(Special.)—Colonel Harris, the negro who is charged with the murder of Detective Tom Jarrett, will not be tried next week, as was exwill not be tried next week, as was expected. Harris received a bullet wound in
the foot from Jarrett's pistol, and the county physician has announced that the negro's
leg will probably be amputated, which will
necessarily delay his trial. He carried the
bullet in his foot until he was captured,
since which time the wound has been
growing worse.

The First Tarpen. Punta Gorda, Fla., February 2.—(Special.) The first tarpon of the season was caught here today by C. A. Dean, of Boston. Its weight was 137 pounds.

It's a comfortable shopping place of one whole acre of floor space, that began business May 5th, 1894, guaranteeing all its transactions and taking back whatever failed to please. It carries by far the largest stock of any retail store of its kind in the south. Every mercantile force or power we control is centered upon the problem of bringing you the best at prices that shall not be underbid. Wisdom dictates that you should do your trading with us. Our prices 

# **Great Suit**

. . AND . .

# **OVERCOAT SALE**

Never were such values offered for so paltry a sum. Your choice of two hundred and fifty-five Men's fine Suits and Overcoats, Beavers, Meltons, Kerseys, Cheviots, Tweeds and Cassimeres, worth all the way up to \$12.50; your choice now at.....\$5.00

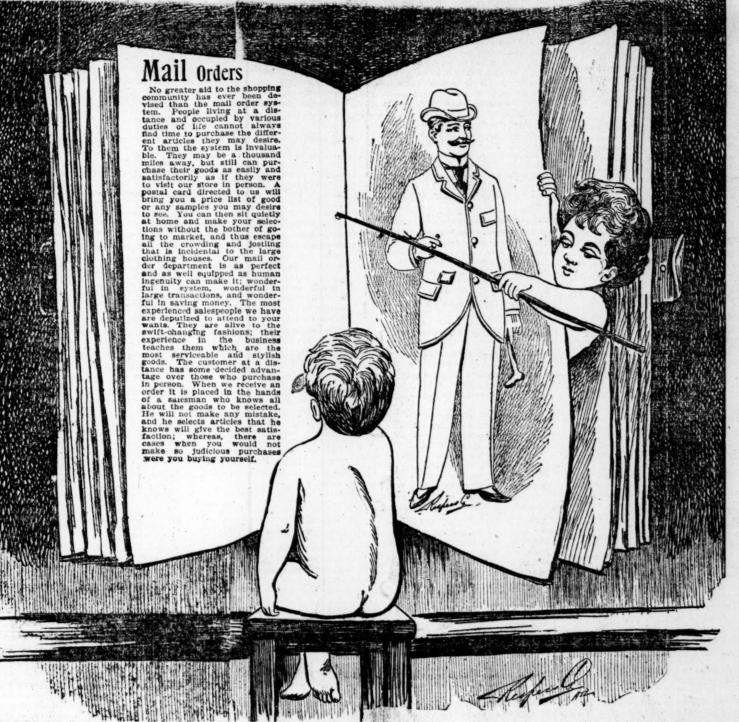
Your choice of one hundred and sixty-five fine Suits and Overcoats. Blue and Black Kerseys, Vicunas and Worsteds, elegantly lined and tailored, correct value \$15, our price...\$7.50

Your chice of 120 Men's fine Suits and Overcoats-English Kerseys, Carr's Meltons, Worsteds and Cheviots, and all kindred weaves, cut long and medium, tailoring unsurpassed. They would be a bargain at \$18.00. Our price for choice.....\$8.50

About those COATS AND VESTS-We find more 38, 40 and 42 sizes, really too many-to move them quick, we offer the \$10 kind at.....\$5.00

We offer the \$12 kind at ...... \$6.50

If your size is here you should secure one quick. The quality is the



# Men's Neckwear.

Choice of 36 dozen Silk Windsor Ties,

Choice of 50 dozen Tecks, 4-in-Hands' Band Bows and Club Ties, in light or dark colors.....250

Choice of all our Fine Neckwear, in Tecks, 4-in-Hands, Bows and Club

Worth \$1.00.

## Mens' Handkerchiefs

Pancy Border Hemstitched Handkerchiefs ..... 5C Fancy Border Hemstitched Handker-

Fancy Border Hemstltched Handkerchiefs.....

White Hemstitched, also fancy embroldered Handkerchiefs..... 200

# Working Shirts

Men's good, strong Cheviot Working Shirts.....

Men's Outing Flannel and Cheviot Working Shirts...... 380

Men's heavy fancy stripe Flannel Shirts .....

Scriven's Patent Elastic Seam Drawers, worth \$1.25; our price.... 790



Leather Shoes, hand-sewed, all the latest shapes of toes, D and E and E E width bal or congess; worth \$6.00 and

\$3.75

Men's Calf Shoes, hand-welt any style toe, cap or plain, bal or congress; worth \$4.00 .... The Globe's Price \$2.98.

Men's Porpoise Calf Shoes, cork soles, Piccadilly or French toes, bal or congress; worth \$4.00. The Globe's rice.... \$2.50 Men's Milwaukee grained Shoes, chamoise lined, "Guaranteed" waterproof a perfect police shoe; worth \$3. The Globe's price

\$2.00

Globe's price 98C

Calf Men's Shoes, Good-6 year welt, cap or plain toe, bal or congress, all the latest shapes; worth \$3.50. The Globe's price.. \$2.73 Men's Satin Calf Shoes, bal

or congress, Yale, Globe and Pic. toes; worth \$2.50. The Globe's price.....\$1.98 Men's Satin Calf Shoes, bal





# HAT CHAT -

Never mind how or why we do some most extraordinary things occasionally-that we do them--and that you benefit thereby is enough for you to know.

and Fedora silk bound and trimmed Hats...... 980 Men's \$2.00 and \$2.50 Derby

Children's Turkish Fez Caps......25c Children's Military Caps......25c Children's Nobby Tam O'Shanters.....38c Children's Yacht Caps, light colors.....25c Children's Blue Yacht Caps ......25c Children's Scarlet Yacht Caps.....25c Latest Novelties in Children's Caps......48c Boys' Blue Yacht Caps......25c Boys' Eton Caps......25c

Boys Light Colored Yacht Caps.....25c

Men's \$3.00 Derby and Fedora Hats in all the most favored colors and blocks..

Boys' Cadet Caps	48c
Boys' Yacht Caps	48c
Boys Leather Caps	48c
Boys' Cloth Hats, light colors	25c
Boys' Cloth Hats, dark colors	25c
Boys' Fur Crush Hats	48c
Boys' Cloth Turban Hats	48c
Boys' Alpine Hats	98c
Boys Derbys	98c





Ladies' Vid Kid Button, handsewed, turned or extension sole, patent tips, opera toes; worth \$400

Globe's

\$2.08.

Ladies' Vici Kid Button, hand-sewed, turned or extension sole, patent

tips, opera or common sense toes; worth \$3.50, The Globe's price.....



Ladies' French Dongola Button, machine-sewed, cloth or kid top, patent tips, opera or square toes; worth \$2.50 ..... Globe's

price

\$1.98. Button Derby, Paris, Spanish and opera toes, satin

finished; worth \$2.00 .... Globe's \$1.48.

Common sense of same.



Ladies' Spring-Heel Button, cloth or kid top, patent tips, opera and London toes; worth \$2.00 .... The Globe's

price

\$1.48. Sizes 21/2 to 6.

Ladies' Dongola Button Boot, common-sense or opera toes, with or without patent tips, worth \$1.50, \$1.25 The Globe's Price..... Ladies' "genuine" Dongola Kid Button Boots, common sense or opera last, "guaranteed" solid leather, THIS PAPER 30 Pa

VOL. XXVII.

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utton Boots, com-ed" solid leather,

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ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

# DOUGLAS, THOMAS & DAVISON

# Figures Don't Lie

When Douglas, Thomas & Davison use them to tell you of the mar-velous differences in the new and old prices, and for new and old goods. You cannot fully realize the marvelous reductions without

We have full lines of 1895 merchandise received during the month of January, bought at the new low tariff figures, and now offered for sale at prices much lower than any old or bankrupt stock offerings

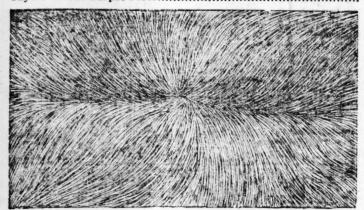
# DOUGLAS, THOMAS & **DAVISON**

# Carpet Department.

This week we offer Exceptional Bargains in Everything. . . Moquettes, Body Brussels, . .

.. Tapestry Brussels, Ingrains, ... . . Lace Curtains, Rugs, Matting. .

The first week in February shall be a memorable one to



Additional continuation sale this week-Those rich handsome Fur Rugs, 3x6 feet.

Cream, Wbite, Light Gray or Dark Gray. Lined and unlined \$1.75, worth \$3.00 and \$3.50.

## Colored Dress Goods,

Our entire Stock-75 per cent. new-Bought within the last three weeks. See the marvelous difference between the new and old prices:

French Serge, 50 inches wide, all shades, the \$1.25 quality, now.......85c An assorted lot of desirable all-wool dress goods, covert cloths, silk and wool mixtures, Cheviots and Plaids and Stripes, 42 to 44 inches wide, and......50c yard All-wool Cheviot Mixtures, 50 inches wide, a good seventy-five cents material, at......50c vard New dress goods, worth 50c to 75c yard, solid and mixed effects, wonderful values......35c yard 38-Inch all-wool Suitings, worth 35c under the old schedule, new

Closing sale of Pattern Suits and Remnants, big discounts on choice goods; any suit now on hand for.....\$7.50

#### Black Silks.

All-silk duchess Satin, 20 inches wide, you used to pay \$1.00 yard, Plain and Figured Gros de Londres, 20 to 24 inches wide, high favorites for waists and costumes......\$1.00 yard Duchess Satin, the kind you have always admired at \$2.00 yard over our counters, you buy it now at.....\$1.50 Satin finished Armure Cord, a new and elegant fabric, specially adapted for skirts and costumes......\$1.25 yard Ottoman Cord Silk, the latest popular favorite for skirts, an elegant number for style and wear.....\$1.50 yard WAIST SILKS-A limited quantity for sale this week, values \$1.00 to \$1.25 yard, choice at......69c

#### New Embroideries

We ask special attention to our Infants' Sets and fine Swiss and Jaconet Sets for children's wear, and fine Underwear. Such a line is rarely shown, and the new selections are in an un.

Special sale this week of Swiss Jaconet and Hamburg Embroideries, 2 to 9 inches wide, values up to 30c a yard, a remarkable

#### On the Big Bargain Counter. White Goods

If you want to realize the full difference in new and old prices-in new and old goods-examine these quotations, examine these goods:

Victoria Lawn, 40 inches wide, excellent quality ... 72c yard 10c Check Nainsook, the best 10c checks you ever saw, all size checks..... New price 7½c yard India Linen, full yard wide, sheer fine quality, a number never sold before less than 25c...... New price 20c White Dimities, from the daintiest, smallest checks to the largest plaids. We show an unequaled assortment, worth 25c every yard ......1895 price 20c Genuine Jones soft finish Nainsook-you are familiar with their 25c quality; we now sell it to you...... At 20c Imperial Long Cloth, fine and soft, the most sensible of all fabrics for children's clothing and ladies' underwear.

Piece of 12 yards for \$1.75

#### 

Ready for use at same price of material by the yard.

Five quarter cases, 44x36 inches, good cotton..... Each 10c 5-4 cases, 11/2 inch hem, excelient grade cloth.... Each 121c Nine-quarter Sheets, wide hem at top, small hem at bottom. A pair for \$1.00

Ten-quarter Sheets, the famous D. & L. quality. A pair for \$1.15

### MEN'S PATENT

Guaranteed to be the Leather, Cornelius pair for. They are and will give absoisfaction. The styles also broader toes. prepaid on receipt of 0. D. on approval if



# MEN'S GENUINE Call Shoes,

Goodyear Hand Welt. Every pair warranted satisfactory or another pair given.







The longest wearing Calfskin known, soft and pliant, 10 different styles lace or congress and exactly like either cut.

Prepaid to any address on receipt of price, or sent C. O. D. on approval if preferred.







# On Bargain Counters

Misses \$2.00 Spring Heel Shoes, exactly like cut; also Square Toes, Cloth or Kid Tops, patent tips.

Fine Vici Kid, warranted, worth \$2.00. About 144 pairs. The great-

# At \$1.50 On Bargain Counters.

Worth \$2.25 to \$3.00 pair; Ladies' Glazed Dongola Button Shoes, Square and Pointed Toes, Patent Tips, finest All-Wool Serge and Kid Tops, Plain Common Sense Toes and Heels, French Kid Plain House Slippers, Vici Kid Button, Square and Pointed Toes, Patent Tips; Men's Calf Lace and Congress Shoes; Men's Tan Russia Calf House Slippers, kid-lined throughout, etc., etc. You can find perhaps just what you want on this counter. Look

We give free Hot or Cold Drinks at our REMEMBER We give free Hot or Cold Drinks at our fount to customers spending a dollar or more with us.....

# Men's Furnishing Goods.

Men's white laundered linen bosom dress Shirts, open back, rein-Men's unlaundered white Shirts, set in, linen lined linen bosom, faced sleeve seams, liberally cut.....50c each Men's Night Shirts, plain white and colored trimmed, "Universal" make—the best......75c each Men's new style standing and turn down Collars, 4-ply linen ..... 10c each Men's 4 ply linen Cuffs, round and square corners... 15c pair

# That Basement.

Is worth a dozen savings banks to the economically inclined public-a perfect God-send to the poor-unmatchable values in goods used every day in the year, and by everybody.

Best quality Sewing Silk, black and all colors 5c spool Spool Cotton, soft finish, full-length spools, 25c dozen Ladies' Muslin Drawers, deep hem and cluster tucks, 25c pair LADIES' GOWNS--Special lot embroidery or lace trimmed, very fair quality domestic,

LADIES' FINE GOWNS-Cut full length, weil made, tucked yoke, cambric ruffle neck and sleeves, beading around yoke and

DRESS GOODS-New lot, double width, 60 per cent wool, lovely new styles usually worth 25c. This lot 12½c 19c DRESS GOODS-The same kind that used to cost 35c-a

big counter full, and the price scarcely more than half value. New INDIGO PRINTS-Everobody knows their value. We will sell two cases at 42c yard

Yard-wide Sea Island-smooth, even quality, 5c yard Sea Island, three-quarter width, BLEACHED DOMESTIC-Excellent quality-yard wide,

5c yard GINGHAMS—Some two hundrel pieces—the best 7½c sort. This lot 5c

Imported Corded Ginghams, new spring styles, made to sell at 15c Special price, 8c 40-INCH INDIA LINENS-The best values we have ever

shown in a white Lawn, TROY SOAP-made by the famous Glory people,

8 bars for 25c EMBROIDERY-25.000 yards of narrow Embroideries, values up to 7c yard. On Bargain Counter at 3c yard TOWELS—Big size bleached Cotton Towels, lovely quality.

Each 10c

SILEXO—the best of all scouring and cleaning Soaps, 5c cake

Hosiery : 12½c pair—200 dozen Ladies' and Gents' fast black Hosiery, Louis Hermsdorf dye, full regular made, double heel and toe. . . 20c, worth \$3 doz.—Ladies' fine gauge fast black Hose, double sole, high spliced heel and double toe, onyx dye.

6 pairs for \$1.25, worth \$4 dozen—200 doz. Gents' Half Hose, fast black slates and russet shades, double sole, high spliced heel and double toe. . .

25c pair, worth \$4 dozen-250 doz, Ladies' silk and velvet finish, fast black Hose, light, medium and heavy weight, onyx dye and Louis Hermsdorf dye.

6 pairs for \$1.35-210 dox. Boys' and Misses' fast black half ribbed Hose, double heel, toe and knee, light, medium and extra heavy weight.

\$3 pairs for \$1, worth \$6 dozen-100 doz. Ladies' fast black two-thread Hose, double sole, heel and toe, Maco cotton. 5 pairs for \$1.35-50 doz. Gents fast black Lisle thread Half Hose, Royal stainless Dye.

### Knit Underwear :.

Men's white and natural merino Shirts and Drawers, heavy winter weight, 30 to 44 waist and button measure.....50c each Men's heavy colored merino winter Drawers, odd ones, no shirts left ......To close, 39c Men's red, brown and natural wool Shirts and Drawers, special......\$1.00 each Ladies' unbleached eotton ribbed Vests and Pants, 25c each Ladies' and Children's white and white and grey merino ribbed Union Suits, all sizes......50c each Children's white and natural plain wool Drawers and Pants, 20 to 34 waist measure.....Only 39c Boys' "Acme" Percale waists, a few dozen left. . At 39c each

## Black Goods

Always depend on getting what is proper, what is good, what is best, here.

Cravenette, the Priestley waterproof fabric, 34 inches wide, \$1.75 yard 46-inch Cheviot, medium weight for early spring wear.

85c yard All-wool Storm Serge, 54 inches wide, a remarkable value for

All-wool small figured black novelties, bought very cheap and Silk finished all-wool Henriettas, 40 inches wide, the kind you have always paid 75c for- New tariff price

#### Kid Gloves.

When a first-class store offers a first-class dollar Glove in an attractive line of Sharlings like these at this price, they

25 dozen pairs, 4 big pearl buttons and modish shades,

ODD GLOVES-Evening and day shades; not the most desirable things, but some good ones among them, They are to be closed quick. Price 25c pair

# SOUTHERN SHORTHAND and BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

A Consolidation of Moore's Business College and The Southern Business College.

➤OVER 6,000 NOW AT WORK. ◄

which time there will be a great rush in all lines of business.



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## The Best.

BECAUSE the High Schools of Atlanta have adopted our Text-

BECAUSE three prominent citizens appointed to investigate all the business colleges in this city have decided that ours is the best. BECAUSE we have the only Busi-

ness Practice Department. BECAUSE we teach the best sys tems in each department.

BECAUSE we have educated and pleased in business more than three times as many people as any other college in this State has

BECAUSE we have the hearty endorsements of all the prominent citizens of Atlanta, some of which are given elsewhere on this

Business Course....\$50 Shorthand Course..\$50 Telegraphy Course.\$40



We have received more than twelve applications within the last ten days from leading firms for our graduates.

#### Our Endorsers:

Gov. W. Y. Atkinson, Gov. W, J. Northen, Gov. Jno. B Gordon, Gov. A. H. Colquitt, deceased Gov. Jos. E. Brown, deceased. Mayor Porter King, Mayor W. A. Hemphill, Mayor Jno. B. Goodwin, Mayor Jno. T. Glenn, Mayor Tyler N. Cooper, Atlanta National Bank. Neal Loan & Banking Co. Lowry Banking Co., Bates, Farley & Co., Fidelity Banking & Trust Co. Southern Banking Co., Maddox-Rucker Banking Co." State Savings Bank, Bank of the State of Georgia,

and all Railroad Companies, prominent merchants and professional men in the city of Atlanta. Business or Shorthand Course

for three months, including books, stationery and board, \$80.00 The same for full Diploma Course, including board, \$120.00



THE NEW WAY After attending the Southern Shorthand and Business University

THE OLD WAY Before attending the Southern Shorthand and Business University.

BETTER THAN RAISING 5-c COTTON.

Obtain a first-class business education, such as can be derived at the "Southern," and you can easily 

& BUSINESS





POSITIONS ARE AWAITING FOR YOU



# Send for Large and Handsomely Illustrated Catalogue

A Maid Shows a New York Jury How Her Mistress Did.

CARMENCITA SAILS FOR EUROPE

She Will Make a Tour of the Principal Cities of the Continent-She Takes Many Trunks.

New York, January 30 .- (Special.)-The trial of the action for an absolute divorce brought by Christian F. Winke meier, the wealthy candy manufacturer. against his wife, Maud, was continued be fore Judge Landon in the circuit court today. There was the usual large attendance of those who revel in the disclosures brought out in the giving of testimony in cases of this character. Abe Hummel, counsel for the plaintiff, skipped about in his usual sprightly manner, while Gen eral Tracy, who appears for the defendant, looked stern and dignified as ever.

Miss Freda Guenther, the cook who was employed in the Winkemeier family, and who had testified against her former mistress, was called to the witness stand in cross-examination today. She stood by the testimony she had already given and

She reiterated the statement made that she had seen Mrs. Winkemeier and the co-respondent, William Finck, in the act of hugging and kissing.

Counsel Hummel asked her to give more specific account of the action of the parties and finally, in order to make it more clear to the jury, asked permissi of the court that Court Officer McDonald might be allowed to assist Miss Guenthein giving a living picture as an illustra

The court officer blushed deeply as the witness laid her arms on his shoulders and in a decidedly gingerly manner encir waist of the good-looking cook

ith his arm.
"Do you call that hugging?" said General Tracy, who looked disgusted thought it a decidedly tame affair. General Tracy tried to prove that Miss Guenther could not see the kissing act from the kitchen where she said she was, but did not succeed.

Carmencita's Departure

Among the passengers who left by the City of Berlin today is Carmencita Spanish dancer. She goes to Europe under the personal management of Leopold Jor-dan, and is to appear in London, Berlin and St. Petersburg, following which a St. Petersburg, following which a of the world is arranged, which will bring the graceful Spanish beauty back to America by way of San Francisco in about two years.

women will be interested in the fact that eleven huge Saratoga trunks accompany the fair dancer and that the

contain were all made in this country. Her beautiful silk and satin shoes and slippers, of which she has several hun-dres pair of every conceivable shade, were made right here in New York, and those gleaming poems of silk hosiery in which she dances so ravishingly were all manufactured by a Brooklyn firm

Carmencita, who in private life is Senora Echepare, travels with her husband, who is an adept in Spanish music and who will arrange and conduct her dances in the European capitals. Manager Jordan is widely known as a playright and manager, and is the author of "Dorothy's Dilemma," which was produced at the Broadway theater by Rose Coghlan. At a meeting the American Dramatists' Club, of which he is a member, Mr. Jordan was appointed by resolution the special representative of the club in London

Real Panid Transit Possible There is cause for congratulation in the fact that the board of experts recently appointed to examine the plans of Chief Engineer Parsons have reported that a comprehensive system of underground and viaduct roads can be built for a sum well within the limit of the \$50,000,000 author

ized by the legislature. The estimate of the cost of thirteen an ghty-eight one-hundredths miles of road placed at \$42,630,721, and, while this takes eighty-eight one-hi account of property rights or damage to abutting property, the board expresses the belief that the margin of nearly \$8,000, 000 will be ample to cover such expendi-

A Victim of the Strike. A very miserable looking man wan-dered into the Cedar street police station early yesterday morning and bracing himself against the desa, said:

Sergeant Collins looked at him and de-

"What's the matter with you?" "Drunk; that's all," said the man.
"What did you get drunk for?" demand-

ed the sergeant. "Dunno; tired of being a target, I guess." "Target for what?"

"Strikers. I've been a conductor for nine days and I got stones at me every day. Why, shay, sergeant, I just dreamed of stones. I had stones in the neck, stones in the ear, stones in the stomach, stones in the mouth; just stones, 'nothing but stones, and I got drunk to forget it all." "What's your name?" demanded sergeant severely.

'My name is John Sloane, and I come from South Boston "How did you manage to get over here?" emanded the sergeant.

"Just walked, and walked, and walked;

"Just walked, and walked, and walked; guess it was ten miles. Stopped in every saloon on the way and got drinks, sergeant, and I'm drunk and happy and nobody's throwing stones at me. Hurrah!"

Mr. Sloane was locked up. He has several trip envelopes in his pocket with the proceeds of his day's work. The envelopes were sealed and the money all right.

To Scare the Tramps. If the plan which Secretary Charles C. Kellogg of the Charity Organization Society has submitted to Mayor Strong is carried out, it is expected that there will be a general exodus of tramps from this city. It has become notorious among the wanderers that in this city there can be found money.

The result has been a horde of a thousand or more able-bodied beggars, who

have become a public nulsance. Heretofore, when the nights have been too cold to sleep in boxes or doorways, the tramp has usually found a comfortable lodging in a police station or a charitable lodging Mr. Kellogg says his plan make tramps who are too lazy to work who deserve no charity emigrate to

on Monday he requests that the police commissioners be directed to ask Superintendant Byrnes to issue a general order that all the tramps who apply to the sta-tion houses for a night's lodging be held for examination. At will then be the duty of the police justices, instead of using their discretion in the matter of disbefore them for an examination Superintendent Blake, of the epartment of charities and correction

Blake will personally examine each person so committed and pass judgment. Those who have not been in the city more than sixty days, and who are, therefore, not entitled to relief from the authorities will be sent to the state almshouse at Flatbush. They will be held there until the secretary of the state board of charities can return them to the county from which they came. Tramps from every state will be returned at the city's expense. Those who are under age will be taken care of by the various organizations established for that purpose. Those who in Mr. Blake's judgment, are worthy charity, will be provided for by the Chari-ty Organization Society. If Mr. Blake de-cides that a man is able to work he will be committed to the workhouse from one

to six months. will be the ultimate object of the Charity Organization Society to establish an industrial farm, probably on Long Is and, where tramps will be retained for a year or more and will be put through a course of regular training. It is the purpose to lay a bill to that effect before the legislature in the near future. The present manner in which tramps have be allowed to overrun the city has been de-nounced as an outrage by the board of health, the academy of medicine, by sucessive grand juries and by the united

charitable societies Two raids have been made on within the past two years, but after the excitement was over the "chronics" returned to their old quarters. Last fall more than one thousand tramps were committed in the police courts for terms of a few days in the workhouse. Mr. Kellogg said yesterday, however, that it was the purpose to show the tramps that the au

Dr. Parkhurst's new book, giving a histo ry of his warfare for moral reform, is soon to be published by Charles Scribner's Sons. It is called "Our Fight with Tar Sons. It is called "Our Fight with Tammany." At the beginning the author uses the editorial "we," but continually throughout the 250 pages, especially in the most emphatic and scathing portions, he employs the singular "1," and pours out torrents of words that admit of no doubt as to their meaning and intensity.

The book commences with some history of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and then follows the noted sermon of February that the statement of the society for the Prevention of Crime, and then follows the noted sermon of February is the society for the sermon of February in the service of the sermon of February is the service of the sermon of February in the service of the criticisms that were heaped upon it. Some of the chapters are entitled; "Rebuked by the Grand Jury," "Collecting Evidence;" "Affidavits in the aulpit;" "Byrnes and Mankind will tap the control of the chapters are controlled. he Great Shake-up;" "On the Room, he Great Shake-up;" "Byrnes's Effort to Discredit the Crusade;" "Victory, Its Per-

ils and Opportunities."

The doctor modestly avoids discussing the social evil and declines to enter upon argument in reference to its annihilation suppression. One reason why the doc-refuses to discuss this subject is beit would be under a normal condition of the police force. "What we mean is this," he writes, "that social vice has been so protected and encouraged by the filthy officials who control the department that the number of abandoned women and disorderly houses now existing in this city is no measure of what it would be if had a police force from the top down who conceived of sexual crime as an evil to be suppressed, not as capital to draw dividends

"The police of this city have been ticing prostitutes from other cities and states to come to New York in order that they might be the means of clothing their own wives and daughters and living in style, quadrupling in comfort and elegance anything they could maintain on their legitimate salaries." The book closes with the following

words:

"It was a serious question whether we should win in November. It is now a far more serious question whether we are going to make that victory the foundation of a permanent victory and whether there are men and women enough among us who are sufficiently devoted to the city, suffi-ciently fond of righteousness and appreciative of civic liberty to hold then steadily and compactly in line prepared to crush every movement that threatens to operate disruptively and to blu defiance to every self-constituted despotism that dares to convert men into playthings and to it sucks from the municipal life."

Chapter after chapter takes its keynote

from the head of the police department and throughout the entire book Byrnes A New Force.

Ellas B. Dunn, the weather observer,

has been studying atmospheric electricity for two years. The "sergeant," as they used to call him; "the farmer," as they call him now, said yesterday that he will live to see the day when electricity collected from the atmosphere and stored by means which an Edison or a Tesla will have to devise, will revolutionize the

The prophet expects that cities will be lighted and heated by atmospheric elec-tricity; that railway trains and cars will be run, lighted and heated with it; that coal will become a curiosity; that steam heating will be granny talk to the children of the next generation; that the telegraph and telephone companies will lose their monopolies; that war will be me a farce, because a touch of electric-will make the British grenadiers or e German Uhlans or the Scotch highthe German Uhlans or the Scotch high-landers sit down on the cold ground power-less; that even the dreams of communica-

ulous persons from whom they can obtain | ruary 14, 1892, with a review of it and the | able to strike up electricity as he does | a person in that state be kept in extra

Mankind will tap the atmosphere for al most every convenience or necessity, cept food and clothing, and even clothing will be woven and the food coo by atmospheric electricity. Street cleaning will be as easy as the magician's "presto change," and everybody will live com-

paratively happy ever after.

Mr. Dunn is sure that his ideas ar practical and practicable. The atmosphere his constant study and having intro duced general humidity to the public as the principal element in uncomfortable days he has determined that the most potent element for good in the air we breathe shall no longer be wasted.

of electricity. That it passes from the ouds to the earth we can see in every

best conductor possible. Atmospheric Electricity on Tap. "Every person is possessed of body electricity. The vital force is all in the electrical power you contain in your body. When is damp you become weakened through the loss of your bodily elec tricity, because the atmosphere is a greater conductor of the electrical fluid than your body, and consequently what is in your body will pass to this damp, moist

"That is the cause of that tired feeling,"
"That is the cause of that tired feeling," "That is the cause of that tired feeling." continued Uncle Sam's farmer, reflectively. "This passing of the electricity to the atmosphere enervates you to such a degree that a person in a naturally weak state will collapse or become much worse by the loss of this bodily electricity.

"The atmosphere being charged with electricity and the earth being a storehouse."

of it, if there were some controllable meth-od of storage devised by which you could draw off a moderate amount of electricity at will and keep that force on tap all the time, with an appliance by which power could be degenerated—and there's no reason why that can't be done—then atmospheric electricity would ; the wheels in the world go round.' atmospheric electricity would make all

"The coal barons would be done up," said Farmer Dunn, savagely thinking of the coal bill for his house in Brooklyn. "There would be no more need of coal There ought to be enough electricity in There ought to be enough electricity in the atmosphere to supply light and heat, as well as to do all the work except the housework. I'm afread it won't do away with the servant girl question, though would modify it. I expect to live to the day of atmospheric electricity on tap. It will run everything on earth. "It is well known that there is a greater

number of deaths in the early morning, say from 1 o'clock a. m. to 4 a. m., than at any other time. Dickens was aware of that, but he didn't know the reason. You remember that poor old Peggotty in "David Copperfield" went out with the tide. That's Copperhence went out with the tide. I hat a right, and it is in the early morning that the daily ebb of the atmosphere occurs, when the daily atmosphere pressure is least. If at that hime the atmosphere is in the German Uhlans or the Scotch high-landers sit down on the cold ground power-less; that even the dreams of communica-tion with the inhabitants of Mars will be-come realities and that a man will bedry surroundings so that he could be furnished with an adequate supply of artificial electricity and at the same times. have the humidity reduced, there

be, in my opinion, a greater change of prolonging life.
"If the doctors could provide means supply in such circumstances artife electricity instead of natural it wo probably be very beneficial. Just think of it. Here we are spending millions of the lars to generate electricity when it is a around us and we are breathing it another thing: When a current of electricity is generated where does it go? It cardide. It is somewhere. I should judge that it is simply adding to the electricity is

"It is natural to suppose that as long the earth is given to us for useful purp the atmosphere was not given for noth Of course it gives us health and bre as the earth gives us what we eat, I as the earth gives us what we est, be since the atmosphere contains electricit and we can use the earth as a power we carrying it, as is done by telegraph copanies, why not use the electricity in the atmosphere?

"Once begin to use it and there is stelling where it would end. War with it mospheric electricity as a factor would have to cease. The problem of signaling to Mars would be solved. With amopheric electricity in control, we could communicate with all the inhabited planets."

OLD TIME BLIZZARDS

Have Been Raging, Bringing Discon fort. Disease and Death.

Did you catch cold during the last of spell? Did it leave you with a cough, of tickling, or soreness in your throat, of a slight discharge from nose, ear, or ringing in the head? If any one of these thing are true you are in the first stage of characteristics. ic catarrh. Pe-ru-na will cure you not a very short time. If you wat until to catarrh becomes chronic it will take mullonger to get a permanent cure. Essiste no one is safe a moment while chronic tarrh is in the system. It is capable a producing a multitude of discuss, as bronchitis, pneumonia, quast, discuss. s bronchitis, pneumonia, quinsy, la, Bright's disease and many fo female weakness. This fact should leavery one who has the stightest cold a cough to begin at once the proper teament. Pe-ru-na is the remedy for all the colors. class of diseases used by Dr. Harmone of the most renowned physicians this country. People go thousands of mis-to see Dr. Hartman for catarrhal and as-sorts of throat and lung diseases, and is invariably prescribes Pe-ru-na. It is the like of the remedy that he grade him use of this remedy that has ma famous. A great many other physician besides Dr. Hartman also use Peruna their practice, but no one so extensive as he has. Peru-na has become so known through the doctor's immense practice that it is kept in all the drug stores

colds, la grippe, consumption, etc., will be sent free to any address by the Person Drug Manufacturing Company, Coast bus, O. Medical Book Free.

Free Home Treatment Dr. Hartman has agreed to advise of charge 10,000 cases of chronic cathis winter. Send your name, age, sex and symptoms, and direction the first month's treatment will be free. Medicines can be obtained at drug store. This treatment not call but cures permanently.

exit of Springer Ah; there is half an hour wait, eh? I susp

she look? Flush he handed you gure, eh?

sport to defy me I suppose. We s Martin, you ar wanted claret. wanted claret.

Let the carriage
That's better.

Note to Miss Nev
to no one else?

note herself?

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go to the theate
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siness University.

FOR YOU.

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us health and bre

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se and Death. old during the last e you with a cough, os in your throat, or om nose, ear, or ringin any one of these thins any one of these of chroina will cure you now!

If you wait until the hronic it will take must remanent cure. Beside noment while chronic of noment while chrome vystem. It is capable of itude of discuss, such umonia, quinsy, dyspisse and many forms. This fact should lead as the glightest cold of the remedy for all this used by Jr. Hartman renowned physici le go thousands of mile an for catarrhal and all d lung diseases, and he bes Pe-ru-na. It is they that has made him so many other physician an also use Pe-ru-na is to one so extensively-na has become so well a doctor's immense pract in all the drug stores.

Book Free. arrhal diseases, consumption, etc., ddress by the Pe

agreed to advi ases of chronic cat d your name, add toms, and direction treatment will be n be obtained at a reatment not call

# A SOCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. + A MONOLOGUE

ROBERT ADAMSON.

I.-Evening.

Upon my word, this is getting monotonous. Martin has been gone an hour; he should have returned in thirty minutes. She is taking her time in answering my note. I think I can guess what her answer will be. She is no fool. I flatter my. self that I know something about women. They like for a man to assert himself. They like to be commanded. They adore a man that will make them obey. That's what Grace needs. I never tried to exercise any authority over her, for we were nly nominally engaged, though. She's like the rest; give them to nderstand what they've got to do, and they'll do it.

That must be Martin. I thought I heard some one come in. Imagination. He is a devilish long time, though. God! must have been staggered! I'll wager she read it through a dozen times. I just simply laid down the law to her; she had to reak her engagement with Springer and go with me to the opera tonight or all rould be over between us. It was my ultimatum. I did exactly right. There has een entirely too much Springer of late. I never call on Grace without stumbling against him in the hall or finding him in the parlor. He's an insufferable cad. I can't tolerate him. He intruded himself upon our box party at the opera last night, although he had an engagement with Grace tonight. I could hardly get a word with her for him. I wanted to punch his head. I made up my mind right then to bring matters to an issue. Springer had to go or else I would. So I wrote to her. I want. ed to show Springer his place. The sight of Grace and myself in a box at the theater tonight will faintly suggest to his conceited mind that he is something of a superfluity. It will mean the permanent

Ah; there is Martin at last. It is still half an hour before theater time. Ah, Martin, you were a long time. Had to wait, eh? I suspected it. Did Miss Neville say anything, Martin? Nothing? How did she look? Flushed, eh? Perfectly natural. you sure she didn't say anything when he handed you this note, Martin? Quite

Martin, you don't know women. You are not married and you are very simple. The way to handle a woman, Martin, is to have your own way. Show them you are master. Be respected. Rule a woman with a firm hand and a stern voice when neces-sary. Assert your authority. A woman dearly loves a man who is her master. She likes to be ordered about and told wery firmly, what she must do. She will always do it If you are ever so foolish as to fall in love, Martin, follow my advice. I know women. Have my carriage around in fifteen minutes. I am going to the opera. Hurry up.

the opera, Hurry up.

Her handwriting doesn't look nervous.

Let's see. Women have such a peculiar way of numbering their pages. Um-m-m.

Let me see. What's this? A sheet must be missing. Wait. Hold on. Strange. It

seems to be all here Pshaw! That's funny! I don't think Iexactly understand—think—. There must be some—Where did Martin go. That's so. Martin! Martin! Confound that fellow, why don't he stay where he's wanted. Tell Martin to come here, Mary. ed. Tell Martin to come here, Mary.

I guess this is a joke. It must be.
Damned funny. Let me read it again.
There don't seem to be—I'll swear this—
I don't exactly make it out. Say, Martin,
is this all Miss Neville gave you? Didn't
she give you another note? Don't lie to
me. You are certain? And gave you no
verbal message? Not a word? That's

Etrange—d-a-m-n-e-d strange!
Is the carriage around yet. Martin? All

Is the carriage around yet, Martin? All right. You might bring me some claret. Let's see. Yes; it's her handwriting. There's no mistaking that, Surely no one bould imitate her writing so well as that t doesn't sound a bit like her. Her let ters to me have always been so different so entirely different. I wonder what this means? It's only her way. Women are so dontradictory They always make a mess of it when they make a bluff at being willful. I suppose Grace thinks it great sport to doffer me. (Phinks I will here her.

sport to defy me. Thinks I will beg her, I suppose. We shall see.

Martin, you are a fool. I didn't say I wanted claret. Bring me some whisky.

Let the carriage wait a few minutes. That's better. Martin did you give my note to Miss Neville herself? You gave it to no one else? And she handed you this note herself? Miss Neville gave it to you out of her own hand? And she didn't say out of her own hand? And she didn't say

out of her own hand? And she didn't say a word? You are sure, Martin?

Don't look at me like an idiot, If you haven't got any sense, go out in the hall where I can't see you. It pains me to look at an absolute idiot. I wonder what Grace thought of it. Touched her pride, I guess. I thought of that. I thought it all over. Grace is rather proud, sometimes. She has a great fancy for being dignified. I know just what she thought. It's a line play of hers, 'She intended it for a masterstroke. Pshaw! She'll reuent to morrow progress. norrow morning. She'll find that she has got to do it. I won't bend an inch.

she goes to the opera with Springer to night—confound it—.

Martin! Where has that driveling idiot gone now? Martin, I have decided not to go to the theater. I won't need the carriage. Don't get away, I may need you.

She can't mean it! My God—No! It's just a joke of here. I ownt to laugh. It's just a joké of hers. I ought to laugh. It's just her way. I have always thought that she cared too much for me to mean such a thing as this. She doesn't seriously care for Springer I. for Springer. It always seemed that he thrust himself upon her. He is a persistent devil, and she couldn't get rid of him. thrust himself upon her. He is a persistent devil, and she couldn't get rid of him. Everybody thought Grace was engaged to me long before she ever met that detestable cad. We were great friends, went everwhere together, wrote each other tender notes, and both of us understood that some day we would be married. It was on the order of natural selection. There was no need of a formal understanding when we understood each other so thoroughly. Then that irrepressible Springer commenced going with Grace. Until then I went with her everywhere, but it came to such a pass that when I wanted to carry her out she had a previous engagement with Springer, It was that way half the time. Springer, Springer, it was enough to worry the life out of a Job. springer. It was that way half the time. Springer, Springer, Springer, was enough to worry the life out of a Job. I put up with it until it became outrageous. After he forced himself on us and made things unpleasant at the opera last night, I determined to put an end to it. Perhaps my note was a little Strong, but that's the only way to handle a woman. Grace isn't used to it, that's all. She'll come around oil right

come around all right.

What is it Martin? The telephone? Is it a lady's voice, Martin? You are sure?

Why in the devil did you bother me then?

Say I'm busy-anything. What? You say vision and Francis are dining with to come up? Let me speak to him. Hello, Hello! Is that you Roylston? Yes. Say old man, I'm deucedly sorry, but—what! don't care if they are as pretty as peach blossoms, I can't come. Yes, Yes. I know that and I appreciate it, old fellow. I am yery sorry, edit man. I hope you will very sorry, old man. I hope you will a rollicking time. Goodby.

have a rollicking time. Goodby.

No one else has called for me at the telephone. Martin? No lady? You may bring me some whisky.

I did right not to accept Roylston's invitation. I stopped that sort of thing months ago for Grace's sake. It's awful

jolly, but it's hardly proper' Young ladies

are prejudiced against it.

I don't exactly understand Grace's letter, yet. It's—but I won't think of it. I will read something. Let's see: Here's something of Conan Doyle's: "The Parasites."

That must be good. That fellow Doyle has a wonderful genius for deducting significant things from trivialities—perfectly wonderful. wonderful.

What, 11 o'clock?
I had no idea it was so late. Martin! No no has called for me? Nobody at all?
The theater is over, isn't it, Martin? I think I shall retire. Bring me som whisky.

I never saw a more uninteresting book. Really, I don't know what any of it is about. Springer, he—
Damn, Springer!

II - Morning.

Rocky, rocky, Martin. I hardly slept at all. What time did you say? Eight? No note has come for me this morning? If one comes bring it to me right away.
There's nothing like good sleep to make
you feel fresh.
Oh, anything will do. A nice steak, a

cup of coffee and a poached egg. I have no appetite to speak of this morning. no appetite to speak of this morning.

Martin, women are very peculiar. They
are very contradictory. They will say
things they don't mean. They like to
worry a man. Never take a woman at
her word, Martin. No man that has ever
had experience with a woman would do
that. That's not good whigher. That's not good whisky at all. Yes, you may bring in the morning pa-er. Is that strong coffee, Marie? I like it strong. Anything in the paper this morning, Martin? No startling news, is there? Let's see. Oh, that's common enough. They'll continue to do that until there's change in our financial laws, I don't see any big headlines. Um-m-I see there

see any big headlines. Um—m—I see there is another strike in Pennsylvania. It seems to me that the fools would learn better. Who ever heard of a strike ending in favor of the strikers? Here's the usual rot from Washington. Thresome.

The opera seems to have been a hit. Brilliant performance"—"magnificent au-lience—among those in the boxes—Miss Grace Neville and Mr. Horace Springer.

If she thinks I will feel piqued, she is mistaken. It's all right. Yessiree, It's all right. Grace had best be careful. I won't put up with every sort of indignity. Trifling ends somewhere. It's about time for her to understand that I am serious about this matter. I shall let her know that it's no joke. I am not going to be fooled with any—
What's this? Phew! That is an infernal lie! I shall hold the editor personally recognished.

sponsible. Well, that beats the devil! Let's see. "Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Neville announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Grace Constance Neville, to Mr. Ovid Horace Springer, the wedding to occur April 6th." It seems to be there all right. It

reads right straight through without a break. I don't-there can't be any misake about that.

What are you staring at, Martin? I have an idiot. Why do you make a specialty of being not only worthless, but annoying. You provoke me. Get my light suit of clothes—the one I wore in Paris—a tie to match and my Monte Carlo hat say, if Roylston calls me up, tell him I'll be disengaged tonight.

#### SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL

Ten Miles Skyward.

Ten miles is easy enough to comprehend on the earth's surface, even in the bowels of this globe of ours we can appreciate its depth. Yet, when it comes to contemplating ten miles up in the air, the possibility of reaching such a height has heretofore not been acknowledged as practical. Yet we will doubtless soon "get there."

Balloons have been of inestimable ser-vice in scientific exploration and of value in military maneuvers, but from the fact that their movements latterally are solely ontrolled by the air currents, they have never reached what is known as commercial use in their present unwieldy 'shape perhaps never will. However, for scientific purpose these ships of the air offer an immense field for research. Such an able of St. Petersburg, avers that "without exact and satisfactory data meteorology cannot develop as a science, but will be as heretofore, mainly a tumbling ground vague speculations and dilettante inves

important science and the above suggestive opinion of Dr. Wild has prompted a unique and heratofore unattainable expe-cition of ten miles upward in the air, or whatever is up there, for the purpose of establishing satisfactory data for what

should be an exact science.

It is proposed to attain this immense allitude by means of a balloon made of gold-beater's skin to contain 100,000 cubic feet of gas, sustaining an air tight steel car containing the most delicate instruments for observing and recording the cur-rents and meteorological conditions of this immense altitude with a corps of the most expert scientists to operate and com-

At ten miles above our surface the ex lsting conditions are purely speculative, hence entirely too vague and uncertain for scientific use. This car or cabin, being air-tight, has engines for supplying am-ple oxygen for sustenance of life as well as for controlling the inside temperature. It will also be supplied with food and drink in a highly condensed state. This aeronautic cruiser will, in addition to the scientists, take one newspaper correspondent, all of whom will be enveloped in furs, and, entering the car, it will be hermetically sealed and the aerial voyage heavenward proceed. It is proposed to begin the ascent about sunria and it is sexpected from the volume of imprisoned gas in the balloon, that the required alti-tude will soon be reached. What this novel craft will encounter away above the high-est clouds it is, of course, almost impossible even to imagine, but it is expected that from sunrise to sunset the voyage will be made and the scientists return to supply the "exact and satisfactory data" to prove that meteorology will not be thereafter "a tumbling ground for vague speculation and dilettante investigation," while the wide-awake correspondent will delight his up-to-date readers with vivid pen pictures and probably kodak views of the unknown regions of our upper envelope, rivaling in brilliancy and imagination Alhambra, Ara-bian Nights, arctic expeditions, African

Reclaim the Gold-Dumps of Georgia An article which should claim the atten-tion and possibly the practical use of our Georgia gold miners recently appeared in The Boston Transcript, as follows: "At one of the Arizona mines an inter-

esting process has recently been intro-duced for the electrical extraction of gold and silver that has much promise in it as a means of avoiding the great waste that often takes place, especially in obtaining the finer particles of gold. In this new method the ore is crushed to a certain method the ore is crushed to a certain ineness, depending on the character of the gauge. It is then placed in teanching vats which have false bottoms for filtration, as usual. A solution of cyanide of potassium and other chemicals of determined percen-

for a certain number of hours. It is then a death in the charge is used in a strength, which is again drained off. e pulp is then washed with clean water, The pulp is then washed with clean water, which leaches all the gold and silver and leaves all the tailings ready for discharge, either in cars or to be slulced away. All filtered solutions and washings from the leaching vats are passed through a precipitating box, which is practically an electrolytic cell, the positive plate of lead and the cathode or negative pole being mercury. Current from a dynamo is used of sufficient pressure to decompose electrolytic liquid, and thus a circulation is kept up. The solution already formed, of the double cyanide of gold and silver, as it goes along gives up its precous metals under the action of the current and it is gathered on strips of copper connected with the mercury. All the gold and silver need not be extracted at once, and the solution can be used at once, and the solution can be used over and over again by reinforcing it to the desired percentage. It is stated that by this electro-chemical syanide process a ca-pacity for handling 10,000 tons of pulp per month will run at a cost not exceeding \$2 per ton. The bullion recovered in this process is reported to be very fine, while that which is zine precipitated is only about seven hundred fine.

This exquisitely illustrated monthly is

especially interesting to lovers of outdoor sports. Outing for February presents a generous amount of excellent fiction in ad-dition to its usual breezy description of sport and travel in many lands. The con-tinuation of Sara Beaumont Kennedy's story, "A Jamestown Romance," heightens the interest in her faithful picture of life in the olden days. "Ma P'tite Philomene" is a delightful French-Canadian tale Therese Guerin Randall. "Witch Kate," Robert G Denig, is a typical yarn of the

Blind Wheelmen of Paris.

Fannie Edgar Thomas, in Outing for Feb-

ruary "In one of the most aristocratic quarter of the city, where the gilded dome of Na one of the most aristocratic quarters poleon's tomb and the twin towers of St. Francis Xavier are sentinels over historic association, lies the beautiful Boulevard association, lies the beautiful Bouleyard des Invalides a long, tree-shaded avenue, where sounds march in list slippers and the perfume of flowering shrubs envelopes the senses. One plump shoulder of this charming drive is made interesting by a little grouped commotion every Thursday Through an imposing iron gai way, into the center of the street, is rolled a curious looking maching of the veloci-pede order. It consists of nine largest sized bleveles joined together in a chain by means of nickel bars, the guide, the second, in front. In its wake follow eight young men, of about eighteen, dressed in a uniform of dark blue, with gilt buttons, flat caps and heels, the pantaloons neatly caught around the ankle by clamps. Neat cuffs and collars and well trimmed hair, show careful attention to the person. The expression of the faces is cheerful, almost gay, the carriage straight and manly, but gentle and unforceful. This, with a cergentle and unforceful. This, with a certain timidity of bearing, makes one glance again to see that the party is entirely blind! They have walked through the gate way, crossed the sward and reached the queer machine without guide or direction and commence at once that masonic trick of adjustment of wheel and handle known to the bicycle fraternity. Chatting and smiling, each of the eight finds his special steed and stands beside it.

The Gray telautograph was recently successfully operated between Londor, and Paris, a distance of 312 miles. Of this twenty-three miles is submarine cable and five and a half miles consists of buried conductors at Paris. All of the English land line is overhead. Current was supplied, at the London end by a battery of bichromate cells, two rows in parallel, the voltage being 57, while at Paris there were storage batteries and Callaud cells, the latter being arranged four rows in parallel, the potential being 63 volts. The resistance of the circuit was 706 ohms and the capacity was 11 microfarads. The platen re-sistance at each end was 550 ohms. The difference in voltage at the ends of the line was merely an incident due to con-venient arrangement of the batteries. No change from ordinary conditions was made in the machines or adjustments, except in the Morse relays. The actual counted speed of transmission was eighteen words in thirty-six seconds at one time and twenty-two words in forty seconds at another, the average number of letters in each word being five. The writing was perfectly legi-ble but somewhat ragged at very high speed.

Distribution of Telegraph Lines. gregate 1,069,129 miles. Of these, America has more than half, 548,822 miles; Europe 282,937. Australia 47,812 and Africa 21,687

Marriage of Ancient and Modern Engineering.

From The Boston Transcript.
One of the most interesting examples of electrical properties of power is that of Tivoli, near Rome; here the antique and modern engineers join hands. The water delivered from the old Roman aque ducts at Tivoli drives very powerful tur-bines and an electric generating plant and the energy generated is transmitted by four copper cables to the city of Rome, sime nineteen miles away, where it is dis-tributed for lighting and power purposes— the water brought by those triumps of Roman engineering thus serving as a means of lighting the superb monuments of the genius of the old Roman artist-architects. On the Transvaal, South Africa, electric power distribution projects are either in hand or under consideration for driving gold mining machinery with the power of waterfalls miles away from the modern El Dorado, on the Banket gold mining fields of the Randt. Projects are being developed for utilizing the waterfalls of Finland for supplying electric power and light energy for the Russian capital.

The Sparkstoetting. One of the novel ideas says, an article in the February Current Literature for transportation over snow and ice which is to be introduced this year is the sparkstoetting or Norwegian sled. The sled consist of two ten-foot long runners of seasoned pine, which are about an inch thick and four inches wide, turned up at the end like an old-fashioned pair of skates. Near the center of the runner, a little to the front of the exact center, there are fixed two light uprights, three feet high fitted in some cases with a light crossbar, and these unof two ten-foot long runners of seaso

uprights, three feet high fitted in some cases with a light crossbar, and these uprights are guyed to the turned-up ends by light but strong pieces of wood, so that they will remain rigid. The two runners are also guyed across the ends at the front to keep them the right distance apart. Just behind each of the uprights there is a foothole made on each of the runners by timplecks of wood, which keep the foot from slipping off and gives it a front brace. Current Literature. The February number of Current Litera-ture is bright, breezy and up-to-date in ever department. Among the special reading is a dramatic scene, "Firing the Stacks," by S. Baring Gould; "Recreation

Stacks," by S. Baring Gould; "Recreation of Celebrated People; "The Cables of the World," by Moses P. Handy; "The Progress of Japan," by Sir Edwin Arnold and an interesting and instructive article on the "Buttons of China," a much discussed topic at the present time. The reader is kept thoroughly posted on the progress of kept thoroughly posted on the progress of the world by a most careful presentation of contributions on all vital topics and ques-tions of the day. Shredded Wheat. At the Boston food fair great interest was manifested in the noveity, shredded wheat, whose entire processes of preparation and cooking were exhibited. First one saw the

bags of wheat, then the cleansing, the bags of wheat, then the cleansing, the steaming to remove the outer husk, finally the cooling and then the passage of the grains to the machines which break them and send the fragments backward and for-ward in little streams into narrow troughs. ward in little streams into narrow troughs.
At this stage it looked very much like
woolen ravelings, while in texture it was
as delicate and fine as spun silk.
When these troughs were full the contents were pressed into squares and slid

into a hot oven, where they were baked, and thousands tasted them every day. It will be noticed that nothing whatever is put with the wheat. All the muscle-mak-

put with the wheat. All the muscle-mak-ing, nerve-building, brain-sustaining proper-ties are left. And in all the processes the human hand did not touch the material. The shredded wheat is sold in two cook-ed forms—as loaves and biscuits—and very delicious they are, though they could not well be more eccentric looking. They have a nutty sweetness, and should comfort dyspeptic stomach

#### IN THE SCHOOL OF EXPERIENCE.

Bill Arp Has Had a Fuul Course and

vice is a good thing, but young people will not always heed it. We told them the and always need it. We told them the wind was too high for a pleasant sail, but they said: "Oh, no, it is just right and we can go to Dunedin in fifteen minutes. It will be glorious." "But you may turn the boat over, we said." "You can't turn the boat over—it is equal to a lifeboat," the boys replied, and away they went, boys and girls, while mothers and friends boys replied, and away they went, boys and girls, while mothers and friends watched the little craft as she sped like a thing of life up the bay and the water dashed over the bow and the girls screamed and the young men laughed and we old folks wondered what would be the outcome. And sure enough the waves got higher as they disappeared around the bend. They never thought to reef the sail and before they knew it the water was dashing over one side and the girls hasily climbed the

seats on the other and became alarmed.
"Let her go, Gallagher," said the boys,
"she can't turn over." Away she went,
dipping and dashing water, while the girls begged for help. "Reef the sail, do, ple we are turning over," they cried, but the boys seemed paralyzed and said: "Let's run her into port," and run her they did, right crash against the dock and she is there yet, somewhere—we don't know where, for they won't tell. All that after-noon we strained our eyes peering up the angry, misty bay for that boat, but no boat came in sight. We were getting very anxious, when near sundown we spied a long-bodied, two-horse vehicle coming over-land from Dunedin and it was packed with people and there was an outsider on horseback marshalling the way that they should go. Soon we heard their cheery voicessoon we saw their subdued faces—soon we looked upon their dripping garments—the boys wet to their collar-bones and the girls to their knees, if they had any.

"Why, what in the world is the matter?"
we cried.
"Nothing-nothing much, only the boat sprung a leak and the halgards got tangled with the jib on the starboard and we had to run aground and wade out at half-mast," they said. But gradually we got all the facts-how the wind got higher and higher and the boat became unmanageable and the boy sailors demoralized and all hands had to get on one side to hold her down and they just let her go, Gallagher, sure enough, and she was halffull of water, and just as she was keeling over she went bang, slam, crash against the dock and spilt her precious freight in promiscuous confusion. Soon the sad news was spread all over the beautiful town of Dunedin, "A wreck-a wreck-girls and boys, women and men, all wrecked-run down to the wharf—some one drowned—the rest are almost dead and their boat is standing on its end five feet deep in sand— run, boys, run." The little town turned

out en masse and brought re-lief and refreshments, wet and dry. The forlorn sufferers were escorted gently to the hotel, and soon the reaction came, and general hilarity prevailed. Hos-pitable hearts preffered dry clothes and other comforts, but the sufferers said no, for that would aggravate and exaggerate the extent of their disaster and increase the town talk when they got home. Town talk! No fabrications or evasions can smother or assuage town talk, and, hence, have written what I have written, for it is already narrated and disseminated in these parts that the boat was capsized a mile from shore in three feet of water, and each of the young men heroically shouldered a swooning female and bore them unconscious to the land. I have tried to trace this unfounded story to its source, and have, by going back along the line of those who told and repeated it, reduced the distance from a mile to thirteen feet, and the swooning has entirely disappeared. I am now waiting to see another female who will, I have no doubt, reduce the thirteer feet to three, and disperse the toung business altogether. The young ladies were not toted, but paddled her own cance. But not toted, but paddled her own cance. But they were wet—no doubt about that, for I see long stockings drying on the fence-and the boys were wet, for they wore of red shoes, and are now wearing black. What their less is I do not know, but there is the boat to pay for and the livery bill and the wear and tare of clothes.

Has this taught them a lesson? I'r afraid not, for they have just leased an other boat—a new one—and they asked the girls to name it, and they named it "Mc Ginty," for they said it was doomed for th bottom of the sea. And so McGinty has been painted on the bow, and the girls have made a pennant and worked McGinty upon that. They have made four cushions and marked each one McGinty, and so it is moral certainty that she will, sooner of

ater, go down with all on board. Florida will soon be herself again. I rod Fiorida will soon be nersent gain. I food out a few miles this evening and inspected the orange trees. Very few are dead—even the budded trees are putting out their tiny foliage. The groves have a shade of green everywhere you go, and in a week or two will have renewed their beauty, and appear more beautiful than ever. In a month they will begin to bloom, and the growers are already counting on a full half crop the coming season. I plucked some well-blown peach blossoms and brought them to my wife to remind her of home. She wants to go back, I know, and I am just waiting for her to make up her mind. I'll go when she goes. She asked me if I wanted to go with her, and I assumed an attitude, and said with pathetic tenderness: "Where thou goest I will go, and there will I be buried." The weather is delightful, and the young folks have resumed their surf-bathing. The new hotel will be opened on the 4th, and visitors will find luxurious comfort and reasonable rates. Its name is the Verona, and its landlord, Mr. Mann. "Whoe'er has traveled life's dull round, wife to remind her of home. She wants to

'Whoe'er has traveled life's dull round. Where'er his stages may have be

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### MYTH DESTROYED

The Surrender at Appemattox Was Not Under an Apple Tree.

GENERAL LEE'S OWN VERSION OF IT

Dr. J. William Jones Tells the Story as He Had It from the Lips of the General Himself.

Richmond, Va., January 30 .- (Special.)-Rev. Dr. J. William Jones, well known in Atlanta by reason of his long residence there as assistant corresponding secretary of the home mission board of the Southern the University of Virginia, publishes in The Dispatch of this city an interesting letter exploding the myths of General Lee having surrendered under an apple tree at Appomattox and of Grant having returned Lee's sword. Dr. Jones, who, by his thorough devotion to the south's cause and bravery on the field of battle, won the sobriquet of "the fighting chaplain," is the author of several works connected with the war, among them "The Life of Lee" and the Davis memorial volumes. His account of the surrender is that given to him and several other friends by General Lee at the latter's home in Lexington. Dr. Jones says in his letter:

"In that conversation General Lee said, in answer to a question: 'No, sir! We did not meet under an apple tree, nor near

"In reporting this conversation, which was vividly impressed upon my memory, and of which I made full notes soon after it occurred, I was led into an error as to the place of the first meeting by the state ment of Mr. George T. Peers, so long the clerk of Appomattox county, and an every

way reliable gentleman.

The Exact Spot.

"He pointed out to me the exact spot where he saw Lee and Grant meet in an open field near Appomattox Courthouse, and although my recollection at the time was that General Lee stated that they first met in the parlor of the McLean house, upon this positive testimony of Mr. Peers I stated that the meeting was in an open field near a hawthorn tree, and that I had gathered some of the thorns, which I proposed covering with immortelles from Lee's bler, which I should label "The thorns of Appomattox covered with the immortelles of Lee's last, great victory.'

"But soon after I became satisfied that either I misunderstood Mr. Peers or that he was mistaken in supposing that the meeting which he witnessed was the first meeting between Lee and Grant. Their first meeting was, as described by Colonel Marshall and General Grant, in the par-lor of the McLean house, and the meeting which Mr. Peers witnessed, and I de scribed in my letter to The Dispatch, was a second meeting, which was at General Grant's request, and took place the next day, the two generals sitting on their horses and conversing for about an hour.

"In speaking of the 'historic apple tree, upon one occasion Colonel Marshall quaintly remarked: 'The meeting was in Mr. McLean's parlor. If there was an apple McLean's parior. If there was an apple tree there, I did not see it.' You have stated correctly that the only historic in-terest connected with an apple tree was that General Lee rested for a time under the shade of an apple tree while waiting the return of his messenger to General Grant. Not only the whole of that tree, trunk, roots and branches, but all of the trees of the orchard were carried off as relics, and many of the ragged boys in gray' made very advantageous trades with the 'boys in blue,' giving them pieces of the 'historic apple tree' for sugar, coffee, and rations generally.

Great Demand.

"And the demand for 'Appomattox ap-ples' was so great that some of our gallant fellows determined to supply it, and, gathering ample material from the or-chards of Chesterfield, drove a brisk and very profitable trade on their return to Richmond with the northern relic-hunters, who swarmed into the city. It would be curious to know how many wagon loads of the 'historic apple tree' were scattered

through the north and carefully preserved to this day.
"When Dr. John A. Broaddus, the great scholar and theologian, would have pleas-ant discussions with his uncle, the versatile and beloved Dr. William F. Broaddus, upon the meaning of texts of scrip-ture, the old man would sometimes say: I expect you are right, John; but I really cannot withit that saterpretation—it would

spoil one of my best errons.'
"May it not be that these Metorical
myths die so hard because their destruction would spoil some of the finest rhetoric and paintings and statuary which some of our brethren at the north have? And certain of the younger orators and writers at the south would suffer in like manner. No Sword Scene.

"The sword scene was, of course, equally a myth as you have abundantly shown, but it may be well to add the exact words of General Lee in the conversation which I have referred.

"One of the gentlemen present asked: 'General Grant returned you your sword, did he not, general?' The old hero, straightening himself up, replied in emphatic tones: 'No! sir; he did not. He had no opportunity of doing so. I was determined that the sidestrance of "Green" determined that the side-arms of officers should be exempt by the terms of the surrender, and, of course, I did not offer him mine. All that was said about a sword was that General Grant apologized to me for not wearing his own sword, saying that it had gone off in his baggage and he was unable to get it in time.

"General Lee's word would, of course, settle the point, but you have added Gen-eral Grant's statement in his memoirs, and it may be well to give also the foland it may be went to give also the for lowing correspondence, which you publish-ed some years ago, but which has been lost sight of in the lapse of time: "Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va., March II, 1881.—General U. S. Grant, New York. Sir:

In a friendly discussion between several gentlemen of northern and southern pro-civilities as to the "truth of history," a question arose whether General Lee, at the surrender, actually tendered and you received his sword.

received his sword.

"It was mutually agreed that you should be written to for a decision.

"There is no idle curiosity or desire for notoriety in regard to this request, and a reply from you would be highly appreciated. Very respectfully,

"T. D. JEFFRESS."

"General Grant replied as follows, on the

"General Grant replied as follows, on the bottom of the same sheet of paper: "General Badeau's book,now in the hands of the printer, will give the exact truth of the matter referred to in this letter. There was no demand made for General Lee's sword, and no tender of it offered.

Would Lee Have Submitted to Unconditional Surrender?

"But you must pardon me for taking, issue "But you must parton me for taking, issue with you when you say, in your editorial correcting certain northern papers:
"What Lee expected to do when he went forward to meet Grant nobody knows. The scrupulous care with which he dressed himself, and his precaution to out on his sword and sash indicate that he wished to be prepared for any contingency.

"If Grant had demanded a formal surrender and Lee had accepted his terms, Lee
would have swallowed the pill and made the
surrender of his sword to Grant."
"Now, the proof is abundant that General
Lee did not mean to surrender his sword

as follows:

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surrender, General Lee said, with an emphasis that I can never forget, that on going to meet General Grant that morning he went resolved that rather than submit to 'unconditional surrender,' he would put himself at the head of the remnant of his army and that they would cut their way through or die in the attempt. Well Known the Terms. "He also said that he opened his negotia-tions with General Grant by saying: General, I deem it due to proper candor and frankness to say at the very beginning of this interview that I am not willing even to discuss any terms of surrender inconsis-tent with the honor of my army, which I am determined to maintain to the last and

to Grant.' In the account of his interview

with General Lee, at the suggestion of the leading generals of the army, to assure him that they thought that the time for surrender was approaching, if it had not come, General W. N. Pendleton, Lee's chief of artillery and lifelong friend, says that General Lee are life, the suggestion of the leaf of the company of the surrender of the surrend

arthery and friends friend, says that cele-eral Lee replied to the suggestion: 'Oh, no! I trust it has not come to that. We have yet too many bold men to think of laying down our arms. • • Besides, if I were to say a word to the federal com-

mander he would regard it as such a con-

fession of weakness as to make it the oc-casion of demanding unconditional surren-der—a proposal to which I will never listen. I have resolved to die first; and that, if it comes to that, we shall force through or all

"And in giving his own account of the

fall in our places.

at all hazard.' "To this General Grant made gracious answer, and the well-known terms were agreed upon.

"It seems clear, therefore, that General Lee not only did not propose to tender his sword to General Grant, but that he would have refused a demand for it; that while Grant's terms were generous, and his whole bearing courteous and kind, yet he knew full well that the terms proposed were the only ones which Lee would accept, and he knew too well the mettle of the great chieftain and the ragged heroes who followed him not to be willing to accept their surrender on almost any terms. "General Grant bore himself at Appomat-

tox with generous magnanimity, and his conduct in protecting Lee and his paroled army when Andrew Johnson afterwards proposed 'to make treason odious' by proceeding 'to hang some of the rebel leaders' entitles him to the respect and gratitude of all true confederates who can never cease to regret that Grant, the sol-lier, ever degenerated into Grant, the pol-

"But we should see to it that in this, as in all other cases, the truth of history is not sacrificed to sentiment and romance, and that we hand down to future generations, that we hand down not fancies, but facts.
"J. WILLIAM JONES.
"24 1895

"University of Virginia, January 24, 1895."

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and will spread the good tidings far and wide. Your Specifics have been my only physician for years."

Miss Hanover, 86 Av. C. N. Y. city, writes: "I found great relief in 77."

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## BREAKING IN A RAW POLICEMAN.

#### How the Responsibilities of Office Overwhelm the Beginner on the Police Force.

Their day's work was done. Lounging about the Atlanta police station in restful attitudes they were waiting the arrival of a belated car. Some had laid aside their clubs and helmets, preferring to appear in citizen's garb. All were talking loudly, relating different exciting experiences of the day, and their deep, sonorous voices echoed through the long hall.

There was a sudden lull in the noisy chattering as a clumsy-looking, ill-clad patrolman appeared, passed before the crowd of officers without lifting his eyes from the floor, where they seemed riveted, and made his way up the narrow flight of stone steps to the reserve room.

There was the sound of suppressed laughter as he passed by. Possibly it was his loose-fitting coat of blue that hung carelessly about his gawky figure, or it might have been his attempt to appear important and dignified that excited the mirth of the crowd. It was evident that he was a newcomer, a novice in police duties.

"He's pretty stuff for police material." said a large officer, in a knowing voice. "There's nothing the matter with him," replied the man at his side, puffing away energetically at a strong-scented "He's a beauty to some I've seen. I'll bet there's lots of come out in that fellow. I'd like to put him through for a month

"You mean, break him in?" asked the other man.

"Yes. I'd like to smooth him out and make him fit his work like that uniform

There was a general laugh at this reference to the new policeman's appearance.

"Speaking of breaking in." remarked an old officer, in a reminiscent way. "I'll bet I've had some of the queerest experiences with new men than any fellow on the

The men insisted that the old officer con-

"Well" he went on moving his chair in the center of the crowd, "you all know how



IT WAS STRICTLY A FAMILY AFFAIR

It is when a man first comes on the force He thinks that the responsibility of the whole city government is resting on his shoulders. He is literally enveloped with the weight of responsibilities and his selfhow big that fellow was feeling when he passed here? He's nothing to some I've seen and it's these inflated fellows that like to get my hand on to break in.

"I had that fun once. There was a may assigned to do duty with me who thought he knew more about the laws of the city than the man who made them. The first week we patroled, but the next, it was in those times, you know, when we boys used to watch the cemetery, I had orders to go on duty in Oakland. That new man was glad. He thought he had an easy job, as he was tired of walking the streets and taking care of the boys who tote jags.

"He imagined himself the bravest fellow in the world. He used to say that he wasn't afraid of anything, but I know he was kind of scary the first night we went out to the cemetery. I had been there be fore, but I never did get over feeling curious, walking out there among the graves of dead men. I'm not superstitious, but I don't like such places and I went there only because I was ordered.

"But I was talking about this new man. It is the law, you know, for the officer to visit every hour in the night for three nights all new graves. It's a pretty tick-

lish task.

"The second night we were out we divided graves. I took the new graves on this side and he took those on the other. It was about I o'clock in the morning. He had grave out to be look of the had gone over to look at one of his graves. I remained there leaning against the watchhouse. Everything was quiet except an oid freight engine puffing and blowing past. All of a sudden I heard a noise about a hundred yards in front of m and before I could start to see what it was that new man came dashing pass puffing louder than a steam engine. He held his cap in his hand and every hair on his head was pointed at the moon. It



CONTEMPLATING AN ARREST.

was some minutes before he could speak. "It's over there. I saw it. Don't go there. I ain't scared, but I didn't know what it was and I didn't want to take the

"He stammered all this out in a wild way. I thought the poor fellow would ex-pire, he seemed so frightened. I determin-ed to investigate in spite of his pleading ed to investigate in spite of his pleading that I should not go. I walked along the gravel path where I knew he had gone, looking straight ahead and stopping ever now and then to see if I could interpret the cause of his fright. My pistol was cocked and ready, as I thought it might be some grave robber, and I was determined not to let him escape.

"The walk turned abruptly and before I

could control myself I involuntarily started back with fright, for just in front of me

was what seemed to be a man moving in my direction. My first impulse was to take to my heels. The object was hideous. But I walked forward and it all came to me in a moment. In turning the curve the bright rays shooting from a large are light near the railroad had thrown my shadow very suddenly against a tall cedar bush in the walk. It was a distorted image and wonderfully real. I blew my whistle for the new man and we had a

hearty laugh together. hearty laugh together.

"We were on duty there for several months and I could never pass that spot without feeling a little curious when the strange shadow came before me."

The officer broke off a chew of tobacco

and looked about to watch the effect of

his story.
"That's not what I would call breaking



A DOZE AND A DREAM!

man from the other side of the room. don't call it breaking in when you scare a man to death. When you have to take him out, teach him how to walk his beat, how to make arrests properly and how to conduct himself in those ways, which only an old man knows, that is what I call 'breakin' 'em in.' When I first came on the force I had to lookout for myself. I had no one to coach me. As it was, I was frequently thrown in some very queer situa-

"There is one thing in the course of my career for the city upon which I have never fully decided. How far can the jurisdiction of an officer extend when it comes to deal-ing with family affairs? Is not the power of a man suprems in the privacy of his own dwelling? Here's what I mean. Guess 1 can

illustrate it better.
"It was shortly after I was ordained a patrolman. One night in the fashionable residence part of the city I passed the house of a man now well-known. Just as I got in front of the gate I heard several wild screams from the inside. It was a woman's voice and I could tell that she was either frightened very much or in pain. I stopped and after awhile I could hear a man curs ing and swearing. It was a question with me what to do. But creeping up on the porch I turned the blinds, as the window happened to be raised and could hear and

er everything.
"The man was standing in the middle of the floor. He was drunk as a lord after a night at the club or some banquet, I sup-pose. The reproof of his wife had angered him. He was raging and storming violently. him. He was raging and storking violently. He had evidently struck her or pushed her from him before I arrived, as she was lying

on the lounge sobbing and pleading.
"It was a question what to do. Would not the arrest of the man have a worse effect on the lady than all his cursing? While I was deciding the fool began to stagger cross the room with the intention of either embracing or striking his wife. I didn't walt to see which, I gave the window a heavy tap with my club and ordered the man to let me in. Both were frightened almost senseless. When the lady found who



I was she was relieved. Well, to wind up I got in the house, made the man go up-stairs to a room and escorted his wife to a neighbor's house where she spent the night This was the most peculiar situation in which I was ever put during the first days

"At another time I remember following good looking young fellow who wore an agitated jag for three blocks before I made up my mind to arrest him You know a new

policeman is frequently indecisive."

There were others who had marvelous ex periences to relate; how the novice often falls asleep on his beat dreaming of dirks and pistols, and the awkward feeling of a man during his first case in police court but the coming of the car had depleted the crowd and only three or four remained to

"Si Plunkard" Coming.

Si Plunkard will be presented Monday night at DeGive's opera house. The comedy is in four acts, the scenes of which are laid in and around the New England country and New York city. The central figure, of course, is Si Plunkard, a

central figure, of course, is Si Plunkard, a young yankee notion pedler, which part is looked after by Mr. J. C. Lewis.

Some of the leading characters seen may be mentioned: Dora Page, a young country lass, in love with Si; Felix Smart, an inventive Dutchman; Robert Denney, a bogus stock speculator; Ezra Page, an honest old farmer who does not understand speculation; Moses Wilton, a Hobrew money lender, and numerous country friends of the Page family. The performance includes many specialties of an original and novel character by a company of comedians.

Popular prices, 25, 50 and 75 cents, will prevail during the engagement.

A Frenchman who has been traveling in this country says in Le Temps that what struck him most in the United States was the American habit of filling the teeth with gold. About \$500,000 worth of gold is thus used every year, he says, all of which, occurse, is buried. So he figures that at the end of three centuries the cemeteries of America will contain gold to the value of America will contain gold to the value. the end of three centuries the cemeteries of America will contain gold to the value of \$150,000,000. "I am afraid." he adds. "that this will prove too tempting to the practical mind of the future American, and we shall see the day when companies will be organized to mine the cemeteries and recover the gold secreted in the Jaws of dead ancestors." The writer then goes on and figures on the average amount of gold in the teeth of each dead person. He has evidently been consulting the record of vital statistics, for he says that \$75,000 people died in the United States in 1889. This would bring the value of the gold in each dead person's teeth to an average of about 65% cents, and he thinks that in well-crowded cemeteries the mining of this gold could be carried on profitably, despite the small average value.

AN ATLANTA PLAYWRIGHT.

A Tragedy From Real Life to be Put on

the Stage.

A young Atlanta man has written a play which is founded entirely upon the inci-dents surrounding the tragic killing of his brother.

The real story is so full of life that little coloring of the imagination is needed, and all that remained for the young man to do was to put the train of incidents together in connected fashion, accommodate them to the exigencies of the stage and divide them into acts. A thrilling melodrama was completed to hand when

The young man who has thus adapted a tragedy from real life to the uses of the stage is Harry Holland, of Atlanta, and the tragedy is one which, while it did not occur in Atlanta, will be remembered by people who read Atlanta newspapers. The local newspapers contained an account of the burial of the victim of the tragedy at Westview cemetery little more than a year ago. The incidents leading up to and following this tragedy are such as to readily commend themselves to the writer of dramatic fiction, and have all elements of stirring melodrama.

Harry Holland, who has taken the killing of his brother as the theme for a play, is pretty well known about the city. He is about twenty-three years old, rather large, with a fair, slean-shaven face and light hair. He has had as his collaborator, James H. Creech, a slight darkeyed, nervous looking young man, who has quite an intelligent face. Together they have arranged the incidents so well known to both of them, so as to present a dramatic picture of the tragedy, and there ought to be a real interest in their work from the fact that it has real life at its bottom, even if it is entirely without dramatic art. The truth of the facts upon which it is based makes the story one of great in-

terest.

I met the young playright this week, while they were discussing the plans for staging the place with some theatrical people at the Kimball house.

people at the Kimball house,
"I have finished it," said Holland, "and
will have sufficient financial backing to
put it on. I shall not put it on until next
fall, as I want to make it a success to
start with. I shall take the part of myself in the play and want good actors to put in the other roles.

put in the other roles.

"Yes, the play is founded on the killing of my brother, and all the facts are true, except of course there are some modifications where it was found necessary to make it suited for the stage.

"The scenes are all laid in Atlanta, except in the stage of the stage.

cept one, which is in St. Augustine, Fla., where the killing occurs. I have slightly changed the killing scene, putting it in the street instead of in a house.

"My brother lived in Atlanta for many years. He worked on a Florida railroad

for several years, and was conductor when he was killed. He married a beautiful woman, who, unfortunately, was loved by another man when she married my brother,

his wife on their first visit to Atlanta. The surroundings are just as happy as they well can be. Everything is favorable. They have just been married and should be thoroughly and completely happy. Brother had a loving family and a beautiful wife.

"In the first scene the plot begins to develop. The other lover appears at creates trouble. After going back to 8 Augustine, Fla., the trouble deepens. plot is made up to kill brother, A pist oaded with blank cartridges is placed in Fortunately he his hands. n time and reloads the weapon with sound cartridges. He meets the other man, there is trouble and the men shoot. Brother is wounded three times in the breast. He also puts a bullet in the other man. At the coroner's inquest the man is acquitted cartridges. He meets the other man on the ground of self defense. He was never prosecuted; no thought of it after

the action of the coroner's jury."

This is hardly a hint of the strong dramatic interest which, according to young Holland, the play contains. He was not very clear as to the full facts of the plot, saving that he did not wish the story published in advance. He binted of forged checks, of a young man under the lash by the mere mistake of presenting such a document at a bank to be cashed and made to do bad deeds under the threat of being prosecuted if he did not do them.

do them.

Not only this, but young Holland hinted that the play would be a startling exposure of a plot to bring about the killing. He talked vaguely of treachery, dark secret lightling. secret plotting. He makes a dramatic scene of his brother's discoverry of the pistol loaded with (blank cartridges,

"The second scene," said he, "shows at orange grove and is just as nearly at actual reproduction of the real scene ac can possibly be made for the stage. The can possibly be made for the stage. The dialogue is the same, in many instances; in fact, throughout the play a strong effort, is made to make the play as near the real ity as possible. At points, of course, the demands of the stage necessitates

last act. It is where the oath of vengeance is taken. Young Holland told me that he swore over the body of his dead brother swore over the body of his dead brother to average the latter's death. This was while the remains were in Atlanta, just previous to burial. The oath was taken in the presence of members of his family At the time, however, he was influenced At the time, however, he was influenced by the violence and freshness of his grief, and has no doubt come to a cooler view of the matter. He talks about it now with comparative calmness, but at times his eyes light up with a fire that indicates deep feeling. He has not yet recovered from the shock of grief caused by his brother's death.

"This last scene," said he, "will be just exactly as it occurred. Almost the exact

exactly as it occurred. Almost the exact language will be used. I remember it vividly and have written it down almost word for word."

The young man and his colaborer have dischool the writing of the property of the proper

word for word."

The young man and his colaborer have finished the writing of the play, but say they will retouch it in the few months that will elapse before its production on the stage. The venture of the young man has been talked about extensively among his companions and friends, and all are looking forward to its production with eagerness, He says he will have backing to the extent of \$10,000 to stage the play.

"I intend going to New York early in the fall," said he, "with my fellow worker, Mr. Creech, and will then engage the company and select the scenery for the production, I am going slow about the matter because I don't want to run the risk of a big fallure."

All the principal characters in this play from real life, are more or less known in Atlanta. The man who was killed spent his boyhood here and frequently paid visits to his family, who have always resided here. The Hollands are people of respectability and good standing, and the tragedy that ended the life of young Holland about a year ago, caused quite a sensation in this city, where he was so well known. Young Holland, the writer of the play, says he will impersonate himself in the reglistic and true to life in this point at least. The production of the play will be looked forward to with considerable interest.

### PIRATE TREASURE.

Captain Kidd, the Most Notorious Pirate That Ever Sailed the Seas.

MADE A FORTUNE AGAINST HIS WILL

How He Murdered to Secure Treasure and Buried It-Treasure Seekers Digging in the Sands.

Copyright, 1895, by Howard Pyle. If we should ask any one who of all the pirates is the most famous, the answer would be, Captain Kidd. And yet the fame , Captain Kidd. And yet the fame of that great sea-rover is like the fame of so many others—it was attained not so much through what he did in the world, as it was through the noise he made in doing it, and the notoriety thereby acquired. Indeed, there are many nowadays who doubt whether Captain Kidd was the pirate

that fame reputes him to be, and it is almost certain that he would not have been pirate if he could have helped it.

This is to tell how he made his fortune against his will.

Captain Kidd did not start out in the be-

ginning as a pirate, but as a respectable privateer, bearing the king's command against pirates and Frenchmen, and having as his associates in his adventure such men as Robert Earl, of Bellomont, then just appears to the comment of pointed governor of New York, and as Lord John Somers in England, and as Mr. Robert Livingston in New York. Even King William himself took, in the begin-ning, a share in the venture, though he subsequently withdrew his name from the It was this fact that such great names as

these associated with that of Captain Kidd and, of course, more or less implicated in all that he did, made him when he fell from grace of became a pirate, a very famous man among his kind.

from grace and became a pirate, a very famous man among his kind.

This fame was enhanced by the fact that the treasure that he accumulated after his return from his last piratical expedition, was recovered upon Gardener's island and taken possession of by the earl of Bellomont in the name of the crown. All these things tended to make Captain Kidd very force with a fewer that was generally reported. famous with a fame that was generally ren dered complete and the stamp of popularidered complete and the stamp of popularity set upon it by the numberless songs and ballads that were written about him and his doings, sung about the streets by the common people and so passed from mouth to mouth until all the world knew of him. Maybe 200 years have passed since Captain Kidd took his leave of the world at execu-tion dock in London, yet even at this day I suppose seven or eight people out of every ten who read, remember at least a part of the famous ballad that has drifted down to us from that far away past—"The Song of Captain Kidd."

"Oh, my name was Robert Kidd, As I sailed, as I sailed, Oh, my name was Robert Kidd, As I sailed;

My wicked footsteps slid, And God's laws they did forbid, And right wickedly I did,

And ends with the lines: "I'd ninety bars of gold, As I sailed, as I saile I'd ninety bars of gold. As I sailed; I'd dollars manifold, And riches uncontrolled,
And by these I lost my soul,
As I sailed."

It is such popular songs as this, more than almost anything else, that makes the name of an adventurer popular upon the lips and to the ears of the great public. So it is now, that after two hundred years, the name of Captain Kidd is that above all others suggestive of sea-roving, of Black Roger with its white skull and cr bones, of buried treasure, of death and of

Every now and then he is chosen for the years treasure seekers have been digging into the sand here and there, hunting for

n that long, long time ago.

Captain Kidd, whose name, by the way. was William and not Robert, as the ballad had it, settled in New York about the years 1985-90, where he lived for several years respected and well thought of. He married a Mrs. Sarah Oort, the widow of a well-toby and by house of entertainment that was at it time, much frequented by folk of the bet-ter class.

Previous to his settling in New York he

had all his life followed the sea for his liv ing and in the last French war had French, but in which he also captured sev-



'And by These I Lost My Soul, as I Sailed eral pirate vessels which were then cruis ing along the New England coast.

ting great depredations upon the inter-col-onial commerce. Kild seems to have been very popular in New York, where, at all times, he was a leading politician of the day as opposed to Governor Leisler's administration that for

So it was that some of the people of the house of entertainment to drink a quiet glass of toddy with the ex-sea captain and

One can imagine how Captain Kidd, sur rounded by a circle of such good people, would, with a glass of warm toddy at his would, with a glass of warm toddy at his elbow, fight over again his battles with Frenchmen and pirates, the others listen-ing to him with sober attention, smoking their long pipes of 'obacco the while and now and then taking a sip from their own

At this time the West Indies was beginning to swarm with these pirates that af-terwards so infested the wastes of the In-dian ocean, and one can fancy how Captain Kidd might even make excursions down thitherward in his talk. "Why," one can thitherward in his talk. "Why," one can imagine him saying, "had I but a good stanch craft such as my old ship, under my feet, and some gunpowder, I do believe, gentlemen all, I could overhaul a haif-score of prizes in as many weeks, or maybe in a couple of months that would make us all rich men as long as we might live." Indeed, I have not the least doubt that there was a great deal of such conversation talked in Captain Kidd's house of entertainment, and that it was just such talk

that led Mr. Livingston to take the matter in hand and form his company to fit out the Adventure, galley, to go down into the indian ocean after those pirates—and inci-dentally after Frenchmen, with whom Eng-

At any rate Mr. Livingston was instrumental in organizing that company in which Lord Bellomont, Lord John Somers and the king all took shares. The famous Adventure, galley, was purchased and Kidd was invited to take command of her.

On the 11th of December, 1695, he received his commission from the king and in the following year he sailed from New York with a crew of 156 as desperate, villainous, bloody, rogues as were ever gathered together within the wooden walls of any ship. In those days piracy was so rampant in all the American waters from the West Inall the American waters from the West Inbe difficult to get together any ship's crew in which there would not be found some

men who had at some time sailed under a pirate captain, and who were willing, with very little persuasion, to become pirates again.

It was with such a crew that Captain Kidd set sail from New York to cruise away into the distant Indian ocean—a crew that had enlisted under the specific agreement of the creeks not be received to be compared to the contract of th

that they were each to receiprize money as might come to them after the cruise was over. Such an agreement was like offering

direct reward for the capture of any craft, whether friend or enemy, though it does

Indies, was cruising in the neighborhood of Gardener's island, where Kidd ofth went ashore to visit the Gardenera.

The friendship between the pirate captain and the Gardener family began, we are told, by Mrs. Gardener roasting a big the him, "cooking it so nice," says the of story, "that he made her a present of enough cloth of gold to make dresses for her two daughters."

cated and S her two daughters.' Before he sailed to go to Boston the pirate captain one night brought ashore those two mysterious iron chests which he hat brought with him from the West India and he and Mr. Gardener buried them in a swamp by the light of a lantern.

Then Captain Kidd sailed away to Boston and its death. Before he sailed to go to Ros THE JUMPS And the Town

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How the Towns

An interesting

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Take Atlanta

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success as it we career as one of current year, a that it is not an healthful breezes

Georgia, the pra

tains of Tenness bama and Louis Up in Chattan quarters of the postman is kep Nicklin, the hea Bundles of letter some from baset placed, some fr want to be ump agers who are

Then Captain Kidd Saired away to Bolina and to his death.

For a few days Bellomont played with him pretending that a pardon was being arranged, but all the time skyly getting the being being by bit, where his treasure he een hidden

Then suddenly one day Kidd was arrest Then suddenly one day Kidd was arrested as he was walking along the street, was handcuffed and was clapped into prison. A day or two later the colonial officer appeared at Gardener's island. They had they said, come for the iron chests that Captain Kidd had left in Mr. Gardener's charge. At first Mr. Gardener denied at knowledge of them, but at last he reforced to show where they were hidden. The two chests were disinterred and opened, and Mr. Gardener's dazzled eyes are

ed, and Mr. Gardener's dazzled eyes ar ed, and arr. Carterine a decade type before him a treasure of gold and jewe to the value of upwards of £70,000.

Whence had it come? No man has en



Was Hand-cuffed and Was Clapped into Prison.

not seem to have occurred either to Kidd o And now follows a space of three years which time and the adventures which befel Captain Kidd have always been wrapped in a singular and mysterious obscurity.

It is certain that for over a year he cruis ed without having any success whatever or without having any fighting to do exceptwith a Portuguese sloop of war "which he fought all day long and finally boat off, leaving fourteen of his men wounded." Speaking of this unsuccessful year a con-temporary pirate-historian says: "In all of that time it does not appear that he had the least design of turning pirate, for near Mahala and Juanna both, he met with sev-eral Indian ships richly laden, to which he did not offer the least violence, he was strong enough to have done wha he pleased with them."

Then news suddenly came to England that he had turned pirate. He began this pert of his career with an unsuccessful at-tack upon the Mocoa fleet from which he was beaten off, with considerable loss. Af-ter that, and having once broken the law, he seemed to have murdered all virtue and to have embarked fairly and squarely into

Again for awhile his doings are hid in obscurity, then again it became suddenly known in England that a Bengal merchant ship called the Quida Merchant, had been chased and captured by him; that he had marooned the crew of the unfortunate ves marooned the crew of the unfortunate various points along the African coast, "and sold," as his earlier historian says, "much of the cargo as came to near f10,000. With a part of it," adds the chronicler. "he also trafficked, receiving in exchange, provisions or such other goods as ." So by degrees he disposed of made it came to about £200 a man, and having reserved forty shares to himself his dividend amounted to about £8,000 ster-

As soon as the news of this open places who had a share in the venture upon which he had put forth, began to look about to clear themselves from any implication with him. Lord Bellomont in particular was very active, and in a little while Kidd was proclaimed a pirate and outlaw and a price was put on his head.

Meantime, having fairly embarked upon his new life he set to work to carry it through the best he could. The Quida Merchant was a large and powerful ship, and Captain Kidd determined to make her his man-of-war. Accordingly, he transferred all his cannon and stores aboard of her.
And now again the adventures of Captain
Kidd are lost in obscurity. A year—almost
a year and a half followed, and nothing
definite was heard of him. Then suddenly eared at the port of Anguilla in the West Indies.
It was not until then that he knew that

he had been proclaimed an outlaw and a pirate. "He was," says our historian, "at first fairly thunderstruck, not being able to believe it to be true." His men hecame rightened and deserted him, each carrying off the treasure he had made and leaving the pirate captain to shift for himself. At last there were not enough men left to man the Quida Merchant and so Captain Kidd had to dispose of her and transfer himself aboard of a sloop which he either captur-ed or bought. In this little sloop and with the remnant of his crew and the two iron chests or boxes he sailed away northont, who was then in Boston in New England.

Then one day it was suddenly newsed in New York that Captain Kidd had appeared off the mouth of New York harbor.

He cruised up and down and around Long Island but never near enough to the law to endanger his liberty. And all this time he was writing letters to Lord Bellomont, ernment as much as £40,000 if the bane of

ernment as much as \$40,000 if the bane of piracy were removed from him.

Lord Bellomont pretended that he was willing to consider these terms. He asked Captain Kidd to come to Boston and talk it over, and the pirate accepted.

It was in vain that the pirate captain's friends advised him not to thrust himself into the lion's den; he was ready to risk anything upon the chance of pardon. No doubt he longed to get back to his home, to his wife and family and to his peaceful life in New York again. So it was that he determined to risk all upon the venture. Nevertheless, he was not disposed to leave everything to the enemy's hand.

At that time the Antonio, the sloop in which Kidd had returned from the West

been able to tell, but it was not all free the Quida Merchant.

As for Captain Kidd, he was sent is chains to England where, strange to as, he was not tried for piracy, but for the murder of one, William Moore, a boatwat aboard the Adventure, galley, who had settined against him and whom he had structured to bucket. It was upon this sent

tined against him and whom he had struct with a bucket. It was upon this mail peg that the government hung its this and obtained a verdict.

Kidd was condemned and hung in chaiss at the executioner's dock, where, for in years his body, swinging back and forth a the wind at the end of its rope, was pinted out from the boats passing along its river.

Yet, after all, he was a pirate, and pin

GLADSTONE'S CURRENCY VIEWS. He Favors an Expansion of Paper From The Literary Digest.
England has a currency question also.

may not be as acutrency question ass. in may not be as acute as ours, but the write—Robert Ewen—of the leading article in the Westminster Review, December, this that it is one of much importance nevertheless. The question he presses is quite similar to the one aroused by the Baltime plan and Secretary Carlisle's plan in the country, namely, shall the currency of the country be issued by banks or by the gr-ernment itself, and Mr. Ewen is very dat in his mind, and he says that Mr. Gla-stone is equally clear, that the government ould do the issuing. He op tributing much of the blame for the de-pressed condition of trade in England, and "the frequent monetary disturbance, panics and scares" there, to "the antiqueted and awkward-working money laws at England." The banking act of 1844, is says, destroyed free banking and establish ed "the monstrous Bank of England nopoly." The change to a gold basis, mid-in 1816, he attributes to the desire of the tories after the defeat of Napoleon, a throw the burdens incurred by the wa "off their own shoulders on to the basis of the common people." This change is gold basis, he says, increased the national debt enormously, injuriously contracted the currency, and spoiled trade. He class as it pretends to be, and urges Bank of England be treated as an interpendent banking company instead of a the sole government bank, and the issa-of notes be made by the government itself through a British national bank in co-nection with the treasury. On this point

he writes as follows:
"A national bank could issue national "A national bank could issue national notes upon the security of the government than which nothing could be a better carrency or circulating medium. These notes would be legal tenders," and pass is ready money over all the three kingdom as freely as coin. Mr. Gladstone has frequently said he thought the government should have the benefit of the note circulation or the issue of 'legal tenders. Spaning on the Irish home rule bill, on the point he said: 'Ireland might think fit is pass a law providing for the extinction of pass a law providing for the extinction private issues in Ireland, except under authority and for the advantage of state. I own it is my opinion that Ire would do an extremely sensible would do an extremely sensor when passed such a law. It is my strength decided opinion that we ought to the same law ourselves. If this is the decided opinion of the present gorment there should be little or no different productions. the same law ourselves. If this is the decided opinion of the present gover-ment there should be little or no difficult in carrying out these views for the exas-sion of the currency, not only in Ireland, but in Great Britain as well. We believe that would do more than tongue can as that would do more than tongue can use to put trade into a prosperous state. If the treasury will take its banking business into its own hands and issue national notes, as already proposed, for, say, 118, 000,000, or such an amount as parhamest may authorize, in denominations of 19 and 19 that would do more than tongue

Do not suffer from sick headache a ment longer. It is not necessary. Carte Little Liver Pills will cure you. Does the pill. Small price. Small dose.

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ngers who are their teams. Its lin doesn't live in headquarters of live town of the

mand the remov point, and if it of president a warm Nearly every co now quite a nu judging from the those filed away i it is safe to say up some mighty be a season prol work by men wh they have done everything to ga-if they don't com the game opens, something like si sent in by the study of the list to the basebail p the list but am any of the names sent in by one m other and the stril of the names of old three-bag hit an error players,

of the game in of the game in ti portunity to see the who will fight un colors this year. Nashville, under Stallings, has ab-that will battle fis quite a promiss two or three old enough to give an team. Mike Tross can control him, Ollie Beard is ma-his crew and on it the long, awkwai and Burke, Ted S bag coverer.

But it won't

and Burke, Ted S
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Just follow Atla Just so, too, it club in the associa ule as it now rea the team will go t 137 miles. There si and will get one-h the amount of team will jump the ville, a ride of 3 get three games, same basis as at C of the towns in the games at Evansy back to Nashville to meet Nashville it. She will be games, Nashville next, then New

then Montgomery, That will carry

team will then co having passed thre down and will get the gate or the forty-seven miles ontgomery into June 6th, 7th and phis completed the ride of 137 miles to first time in the h lanta uniform will town of the Arkan But when Atlan
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she will be off i season, when if i the shape it now wind up—and I h During the trip get at least 318

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liam Moore, a boatswah ure, galley, who had me and whom he had struct t was upon this amal ernment hung its trial

was a pirate, and gala ainst his own will.

CURRENCY VIEWS. Expansion of Paper

y Digest te as ours, but the writer the leading article in Review, December, thinks ar, that the gove the blame for the de-of trade in England, monetary disturbance.
' there, to "the antique-working money laws of anking act of 1844, he ree banking and establish-is Bank of England mo-inge to a gold basis, make s Bank of England monge to a gold basis, made tes to the desire of the defeat of Napoleon, it is incurred by the war oulders on to the back ople." This change to s, increased the national injuriously contracted by polled trade. He dissue of England's colonis e of England's colonise Bank of England system he system is not as good be, and urges that the be treated as an inde-company instead of company instead of a ent bank, and the issue by the government itself h national bank in contreasury. On this point

curity of the government, thought the government benefit of the note circle of 'legal tenders.' Speathome rule bill, on the reland might think fit ing for the extinction reland, except under t the advantage of t my opinion that n of the present govern-be little or no difficulty ese views for the expanney, not only in Ireland, ain as well. We believe ore than tongue can tell o a prosperous state. It take its banking business and issue national proposed for say, file. proposed, for, say, f100, n amount as parliament denominations of 10 shills

s not necessary. Carter's will cure you. Dose, one price. Small dose.

Ladies. flin has removed from a reet to rooms 717 and 71 ases peculiar to men outh Broad street.

## LAY OF THE LEAGUE.

How the Towns of the Association Are Located and Something About Mileage.

THE JUMPS ARE ALL SHORT

And the Towns Are Among the Best in This Section of Country-Many of the Cities Have Managers,

An interesting study is a map of the new Southern Association.
Glancing at it as a whole there is some thing of a likeness to the base ball diamond

Take Atlanta for the home plate Evans

ville makes a good first, Little Rock a fair second and New Orleans a touchable thirdsecond and New Orleans a touchable third-true, if the lines, the outside lines, are closely followed it might be said that the beaten track from first to second would in-dicate a team of base cutters, while the path from second to third would induce the path from second to third would induce the recollection of a chase between the bases. Separate the map by the bisecting lines and a ship's sail, a mountain peak and a good triangle are manufactured for the eye. good triangle are maintractured for the eye it is said that this is the day of picture work and that it is pictures which now catch the eye and if they are good success is a certainty. If that be true the Southern Association of '95 ought to be a howling success as it will certainly start on its career as one of the living pictures of the current year, a picture, too, so full of life career as one of the living pictures of the current year, a picture, too, so full of life that it is not apt to expire as long as the healthful breezes blow across the valleys of Georgia, the prairies of Illinois, the moun-tains of Tennesses and the lagoons of Ala-bama and Louisiana.

bama and Louisiana.
Up in Chattanooga just now the head-quarters of the league, it is said that a postman is kept busy handing President Nicklin, the head of the league, his mail. Signature of letters come to him every day, some from baseball players wanting to be placed, some from baseball experts who want to be umpires and some from managers who are having the president list their teams. Its a pity that President Nicktheir teams. If ye in Atlanta so that baseball headquarters of the south would be in the live town of the south. But it may be that circumstances will become such as to demand the removal of the president to this point, and if it does Atlanta will give the president a warm welcome. Nearly every club in the association has

now oulte a number of men signed and now quite a number of men signed and judging from the names and the records of those filed away in President Nicklin's office it is safe to say that the season will show up some mighty good ball playing. It will be a season prolific of young blood work. work by men who are not resting on what they have done but youngsters who have everything to gain and nothing to lose if they don't come up to the scratch when the game opens. President Nicklin has something like sixty or seventy-five names sent in by the different managers and a study of the list would prove a revelation to the basebail patron. I have been shown the list but am not at liberty to divulge any of the names just at present. Some are sent in by one manager and others by an-other and the striking feature is the absence of the names of old timers, old favorites, old three-bag hitters and old never-make an error players, men like Atlanta and other southern cities dropped purses, plethorio purses on and never got a return, even in the way of a kind thought. But it won't be long before the lovers of the game in the south will have an op-

portunity to see the full army of youngsters who will fight under Southern Association

who will agit under the leadership of George Nashville, under the leadership of George Stallings, has about completed the team that will battle for the Rock City and it is quite a promising lot of kids. There are two or three old timers on the list, just enough to give an old head, or ballast to the team. Mike Trost will be there. Stallings can control him, and so will Bobby Gilks Ollie Beard is making good headway with his crew and on it will be found Mike Ryan, the long, awkward, ganky first baseman and Burke, Ted Sullivan's red-headed third

The schedule committee will meet in Chattanooga next Sunday and complete the schedule of games for the season. During the season each team will play sixty-three games and the indications are that the work will be nearer even than ever before all around. That the association will be a stronger one than the south has ever presented a study of the map will convince any one. The travel, which is, of course, one of the biggest expenses of the reason, with the possible exception of the salary list, will not be as heavy this year by nearly to think of Atlanta and Evansville, or Atlanta and Little Rock in the same league or associaton. But look at the mileage and the formation of the association and it will be observed that Atlanta is better off than in an association with Savannah and

Just so, too, it will be with every other club in the association. When, by the sched-ule as it now reads, Atlanta leaves home the team will go to Chattanooga, a trip of 137 miles. There she will play three games and will get one-half of the gate money or 180 as her manager selects, that being the amount of the guarantee. Then the team will jump through Nashville to Evans-ville, a ride of 306 miles, where she will get three games, the receipts being on the me basis as at Chattanooga, in fact at all of the towns in the circuit. After the three games at Evansville the Atlantas will comback to Nashville and will then come home meet Nashville, traveling 289 miles to do She will be home then for eighteen

hext, then New Orleans, then Memphis, then Montgomery, then Little Rock. That will carry the team up to the 1st June, when Atlanta leaves for a trip south and jumps into New Orleans, 624 miles, where she gets a Sunday game. The team will then come back to Montgomery, having passed through that city on the way down and will get three games, one-half of the gate on the 190 Through burded and the gate or the \$180. Three hundred and forty-seven miles will carry the seam from Montgomery into Memphis for three games. June 6th, 7th and 8th. The series at Memphis s completed the team will take an easy of 137 miles to Little Rock and for the first time in the history of baseball an At-lanta uniform will be seen ni the statehouse town of the Arkansaw fiddler's home. But when Atlanta is through at Little

games, Nashville coming first, Evansville

But when Atlanta is through at Little Rock she will get the worst of it, and about bitterest pill she will have during the season, a pill that only a ticket scalper can make sugar coated. From Little Rock to Chattanooga is only a step, but it takes that mythical seven league boot to make it. ee hundred and thirteen miles as the bird flies, or as the railroad crossties shows is the distance. Many a pair of shoes would give away on that stroll, but luckily the of the league make it sure that th gate keeper of the ball park in Little Rock must pay the Atlanta manager \$180 for the three games whether that amount of money is boxed or not during the games.

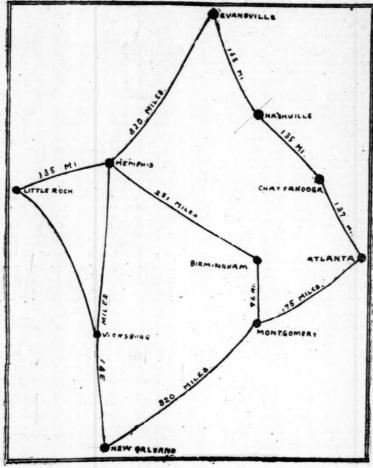
Then Atlanta comes right home with ttanooga as her chaperon and will have Fourth of July here with Evansville. During her two "abroads" Atlanta will have hit every town in the association and during her two "at homes" will have entertained every club in the association. She will have twelve games more at home and then she will be she will be off until near the end of the season, when if the schedule is finished in During the trips off every club is boun least \$180, and end ugh money that pay the expenses of the team while it s away. So there is very little chance for ny team to lay down or crossile it. Now something about the home team for

It was a certainty in the minds of the home management up to a month ago that Jake Wells would be found at the head of the team, but at the very last minute the trade split and Wells, one of the most popular baseball men Atlanta has ever known, went to Richmond. That proved a great loss to the home management and every effort was made to get Wells to reconsider and come this way. But he had made up his mind, had signed his contract, had secured some of his players and it is a thing certain that he will give Richmond about the best team the will give Richmond about the best team that cty of the Old Dominion has seen in a long time. Wells lost, the home matagement went to work to find a good man. There had been a cry all along the line for Ollie Beard and the parties with power to close a contract went to work on Read close a contract went to work on Beard.

The manager dealt along with the people that he would be open to do business up to the 22d of the month. Several letters and telegrams passed between Beard and the Atlantians and the Atlanta end of the negativations. Atlantans and the Atlanta end of the nega-tiations had every reason to think that Beard was well on the string. In one of his communications either by wire or by pos-tage stamps, Beard declared that he would be open for "doing business" up to the 22d of the present month. The day before that date Vice President Bickart wired Beard for the last time asking for his terms. That message was only one of many of the same kind sent within a few days, because Atlan-ta was anxious to secure Beard on account of the great clamor made for him. To the message no answer came that day, but on

such great ball, could be secured, and for a day or two the wires were a chess board in playing with him, But Mr. O'Rourke has decided to rettre from baseball activity and could not be induced to listen to figures and tories of a rosy tint thrown out by the ocal people. It was after the declination of O'Rourke that the Atlanta management went down to hard work. The aid of Mr. James Hart, of the Chicagoes, Mr. Hanlon, of the Baltimores, Mr. Buckingburger, of 8t. Louis and Mr. Pat Powers was invoked. St. Louis and wir. Pat Powers was invoked. Each of these gentlemen presented the name of more than one man who would make a good live husling manager and gave his record. Not one of them is a poor man if the past is to be taken as a guide, and the nome people are hard at work trying to make a selection out of the field. At least make a selection out of the field. At least two of the number are known the country over, not only as successful managers, but as pennant winners. They are men who are in close touch with the best ball play-ers all over the country and will be able within a week to bring a team of the best youngsters in the country to Atlanta. Suffice it to say that the Atlanta manager will be one of the best Atlanta has seen since the days Gus Schmelz and Blondy Purcell lead the Atlantas right up to the pennent rede to the pennant pole.

But, while they are waiting on a manager, the owners of the Atlanta club are not losing time with players. Mr. Dickinson, secretary of the home club, and one of the best posted sporting or baseball men



the next day, the day he said he would be past his days of trading, an answer came and that answer was that he had just closed

with Evansville.
That Beard should prefer Evansville to
Atlanta those at all conversant with the
situation know. He was once an Evansville player and it was there he made his rep. Evansville that year was a member of the Western Association. That was about '85, and on the team were Walter Goldsby, Lefty Marr, Mappis and others who came to the front. Beard had not bloomed into a manager then, but he was one of the best shortstops in the country. After that western league went through the Southern league was organized and Nashville got the lump of Evansville players. One of them was Beard and another was Lefty Marr, Goldsby and Mappis coming to Atlanta-So it will be seen that Evansville has had a string, a strong one, too, tied to Beard all these years.

It wasn't pleasant news to the Atlanta management when it became known that Beard had given the card up the sleeve play, but the decree had to be accepted just the same and the management went

of the south, and Hon. Joe Hirsch, president of the club, are besieged with applications every day for places on the team. Baseball players from all sections of the country are anxious to come to Atlanta this year, and in the pigeon holes the two gentlemen have set aside for their baseball correspondence there are applications from some of the best-known baseball players in the country, players, too, who have made a record for themselves on the diamond. One letter alone presents almost a com-

plete team that is ready to come, and, when put together, the team would be a mighty hard one to down. In the list are two of the strongest young pitchers in the country, while the man who is presented for first base is one of the promising young men of the line of work, a young man who is said to have no superior at present in the way of promise. Secretary Dickinson is filing away these letters for the use of the manager when he is chosen.

And there is every reason to think that one of the best minor league managers in the country will be landed within the next twenty-four hours. The hook which has been thrown at him is well bated, and he to work to find some one else. It was is now nibbling at it quite eagerly, thought for a day or two that James E. C. BRUFFEY.

OLD BILL MOODY.

The Extraordinary History of Morgan County's Famous Hermit.

Madison, Ga., February 2.—(Special.)—The finding of old Bill Moody dead in his hovel, near Madison, a few months since, closed the extraordinary career of a strange man. The old adage, that "truth is stranger than detion" verifies the exactness of it in the William Moody was born in Morgan co

ty, Georgia, over seventy years ago. was the eldest son of John L. Moody, a rich and prominent planter of the county, and brother of the late Thomas R. Moody, who for a great many years held the esteem and confidence of all of our citi-

With an intellect far above the average of mankind, and surrounded with every luxury that wealth could afford, young William entered manhood with brilliant prospects. He graduated at Harvard university with high honors, after which he adopted the law as his profession, and settled in Madi-scn. This was about the time the Georgia railroad was completed to the city, in 1858 or 1840.

It was said in those days that William Moody was the handsomest map in all Georgia. Standing over six feet in his stockings, and with a form as straight as an arrow, he presented a perfect picture of physical manhood. He could often be seen driving around the city behind his span of thoroughbreds, clad in the height of fashion, the envy of the men and the admira-tion of the women. His law practice was rapidly increasing as the months went by, rapidly increasing as the months went by and his friends prophesied for him a great

But suddenly, without warning, a change gut suddenly, without warning, a change came—a change so mysterious in its suddenness, so lightning-like leap from high to the lowly, that it set mouths agape with wonder, and gossips' tongues clattering with all sort of theories. He drew himself away from all mankind, gave up his fine rooms, law practice and horses, and began the life of a hermit, which he contin till his death-for over fifty years. He purchased a small tract of land near Madison, and, in a dense pine thicket, erected a single log hut, where he lived in perfect solitude, with his law library as his companion. In vain did his friends deavor to induce him to return to his for-mer life. He not only flatly refused, but became so insulting to them that they finally left him alone in his solitude. From day he entered upon his volunta trimmed, nor did a razor ever cross his

What caused this sudden transformation in his life no one could ever fathom. It was certain that he had had a terrible quarrel with his father, which caused the latter to disinherit him. But the cause of this quarrel was never divulged, and both father and son died with the secret buried with them. Some said he was engaged to a beautiful young lady of Mississippi, and that his father had broken up the match, which caused their estrangement. But this tents had been carefully studied. On the was a mere supposition, and was never verified. Many a time have I seen old Bill without a chimney, with a large array of

Moody, clad in rags, with his tail, bent form and long gray hair and beard, shuf-fling through the streets of Madison, trying to sell a few herbs and roots to the negroe truly said of him that he never accepted charity from any one, and, when his rela-tives would offer to assist him, he would refuse their gifts in high disdain. At every court held in Madison, old Bill could be seen seated inside the bar, listening with great interest to the cases as they were disposed of. He was a fine constitutiona lawyer, and many members of the bar in this city have profited by his advice on mooted legal points.

At one time I had the rather novel experjence of visiting this old man in his lene hut in the woods. It was in the early spring. I had been bird hunting, and a adden shower of rain caused me to seel shelter in old Bill's house. The place presented a strange appearance. The rear end of the building had been propped up with fence rails to keep it from toppling over, and the whole place seemed to be going to decay. Everything seemed so strange, that ved me to wonder, and I used my the door were two large cages, one con-taining a rabbit hawk and the other a huge owl, who would roll his fierce eyes at me in a truly terrific manner, seemingly annoyed at my trespassing upon his solitude. In front of the house stood a long pole, with cross-pieces nailed thereor. Upon these cross-pieces were placed all kinds of old eross-pieces were placed all kinns of old fron, such as horse shoes, lap rings, chains, etc., evidently the accumulation of years. In the center of the room stood a table, with a few dishes upon it, and upon which the old man had just placed a steaming the old man had just placed a steaming rabbit stew. In one corner was the bed, upon which he slept. It was a rudely constructed affair, with one mattress, a pillow and a few quilts. I doubt if the bed had been arranged and pread in years. The imprint of the old man's form could be plainly seen dented deep down in the mattress, with every section of the body, where it touched, clearly portrayed. It reminded me of Rider Haggard's famous "She" as she fossed on her rock bed six as she tossed on her rock bed six thousand years waiting the return of her lover. In another corner a huge iron last was fastened on a bench. The old man was was fastered on a bench. The old man was something of a shoemaker, and made this iron last fit every shoe he mended. Sur-rounding this bench was piled over a wagon rounding this bench was piled over a wagon load of old leather, from which he had cut piece after piece while doing his work.

But the greatest curiosity to me stood in the north corner of the house, behind its only door. It was a large, rough, antique chest, about five feet long, eighteen inches wide and two feet deep. Its contents could only be imagined, for I could not see within it. The broad top was piled about four feet high with the relies of legal lere, from the earliest of Roman history down to the present time. It was a magnificent law library, and the thumbed leaves of Blackstone "Commentaries" that lay open on a desk showed that its contents had been carefully studied. On the left of the chest stood a table and a tamp without a chimney, with a large array of miscellaneous newspapers anl literary mag

azines.

The old man was very courteous and polite, and kindly offered to share his rabbit stew with me, which offer I readily accepted. The stew was well cooked and very palatable, and I enjoyed the meal. During the meal he told me his method of catching rabbits. He had planted a large quantity of English peas in his garden, which he had fenced in securely, leaving only one outlet. Inside of the garden, and directly in front of this outlet, he had dug a deep pit, and had placed, what he and directly in front or this outlet, he had dug a deep pit, and had placed, what he called, "a balance plank" across it, so that when a rabbit entered the hole it would step upon the plank, and the next instant be deposited in the pit. The contrivance was so arranged that when one rabbit fell in the pit, the plank would right itself and stand in readiness for another. The old man told me in this way he had caught as high as eight rabbits in one night. I tried to draw him out concerning his past life, but the marked annoyance he

exhibited made me desist, and I left him alone in his solitude. Such is the history of old Bill Moody By some great trouble, unknown to the world, a brilliant man was transformed to a morose, lonely hermit, and a bright light that could have shone with luster in the halls of legislation went out in darkness and despair.

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I keep in stock all kinds of pure drugs, selling them these hard times at re duced prices. I handle all the standard patent and proprietary medicines and am retailing them at wholesale prices. There is no store in the south that will sell you patent medicine cheaper than I will. It is my determination not to be undersold by any one and will meet any prices made you elsewhere.

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By the way, there is one thing I would like to call your attention to, and that is Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy. It is the greatest medicine on earth for Indigestion and dyspepsia. One dose will correct indigestion within five minutes and a few doses will cure the worst forms of dyspepsia. Price only 50 cents per bottle. C. O. TYNER. Corner Broad and Marietta streets, where all the street cars pass.

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BEAUTIFUL 10-ROOM Forest avenue home on lot 75x118 feet, all modern conveniences, near Jackson street, in first-class neighborhood for \$8,500, and will take part pay in smaller home on north side or in choice vacant north side lot.

WEST PEACHTREE HOME on a corner lot 180x200 feet, which will make three choical lots, each 69x180 feet. The residence has a good rooms, wide, long verandas, water, gas, baths, stable, servants house; on car line—ali of this property for \$20,000, on easy payments. payments. VERY CHOICE, NEW 9-room, north side

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February 5th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

one of the prettiest, best located and most valuable places on that charming street, Peachtree. The Douglass lot fronts 90 feet on Peachtree street and has a depth of 190 feet on Bowden street. The house is very feet on Bowden street. The house is very large, well constructed and beautifully arranged. The location is one of the best in the city, high and commanding, near the handsome residences of Captain Farley, Mrs. McMullan, Mr. Leonard, Colonel Alex King and others.

The titles are perfect and the terms one-third cash balance in one and two years at

third cash, balance in one and two years a If you want a handsome, comfortable home on the best street in the south, attend this sale.

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## G. W. ADAIR, Real Estate,

14 Wall Street, Kimball House, Remember that on next Tuesday, Febru. ary 5th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, 1

a plat and go out and inspect the property

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#### J. B. Roberts, Real Estate, 45 Marietta Street.

5r. brand new house, monthly payments
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One store, 30x100, Whitehall street .2
5-r. and store, will exchange
3r. Washington street, 50x200, new
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43,000—Alabama street store, renting now for \$70 per month.

3,750—For a south side home on paved street; former price \$6,000.

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\$3,000 buys new 5-room house, all conven-iences, lot 50x150 to alley, on Boulevard. 33,100 buys new 5-room house, all conveniences, lot 50x150 to alley, on Eoulevard. Terms reasonable.

\$12,000 buys 14-room house, lot 100x100 to alley, on Church street; one-third cash, belance easy.

\$1,500 cash buys 6-room house, lot 62x100, on Yonge street; cost \$2,000 six months ago.

\$1,000 buys 4-room house, lot 50x120, on Bailey street, near Fair street.

\$2,500 buys new 6-room house, corner lot, 881-3x200 to 29-foot alley, on Madison st., fronting Grant park; one-half cash, 1, 2 and 3 years. Reduced from \$3,600.

\$300 buys 4-room house, lot 46x100, on Boaz street, near Edgewood avenue; rents \$10 per month.

Cheap piece of central property on Decatur street.

Cheap piece of central property on Decatur street.

\$500 buys 2-room house, lot 65x150, on Flat Shoals and Fair street.
\$1,500, on easy terms, buys 4-room house, lot lies well, on Georgia avenue, near Capitol avenue
Cheap lots on Rankin and Edith streets and Angier avenue.

\$50x120, corner, on Forest avenue.

\$50x120, corner, on Forest avenue.

\$2,500 buys 20x200, corner, on Thurmond street. Cheap.

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1025 .m 9 4pm Ar.. Charlotts ... Lv 5 50 am 755 pm 7 43 am | 8 48 pm Ar. Wadesboro Lv | 8 47 am | 8 11 pm | 8 30 am | 10 20 pm | Ar. Rocknghm Lv | 8 63 am | 7 11 pm | 8 40 am | 13 30 pm | Ar.... Hamiet.... Lv | 7 54 am | 7 30 pm 1230pm 7 54a.a Ar Wilmingt'a Lv 7 30 pm 345 pm \$\frac{6}{2}\$ 43 am 11 21 pm Ar. So. Pines Liv, 7 10 am, 6 27 pm 10 30 am 12 05 am, Ar. Sanford ...Lv; 6 22 am, 5 31 pm 10 30 am 12 05 am, Ar. Sanford ...Lv; 6 12 am, 5 31 pm 11 00 am; 1 25 am, Ar. Riedels, a...Lv; 6 11 am; 3 50 pm 14 2 pm; 2 ...3 am, Ar. Hondes, a..Lv; 4 19 am; 1 52 pm 13 12 pm; 4 05 am, Ar. Wedon, Lv; 2 48 am, 11 04 am; 5 50 pm; 7 30 am, Ar. Nor olk ...Lv; 9 60 pm; 9 15 am;

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Containing from 50 to 85 acres. These farms are on the Roswell and Powers ferry road and just a few hundred yards from Peachtree, which insures the owner to always
have one of the finest drives in the south
to his place. Here is a rare opportunity to
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at your own price, for it must be sold to
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home site is a grand one. The bottom land
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A SAILOR AT THE AGE OF NINE He Had Tramped the World Over by Seventeen.

ASTONISHED SEA

Who Beheld His Boy Wearing the Judicial Ermine-A Queer Sketch of Li e. From the Sea to the Bench.

Suppose that the late John Erskine had been appointed United States supreme court judge in place of "Aliunde" Bradley? What a change there might have been in the history of the country leading toward events almost impossible to think about. Samuel J. Tilden would have been president of the United States. Rutherford B. Hayes would never have been torn away from his chicken farm at Fremont and the whole train of political events which have since followed would have been reversed. It is well known that Judge Erskine did not seek the district judgeship of Georgia. As a matter of fact, he had re moved his effects from Georgia to New York in 1865 with the intention of resuming the practice of his profession in that city On the way he stopped a day in Washingion, when a messenger from the white house informed him that President Johnson desired an immediate audience with him. Great was Mr. Erskine's surprise

when the pressure said:

"Mr. Erskine I have under consideration
appointment of a United States judge
from Georgia and desire to consult you

"You honor me," replied Judge Erskine "but I really do not know whom to re-"but I really do not know whom to re-commend. Times are so troublous and the people are so upset that no one has had time to think of how to draw order out

wish you to accept the place," said the president. "I have given the matter perfect study, and have resolved that under the circumstances you are the man and people. I will listen to no objection. line of patriotism is for you to ac-

It was thus that Mr. Erskine was called back to Georgia, and the record which he made on the bench was such as to call for his promotion to the supreme court during the administration of President Grant. He was unanimously recognized as the man for the place, and it was admitted that the time had come when the south should be represented on the highest tribunal in the land. Judge Erskine's name was written out for transmission to the senate when in a night the malicious ince of the Massachusetts senators triumphed over President Grant and the name of the notorious Joe Bradley was sent instead.

was thus that in 1876 and 1877 a pliant judge was on the supreme bench, who could be controlled by politicians and whose infamous decisions in throwing out the votes of three democratic states made Hayes president instead of Tilden. If Erskine had been judge there is no doubt, from his past record that the electoral commission, instead of standing 8 to 7, would have stood 7 to 8, and Samuel J. Tilden would have been president of the United States

An Eventful Life.

During a conversation with the venerable judge in November last he furnished me with some incidents of his early life from a long memorandum which he had writ-ten which will make interesting reading. They relate entirely to his earlier years, and give a striking picture of the changes which may be crowded into a career of eighty-two years.

eighty-two years.
"I was born," said he, "en the 13th of September, 1813, in Strabane county. Ty-rone, Ireland. My tather was Thomas Erskine, only son of John Erskine, of Muff. These Erskines were Presbyterians, but the grandfather of John of Muff conformed to the Irish-Anglo establishment, and con-sequently, and until his decease, held an office in the Irish court of exchequer. None of his family went over with him. uent to the battle of the Boyn the English and Irish parliaments from session to session for more than three-quarters of a century, and known in history as the penal of the eighteenth century, passed absurd, unholy, tyrannical and degrading laws, it was said, to whip the Presbyterians and other non-con-formists into the established communion. Yet, notwithstanding the bigoted folly and iniquity of the laws against the non-con-formists still more cruel and nefarious statutes were made against the Roman Catholics and their clergy. It curdles the blood to read these enactments. The responsibility of promulgating these against the non-conformists and Roman Catholics rests principally with England, for Poying's act was then of force. The Presbyterians—those stern, God-fearing men—stood with few exceptions, firm to their faith under every insulting deprivation and oppression. But about the year 1789-2 many of these laws, especially those which declared a Presbyterian unfit to hold any office above the rank of a parish constable, were swept away by repeal or desuctude abrogated them.

The First Erskine.

"Genealogical arboriculture is one of the many arts with which I am unac-quainted, nor can I from historic authority trace my family to the flood. So far as I have tidings—and they are part heresay—the first Erskine I hear of came from Florence, Italy, to Scotland in the eleventh century. Of what appellation he bore, if any, have I no knowledge; it is probable that he received that of Erskine, which I have seen spelt in a dozen different ways, in Scotland. It means, it is said, in Gaelic, 'on a knife.' What his trade or profession was may possibly be inferred from his trace my family to the flood. So far as was may possibly be inferred from his name; he may have been a soldier or a carver or a butcher. But what is in a name? He may have been clericus, for the Erskines were often schoolmasters and guardians of the Scottish kings. The first Viscount Montgomery came from Scothist viscount Monigomery came from Scot-iand to Ireland about 1606 and had grants of confiscated lands in County Down, Ulster, from James I. His grandson ad-hered cannily to Charles I, and in 1650 surrendered to Cromwell, who did not execute him, but merely banished him to Holland. Subsequently he made suit to the protector who allowed him to return to Ireland.

This grandson was accompanied in his sxile by a Captain Kenneth Erskine, and by Kenneth's younger brother, a soldier also, who were related to him through Janet, countess of the first earle of Sterling and daughter of Sir William Erskine, cousin germaine to John VI, Lord Erskine, titular earl of Mar, guardian of James VI and regent of Scotland from 1571 until his death in 1572, and whose countess John Knox politely describes as 'Jepebel fit for the man Satan.

"This Captain Kenneth Erskine, after the restoration of Charles II, obtained lands in Ulster. It is through him, without ascending farther, relying on information given me from time to time by kindred on the side of my father, that I claim descent. But, after all, antecessoral pride is of little moment 'in these costermon-ger's times,' for when we explore 'deserts Idle' and musty parchments for the inihim he may, unless we are otherwise enlightened by a college of arms, prove to be of the quadrumana family. Not foreign to this is a fitting response of a marshal of France to the Duc de Rohan, when asked who was his original ancestor:

"M. le Duc," replied the marshal. "I am "M. le Duc," replied the marshal, "I am

"M. le Duc," replied the marsiat, I am the first of my ancestors."

"The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
The man's the gold for a' that.'

"On my last visit to Edinbugh I put up at Mr. McGregor's. Becoming acquainted, he kindly took me over the old town. Afterwards we went to a public house to cat a Welsh result and drink Scotch eat a Welsh rare-bit and drink Scotch ale. We had a canty time until I, in the exuberance of my spirits, asked him if the clan McGregor were not famed of yore

I feared to say notorious, because I knew he was a highlandman—for sorning and lifting cattle. Quietly he answered:
"O yes, indeed; and they were na far behind the Erskines.' We returned to the hotel.

On His Mother's Side.

"My mother was a daughter of George McClanehan, Younger, or Strabane. His eldest brother, James, inherited an estate at Cames, near the river Mourne. I speak of this person because when I was some five years old I was taken to see him. He was a fat man—fat as butter—and sat in an invalid's chair, which a dwarfish, fossillated female, not unlike a Banshee these folks used to be described to me, as these folks used to be described to he wheeled about the room and on the lawn. It was in these hours that I first saw a marble-top table, which I will remember, for I beheld it at first with appetizing joy, for a plate of cake and a jar of joy, for a plate of cake and a join join were upon it; and these good things my granduncle seemed to enjoy. Our visit was a brief one, and as we got on the jounting car he gave me a penny and bade me be a good little boy and learn the Shorther Catechism.

bade me be a good little boy and learn the Shorther Catechism.

'"My parents married early in life, and shortly after their union and thence forward and for long years non-speaking and non-intercourse existed between their respective families. I have never learned the cause nor saught to discover it. It may have been money; it could not have been religion, for both sides were Presbyterians. "When in Ireland from 1837-30 and at school there, on my visits to my father's kindred I was not permitted to speak of the McClanehans and when at my mother's parents I dare not mention the Erskines. "The MacClanehans came from Skotland early in the seventeenth century and became long lessees of a townland held in fee by the earl of Abercorn, who had received a grant of country ten miles square, including Strabane, from King James I. These MacClanehans were, I presume, highlanders, for they came from abune the pass.' When I was a child my great-great-These MacClanehans were, d presume, high-landers, for they came from 'abune the pass.' When I was a child my great-great-grandaunt MacClanehan often chanted to me the first and twenty-third Psaims in long meter, in Gaelic, lowland Scotch and English. It was a great relief to her nerves to anathematize in three different tofigues Cleverhouse (Viscount Dundee) for his sornings and crueity to the poor 'hill-folk,' and in like words 'Butcher Bill,' the duke of Cumberland, for his slaughter-ings after Culloden. She was a covenanter and held a Strathspey or minuet in utter held a Strathspey or minuet in utter brence, read her Bible daily and night ly, nursed a repugnance for all young men and said: The Lord be thanked she could still wear her cockernoine cap.' Frequently I have listened to her while she repeated parts of 'The Gentle Shepherd,' and sometimes flerce verses from the highland bards. I recall one quartrain:

" 'Of a' the highland clans.

Except MacClanehans, MacGraws and MacIntoshes.' MacGraws and MacIntoshes.'

"In the spring of 1820 our family sailed from London-Derry for St. Johns. Before going on board and while at the hotel an episode was enacted which I may note. The Erskines, male and female, came to bid us farewell and as they sailed out of the large front door in row the MacClanehans, men and women, entered, also in a single file, looking as if they would like to take the wind out of the Erskines's sails. Neither saluted, but the Erskines's sails. Neither saluted, but the Erskines were possibly a little elated with having first come and first departed. The chief of each party belligerent gave a purse containing money to my father.

An Inkling of the Sea.

An Inkling of the Sea. "The bark had a few steerage passen-ers. We were in the cabin, a low, dark, dank den. On our arrival out we went to housekeeping and so continued until the death of my father. Soon thereafter mother, sister and I left for New York, where we had relatives. In St. Johns I went where we had relatives. In St. Johns I went to school to Sandy McQuiver, 'fra the lang town o'Kirkcaldy.' He was what would probably be called in these days an eminent massagist, if kneading and pounding deserve the name. But, notwithstanding his severity, he took interest in his pupils and gave them instruction as well as the ferule and twase. Some Saturdays he would take the class in navigation to the wharves and describe to it various things appertaining to ships. I became somewhat efficient in the use of the globes, logarithms, nautical instruments, in plane and traverse

take the class in navigation to the wharves and describe to it various things appertaining to ships. I became somewhat efficient in the use of the globes, logarithms, nautical instruments, in plane and traverse sailing, etc. But my delight was to read 'Robinson Crusoe,' Falconer's Shipwreck,' Byron's Island' and other like books, and my ambition above all things was to go to sea; to be cast away on some lone, barren island, and there ind another man Friday. Let me remark, by the way, that the elementary principles of navigation taught me at Sandy's, together with information obtained while I was undergoing a 'sea change,' were, when I sat as an admiralty judge, often of immediate use in hearing cases and rendering decrees.

"Here is an instance, though anticipating and intruding upon the natural order of narrative, yet germane to my last ob servation. Shortly after I lopened the United States court for Georgia at Savannah I found on the admiralty dociets a case which had been noted for final hearing before the civil war. I called it. The advocates for the libeliant and respondent were equally solicitous for a final decree, but being skeptical, as was evident from the recondite yet most courteous and trespectful language to the court, because the judge, coming from the upper part of the state and far from public waters, could have little practical knowledge of admiralty or maritime law, therefore they would, if it met the approval of the court pretermit argument and ask for a final decree, pro forma, against the side the court might indicate, so that an appeal, the case being a most intricate and important one, could be taken at once. To this proposal the court declined to assent and ordered that the case proceed in the regular way. The libellant's advocate, one of the ablest of that learned and gentlemanilike bar, in the dawn of his opening, placed the fly of a mariner's compass on the table and began to reveal the rhumbs or points. But I observed that I would not trouble him in that particular, as I had boxed

that in all proability it would become patent and intelligible before the case ended.

"About noon a recess was taken and as several of the counsel stood near the bench I said: 'Gentlemen, if it please you to do so, you may now retire and splice the main brace, but, boys, be careful you do not bowse up the jib.' These well meant words brought the court and counsel into harmony, and I thank God that the concord with many of the gentlemen at the bar then present ripened into friendship.

"For mv part I do not regret going to sea although at the time I was less than eleven years of age, and consequently before it could be fairly said that the mind had more than begun to bourgeon. And not-withstanding the sea escapade lessened the probability of my receiving a higher education in the schools, yet this loss was in a degree compensated by a practical, but necessarily limited, view of the world and mankind; and it is not infrequent for youths to be as observant of peoples and countries as their elders.

"Undeterred I would slip down to the wharves and ask the sailors I met about

foreign countries, especially the island of Juan Fernandez (where it is said DeFoe laid the scene of his immortal romance) but received but little information. At length I came across an old sait who was leaning against a pier post. He carried an enormous paunch, and doubtless was a man of great gastric energy. He told me that he was ship's husband of a schooner that lay at the wharf, and if I wanted to go to Juan Fernandez, I could sail on his vessel to Boston and from there to Nantucket, and get aboard one of the whaling vessels, which touched at Juan Fernandez. Now, I saw my way clear.

"It is unnecessary to enter into particulars, suffee that I slipped as cook—but I have never received the Cordon blue for my efficiency in the cullinary art. There being no caboose, we cooked in the forecastle. I made the coffee, and put the pot on the top step, when the sloop gave a roll, and down came the hot coffee on my head; but the rabbit skin cap saved me from a scalding. The captain seeing the steam arise from the hatchway, merely remarked, 'Boy, you are a h—l of a cook.'

"When we got to Nantucket the sloop was laid up. I ate my meals at the captain's house, and stayed on board as a kind of ship's husband. There were several whalling vessels in the harbor, which had been lightened over the bar; among them an old bark called the Revolution. She had no counter or trans-summer—neither had the Huntress—thus exposing the rudder from the water line to the tiller, and in this the vessels resembled each other. This apparent relationship brought me trouble, for when I went on the wharf, boys about my size would circumvent me and cry out, 'Here comes the old Criterion's baby cook!' I tried to break the cordon and got my rabibit skin cap torn for my rashness, and was compelled to retreat to the forecastle; seizing the tormentors, I sallied ashore, and put the enemy to flight. Ever after, when I saw them marshaling their forces, I flourished my long three-groupe directors, baby cook!'

A Strange Incident.
"One morning in 1889 or 1870, while strolling along the wharves in Savannah, I stepped on board a ship with her salls loose as if ready for sea. As I walked aft, there came up the companion way a gentleman about fifty years old, clad in a blue coat with bright buttons, and wearing a very narrow brimmed black hat, not unlike an inverted cone. I said, inquiringly, 'Captain, I presume?' He replied, 'Yes; and I sail this afternoon at 4 o'clock.' I noticed he looked at me with an anxious and exploring expression, but he soon brightened up, and seizing my hand in his vise-like fist, cried out, 'As I live, here is the old Criterion's baby cook; where are your tormentors? We chatted some time about early days, and I was glad to hear him deny that he was one of the boys who tore my rabbit with the country that he was one of the boys who tore my rabbit with the country the selection of the boys who tore my rabbit was done. skin cap. He asked me what I was doing now, and I said that I held a position in the United States court here, and if he would call on me there at 2 o'clock p. m. I would be happy to see him. He agreed to

do so.

"When I went to my chambers, I requested the marshal to announce that court would meet at 2 o'clock, and also desire the crier, who had a voice like Stentor, to open the court in solemn form; that a gentleman wearing a blue coat with brass buttons would come, and that I wished him to have a seat within the bar. Just before court convened, the captain entered and took his seat. I followed, ascendied the steps, put on my gown and resumed my chair. The court was opened with some expression. The captain with uncertainty in his look, bowed to me, 'but I marked him not.' The marshal asked the captain to come to the judge. He came. I heartily shook his hand. He said he saw in the papers that the judge's name was John Erskine, but he did not know that I was the man. He talked a few minutes, when he remarked that his time to sail had nearly arrived he took my hand, and compressing his lips and moving his head up and down for half a minute, said, in a low tone of voice, 'Well, I'll be d-d,' and departed. In years subsequently I learned that he was lost in a cyclone storm in the Indian ocean. "When I went to my chambers, I request-

A Storm at Sen.

"All went well until we were within 200 miles of Pico. The moon was at her full, the night warm and showery, the hour about eight bells, when a westerly gale arose. Soon all canvass was taken in except the foresail. Still stronger it blew, rising to a tempest, louder and louder came the rattling wind, and higher climbed the involving waves, while the trough of the sea lay as placid as a lake of quicksilver. I sat in the height of a rope, near the taff-rail, and the man at the wneel, George Wil-son, an old seaman who possessed a sort of weather prescience, would again and again halloo at me, 'Boy Jack, run below, for a sea will be aboard of us directly.' But the ocean scenery, the roaring waves, even the howling tempest fascinated me, and with buoyant pleasure, as if oscillating in a swing, I felt the vessel rise aloft and descend into the tranquil valley between the mountain waves, the becalmed foresail flapped against the mast; then again she would rise from her momentary listlessness to the lofty rioge, her canvas bellying to the thundering boast with heavy thud, and spring to life, making each mast jerk and bound as if it would leap from its step in the keelson. The drops of the wind-borne spray, which had been sprinkling the taff-rail, were now replaced by solid water flooding the quarter-deck. I rose from my hempen seat and stood at the after port in a swing, I felt the vessel rise aloft and

spray, which had been sprinkling the taffrail, were now replaced by solid water flooding the quarter-deck. I rose from my hempen seat and stood at the after port rating, holding to an iron ring in one of the stanchions, and looking at the full moon as she sailed above the starboard bow. Presently I heard the helmsmar shout, 'Fly, boy, fly,' My mind awoke to the warning cry, but I did not fully realize the imminent peril, until, turning my eyer from the bow, I beheld away astern a rough sea of great length, undulating, surging, unfolding and gathering strength and altitude as it advanced upon the wings of the stormwind toward the ship, momentarily gaining on us, though we were scudding under bare poles and a square foresail at ten or twelve knots; its foaming ridge gilstened with wavy lines of light, as the lunar rainbow arched the ocean, and nearer to the view a brilliant circular rainbow, nestfing in the stormy vault, appeared through the flashing foam of the towering wave, whose incurved body shone like the sapphire and the edge of its curling crest as burnished shell.

"Thrilled in wonder and awe I gazed upon that fearsome ocean wave, and the token of the Covenant in the sky, for they revealed a power and a promise of the omnipotent 'What hath measured the waters in the hollow of His hand,' and 'Set His bow in the cloud.' And as I then saw that billow of the deep and the symbol in the heavens, so at this very moment, in mental vision, I behold them as vividly and plainly as in that hour of my early youth. The ship had just passed over a mountain of water and reached the trough of the sea, and there lay almost becalimed by the gigantic wave that now pursued her, taking the wind out of her foresail, and consequently checking her speed to such a degree that she could not forge ahead to mount the sloping height before her. At this black moment, the captain—a branded man if living, of branded memory if dead—rushed down the companion ladder, closing the slide behind him, leaving Wilson and the cabin boy, who had n A Levanted Seaman.

Frequently of late my grandfather had written for me to come to Ireland, and I written for me to come to freiand, and I promised to do so after one voyage, which I intended to make. I shipped on a large ship, as a boy before the mast, bound for Liverpool via a southern port. We arrived at the port, loaded, and moved to the anchorage, to await the captain, a refined gentleman, who had been a midshipman in the navy. In the night a boat pulled alongside containing a crimp, two rowers and four lumps of poor humanity huddled under the thwarts, and who had been appropriate by the crimps and spined as dled under the thwarts, and who had been entrapped by the crimps and shipped as able-bodied seamen. They were slung one at a time and hoisted to the foreyard arm, and the guy rope guiding them, were lowered into the forecastle. They had been shipped to fill the places of others who had levanted. As soon as these creatures were on board, the crimp made off. As the last of the four was being hauled over the bulwarks, I heard the first mate say, That man is no sailor, look at his hands! Early the next morning, we shaped our course. After breakfast— was at the wheel—the men were ordered aft. All obeyed but the one the mate had commented on. The captain and mate were talking about him. The latter, in replying to a question, said that notwithstanding his rags and drunkenness, he still had the manners of a gentleman. Mr. Swifter, said the captain, 'go and fetch the man to me, but,' he added, on reflection, 'stop—send him a pot of strong coffee, and let him remain below for a day or two. After serving my turn at the helm, I went forward to see the man. We had a long conversation, which I need not detail.

"He was sensible of his fallen state, and often repeated certain lines spoken by Cassio. The third day out, the captain sent for him. I was in the mate's watch and at the wheel. I shall, in a general way, describe him, but not in travesty. He looked to be thirty, had brown eyes, long black hair, a classical face, and was about six feet in height. His head was bare, as were also his feet; his white shirt collar solied and torn, as likewise were his bosom ruffles (and ruffles were then the style); canvast trousers reaching to his knees; his coat, a fashionable blue, with one of the skirts gone; and thus he appeared before the captain, and he, a person of discernment, spoke to him in a distant though not unfriendly manner. He asked him, 'Are you not related to Mr. —? The tears welled, as with downcast eyes he answered, 'His son.' They had a lengthy conversation, which was afterwards made known to me. My time at the helm expired, and I went forward.

mot related to Mr. —? The tears welled, as with downcast eyes he answered, His son.' They had a lengthy conversation, which was afterwards made known to me. My time at the helm expired, and I went forward.

"During our passage to Liverpool he gave me many particulars of his life, and when related they seemed passing strange. But now, after a lapse of five and sixty years, 'partly spent in endeavoring to see or hear of the latest wonder, they do not appear to be of a novel character. And here, as in other phases in life, often to our regret, we perceive the difference of impression upon the budding mind of youth and when the 'sear and yellow leaf' has fallen upon us. He told me he was twenty-four, how with his parents he made the tour of Europe, and returned home on a vessel commanded by the gentleman under whom we now sailed; how he was recognized by the captain, who promised to negotiate a bill in Liverpool, ample enough to 'furnish him forth' and take him home; how admitted to the bar, and what his position was in society at his fall. We arrived in Liverpool. The captain went ashore and when he returned he had letters for the mates and kindly brought me two—one from New York, the other from Ireland, which had been sent to the American consulate (of these hereafter), and also several for Mr.—, which he told me contained drafts on a banker in Liverpool, gand that from the tenor of the letters he inferred his family and friends had no knowledge whatever of the kidnaping, though they had ascertained the name of the ship on which he sailed, and seemed disposed to fancy he had feft on being distancer in a 'love chase.' He went to the captain, thanked him and showed him the drafts.

"After a short interview he and the captain left the ship together. In the course of a couple of days, he sent the second mate a five-pound note to divide among the starboard watch, who he wrote, had done his part of the work during the passage, and he also requested him to distribute in like manner any wages due him since the dead horse

A Chance Recognition. "A few more words, and I bid farewell to this already too extended subject. In the summer of 186— I was on my way north, summer of 189— I was on my way norm, to —, and was there to embark on a steamer. The train being behind time and hearing the steam whistle and bell alternately, I took an open carriage, promising the hackman a sum additional if he landed me upon the wharf before the packet left. Soon we were in the street parallel to the wharves, when we overtook a lander. In it sat a gentleman; it was he, and I instantly knew him, though his once black 'fall of hair' was now white. I saluted. He raised his hat and looked intently toward me, at length recognized me; gladness beamed from his face and with eagerness he beckoned me to stop. Notwithstanding my strong desire to reach the boat, (the line being a bi-monthly one), I hallowed to the driver to draw rein, but he was too intent on success to hear me, or if he did, to heed me; so I waved an adieu and sped onward, arriving as they were hauling in the gang-plank; the pacuie wheels, though moving slowly, turned the stern hauser and delaying the lifting of it from the pier-post. Selzing this moment of hindrance, I mounted the pad--, and was there to embark on a stemar's low from the pier-peak, fautering the stern hauser and delaying the lifting of it from the pier-post. Selzing this moment of hindrance, I mounted the paddle box, and casting a glace ashore, saw my friend on the quay, within thirty feet, endeavoring to speak to me, as I likewise did with him; but the screaming whistle and ringing bell smothered our voices. He wrote a card and quotied it towards me, but the wind carried it off; he then took a white rose from his lapel and threw it my way, but it struck the rim of the paddle box and scattered to the winds. I tore a leaf from my notebook and scrawled something like this: I shall see you on my return, and signed it 'Boy Jack.' I placed it under the blade of my knife and cast the package upon the wharf. He looked et me and smiled, as he read it, pressed his hand to his left side, as if in pain, slowly shook his head, waved a farewell, walked to his left side, as if in pain, slowly shook his head, waved a farewell, walked to his left side, as if in pain, slowly shook his head, waved a farewell, walked to his left side, as if in pain, slowly shook his head, waved a farewell, walked to his left side, as if in pain, slowly shook his head, waved a farewell, walked to his left side, as if in pain, slowly shook his head, waved a farewell, walked to his left sade, waved a farewell, walked to his left sade, as if in pain, slowly shook his head, waved a farewell, walked to his left sade, as if in pain, slowly shook his head, waved a farewell, walked to his left side, as if in pain, slowly shook his head, waved a farewell, walked to his left side, as if in pain, slowly shook his head, and fove away. At this moment the steamer moved forward and it being the glowling of the evening I soon lost sight of him and Fate and "forever." On my way home I stopped at —, to visit him. I prepared a note of my arriv-"On my way home I stopped at —, to visit him. I prepared a note of my arrival, and glancing at a morning newspaper, my eye fell upon an obituary of him. This filled me with grief; my poor friend was gene—soul and body had parted. It stated filled me with grief, my poor friend was gene-soul and body had parted. It stated that he had received a wound in the battle of— from a shell; that the wound had opened again, and he had died from exhaustion, and that the funeral would take place that afternoon. The name of the pallbearers were given, of more than one I had read, as men of worth in war or in peace. When I came to his home, the pallbearers—men in gray, and of various grades and different arms in the service of the late confederacy, were bearing to the hearse the coffin. These stern-faced men walked beside the body of their old comrade, and as the long cortege faded from my view, these lines ran strangely in my ear: ear:
"I'd give the lands of Deloraine,
Dark Musgrave were alive again."

"It is full five and twenty years since they laid him in the grave, to await the second coming of our Savior, and now, per-force of conquering Time, all that decay ray have left of him are worm-eaten bones and a handful of ashes. Thus we

"And yet, I by God's grace, am still here, resting till the hour when my trembling fist will be knocking at Death's door."

And now the lips which uttered these words are stilled in death, for John Erskine, the just judge, the peerless gentleman, has passed to his final reward.



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CONSTITUTION,

# E CONSTITUTION, JR.

DEVOTED TO THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION,

ATLANTA. GA., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1895.

#### LITTLE MR. THIMBLEFINGER.

And His Queer Country .- The Children's Second Visit .- What They Saw and Heard There.

A Lucky Conjurer.

"Now, I think that was a pretty good story," said Mr. Rabbit. "It had something about cows in it, and there was nothing about kings and princes. I wouldn't give that"—Mr. Rabbit blew a whiff of smoke from his mouth—"for all your princes and kings. Of course that's on account of my ignorance. I don't know anything about them. I reckon they are just as good neighbors as anybody when you come to know them right well."

Buster John laughed at this, but Sweetest Susan only smiled.

Buster John laughed at this, but Sweetest Susan only smiled.

"Oh, I am not joking," remarked Mr. Rabbit solemnly. "There's no reason why kings and queens and princes shouldn't be just as neighborly as other people. If a king and queen were keeping house anywhere near me and were to send over after a mess of salad, or to borrow a cup of sugar or a spoonful of lard, I'd be just as ready to accommodate them as I would any other neighbors, and I reckon they'd do the same way by me."

"They'd be mighty foolish if they didn't," said Mrs. Meadows.

"They'd be mighty footish it they didn't, said Mrs. Meadows.
"I hear tell dat folks hafter be monstus umble-come-tumble when dey go foolin' roun' whar they er kingin' an' a queenin' at," remarked Drusilla. "Ef dey sont me fer ter borry any sugar er lard fum de house whar dey de's de kingin' an' queenin', boun', you I'd stan' at the back gate an'

house whar dey does de kingin' an' queenin', I boun' you I'd stan' at the back gate an' holler 'fo' I went in dar whar dey wuz a-havin' der gwines on. Dey wouldn't git me in dar 'fo' I know'd how de lan' lay."

"I expect you are right, Tar Baby," replied Mr. Rabbit.

"Well, I'm glad you didn't go to sleep over the story of the little boy and the lantern. But it didn't have any moral," said Mr Thimblefinger.

"Why, I reckon that's the reason I didn't do any nodding," explained Mr. Rabbit. "I knew there was something the matter."

There was a pause, during which Mr. Rabbit betrayed a tendency to fall to nodding again. Presently Mrs, Meadows remarked:

"I mind me of a story that I heard once—I reactor the talk about kings and quiens."

ding again. Presently Mrs. Meadows remarked:

"I mind me of a story that I heard once—I reckon the talk about kings and queens made me remember it. Any way it popped into my heard all of a sudden, though I hadn't thought about it in years."

"Fire away!" exclaimed Mr. Rabbit, opening his eyes and slowly closing them again.

"Once upon a time there lived in the land of Moraria a man who was very noor. He worked whenever and wherever he could find work, yet he had so many children that even if he had found work every day he could have made hardly enough for all to eat and wear. As it was, times were so hard and work was so scarce that he frequently had to go hungry and half-clothed. His wife did the best she could, which was very little. She worked about the palace where the king had lived, but as she was only one among a hundred, she got small wages, and had few opportunities to carry any scraps of victuals to her children.

"Finally the man came to the conclusion"

"Finally the man came to the conclusion

"Finally the man came to the conclusion that he must make a desperate effort to better his condition, so he said to his wife; "'What are my five senses for? I see other people living by their wits, and dressing fine and enjoying the best in the land. Why shouldn't I do the same? What is to prevent me but my stupidity?"

"Stupidity is a high fence to climb over,' replied the man's wife. 'But if you are willing to try how far your wits will carry you, you will have a good opportunity in a few days. The King's daughter, the Princess Myla, is to be married next week, and even now the guests are assembling at the palace—most of them belonging to the bridegroom's retune.'

"The man leaned his head on his hand and thought awhile and then he rose and

"The man leaned his head on his hand and thought awhile, and then he rose and put on the best clothes he had, which were peer enough, and tied a rope girdle around his maker.

'I shall go to court as a pilgrim,' he said "I shall go to court as a pilgrim," he said to his wife. "When you see me, do you go around among the other servants and tell them that a great conqueror has arrived from the east. In this way it will come quickly to the King's ears. Nothing will come of that, but the next morning something valuable will be missing from the palace. When you hear of it, do you tell the rest that you know a man who can the rest that you know a man who can find whatever is missing.'

find whatever is missing.
"'But how will you do this?" asked the

woman,
"The man carried out his place and his
wife followed his directions. She pointed
him out to her fellow servants as a great

conqueror from the east. Ragged as he was the man stalked majestically about the palace yard and after awhile sat on the ground with his face to the wall, and shook his head from side to side and made many user metions with his house.

nis nead from side to side and made many queer motions with his hands.

"Now, while the man sat there going through his queer motions, he heard voices on the other side of the wall. He judged that two men were resting in the shade on the other side, and he knew by the way they talked that they had come with the young prince who was to marry the Princess Myla.

'You have left the blanket on the horse,

I hope, said one.
"'Yes, everything is attended to,' replied the other.
"'That is well.' remarked the first. 'The

send the vagabond about his business. But the young prince was so keen to recover the beautiful horse which he had intended as a wedding gift for the Princess Myla that he insisted on consulting the conjurer. So the man was sent for. He came, followed by a number of people who were anxious to see what he would do. He had a very wise look as he bowed to the king and to the prince.

prince.
"'Who are you?" the king asked with a frown.

"A poor pilgrim, your majesty. Noth-

"'A poor pilgrim,' your majesty. Nothing more.'
"'What is your business?'
"'I am a student, your majesty.'
"'Where are your books?'
"'In men's faces, your majesty.'
"'The man's replies were so apt that the king's ill-humor partly passed away.'
"'A horse has been stolen from the royal stables,' said the king. 'I am told you are a conjurer.' If you are, find the horse.'
"The man seated himself on the carpet, drew a crystal stone from his pocket, and asked the young prince to warm it in the palm of his hand. Then the man took it and looked at it a few moments, rubbing his hand over it as if something blurred

denly an attendant came running into the chamber crying that some one had stolen the beautiful diamond ring belonging to the Princess Myla.

"Tell the princess to trouble herself no further. We have here a man who will be able to find it, said the king.

"Allow me a little time, your majesty, cried the man, who was now frightened hearly out of his wits. Let me go into a vacant room in a quiet part of the palace, where I may have an opportunity to look into this matter.

"He was soon placed in a room near the servants' quarters, the attendants telling him that he would be summoned by the king in an hour. He went into the room, shut the door and flung himself on the floor, bewalling his unhappy condition.

"Now the ring had been stolen by one of the women in attendance on the princess. She was so pale and sad-looking that her companions had nick-named her Misery. "A Poor Pilgrim, Your Majesty, Nothing

More."

and sometimes the princess herself, in a spirit of fun, called her by that name. She had heard how the conjurer had discovered the stolen horse and she had seen him name the crow in the covered basket. Consequently, she was very much trightened when she heard the king command him to find the stolen ring. She saw the conjurer so into the room and after awhile she crept to the door to listen, so great was her fear.

"The man in the room was not thinking of the stolen ring at all. He was merely bewailing his unhappy lot.

"On, misery, misery! he cried; 'I have heard of you, but now I know you!"

"He had no sooner said this than he heard a knock on the door and a voice saying: "Don't talk so loud! Open the door!"

"The man opened the door and saw a woman standing there trembling and weeping."

"Don't expose me,' she said. But sours

"He had no sooner said this than he heard a knock on the door and a voice saying:

"Don't talk so loud! Open the door!"
"The man opened the door and saw a woman standing there trembling and weeping.

"Don't expose me, she said, 'but spare my life. I have the ring here. I did wrong to steal it."

"For a moment the man was so overcome with astonishment that he was unable to speak. He took the ring in his hand and looked at it while the woman continued to plead with him. He handed her the ring aggin.

"Take it, he said, 'and place it beneath the corner of one of the rugs in the bedroom of the princess. He quick about it, for I am going to the king."

The woman ran and did as she had been told and then the man came from the room and sent an attendant to inform the king that the ring had been found. The king sent for him.

"Where is the ring?"

"Under a corner of a rug in the bedroom of the princess, your majesty,' replied the man, bowing low and smiling."

"Search was at once made, and sure enough, the beautiful ring was found under a corner of a rug in the princess' bedroom. The princess herself came to thank the conjurer, and if he had not been a very sensible man his head would have been turned by the attention he received. Even the king, and he straighway offered him a high position among his councilors.

"There is something in this man, said the king, and he straighway offered him a high position among his councilors."

"The man thanked the king most heartify, but declared that his business weeld not allow him to remain another day at court. So the king gave nim a purse of gold, the young prince gave him another and the beautiful Princess Myha gave him a straing of pear's of great value. Tren he went home, bought him some land, built him a comfortable house and went irto business for himself.

"It sometimes happened that his wife complained because he did not aweept the king's offer and

"I Have the Ring, Heré."

prince, our master, desires the Princess
Myla to be the first to look on this beautiful horse, which has just come out of
Arabia. I will go myself to see that the
animal is properly cared for.'

"Presently, two strangers came through
the gate, laughing and talking, and the man
who was playing the conjuror knew they
were the keepers of the horse. He rose
when they went by, and watched them
until he saw what part of the palace stables they entered. Then he slowly n.ade
his way out of the palace grounds.

"That night he went back and removed
the horse, placing it where no one would
be likely to find it. Then he told his wife
what he had done.

"There will be a great outery, raid ho,
when the horse is missed. In the midst of
it make your voice heard, and remind the
young prince's attendants that there is a
famous conjurer within reach who can no
doubt find the horse.'

"As the man said:

"The horse has on a
"The horse has on a
this sight. Then he said:

"The horse has on a
this sight. Then he said:

"That is the horse."

"He is tied in a thicl
from here, near a road
river. He paws the grounds.

"Al once messengers w
horse found. The prince
the man a purse of go
stayed his hand, saying:

"The torse has on a.

"The torse has on a.

"Thet orse has on a.

"Thet is the horse."

"Al once messengers w
horse found. The prince
the man a purse of go
stayed his hand, saying:

"The torse has on a.

"The to study his equal to milk white mane and tail

"The to study his experiment of the mane and tail

"The torse has on a.

"Al once messengers w
horse found. The remain a purse of go
stayed his hand, saying:

"The torse has on a.

"Al once messengers w
horse found. The prince
the man a purse of go
stayed his hand, saying:

"The test his fellow.

"The test his fellow.

"The test his remain a purse of go
stayed his hand, saying:

"The test his sight. Then he said:

"The torse ha

doubt find the horse.

doubt find the horse.'

"As the man said, so it turned out. There was a great noise made when it was found that the beautiful Arabian horse had been stolen. The young prince was ready to tear his hair so great was his disappointment. He offered a large sum of money to any one who would recover the liorse. When the excitement was at its highest, the woman mentioned to some of the attendants that a famous conjurer had come tendants that a famous conjurer had come to the palace. She then pointed her husband out to the men. At once the news was carried to the prince, who was with

king was not a believer in conjurers, quickly told the attendants to go

his sight. Then he said:
"The horse has on a blanket woven on a Russian loom. I see! A dappie gray with milk-white mane and tail."
"That is the horse!" cried the prince. "Where is he?"
"He is tied in a thicket a half league from here, near a road that leads to the river. He paws the ground and whinnies for his master. He is hungry."
"At once messengers were sent and the horse found. The prince was about to give the man a purse of gold, but the king stayed his hand, saying:
"The test this fellow. I believe he is an imposter."
"The man was very much frightened at this, but there was no escape for him. The

"The man was very much frightened at this, but there was no escape for him. The king went to his private apartment and shortly came back with a covered basket in his hand.
"There is a bird in this nest," said tha king. If you are a conjurer, tell me the name of it."

"'Alas, your majesty,' cried the man, preparing to fall on his knees and beg for mercy, 'a nest that wouldn't fit a sparrow might chance to fit a crow."
"You certainly how."

might chance to fit a crow."

"You certainly have gifts,' exclaimed the king as he lifted the cover from the basket. As he did so a crow hopped out and went stalking about the room. The man was more astonished than the king. In his fright he had hit on an old saying that he had often heard, and it saved his life.

"The prince gave the man a purse of gold and he was about to retire, when sud-

for for for at

A gold medal was offered by the faculty of the Giris' High school a few months ago for the best essay on the subject, "A Visit to Neptune." As there were 400 young ladies competing

for the prize it certainly was a high honor conferred upon the successful one, Miss Lucy May Manry. It will be seen by the following essay that the writer displays very unique imaginary powers and that it does credit to its author.

Ivy Street School.

The meeting of the Ivy Leaf Literary Society, held Friday, January 25th, was a great success. The subject of the debate was, "Resofted, That Washington deserves more credit for defending America than Columbus for discovering it." The affirmative side was in the hands of Sam Ridge and Hatthe Milledge. The negatives were Torn Hall and Mina Lou Blount. The indexe decided in favor of the negative, aljudges decided in favor of the negative, al-though the argument on the affirmative side was very good. The best argument was that of Mina Lou Blount. The recitation of Colie Laird and the class was also very good. This class is instructed by Miss Minnie Quinn, one of the best teach-ers in the city.

The first and second honor pupils for

January were:

Eighth Grade-Edith Goodman, 98.1.

Seventh Grade-Hattle Milledge, 98.5.

Slith Grade-Cliff Johnson, 98.9.

Fifth Grade-Sadle Avary, 97.6.

Fourth Grade-Ethel Morgan, 97.6.

Third Grade-Clara Stowers, 97.1.

Second Grade-Olara Stowers, 97.1. Second Grade—Emma Harmon, 97.3. First Grade—Emma Harvey, 98.3. The attendance banner was won b.

fourth grade.

Master Frank W. Roberson gave a de-

lightful candy pulling to the seventh grade at his residence on rriday atternoon. Nearly the entire grade was present and every one certainly enjoyed themselves.

The evening was passed off pleasantly and with the assistance of numerous games and the wittiesm of the faithful host, the evening will ever be remembered. Dainty refreshments were served

Fair Street School.

The following is the honor roll of our school for the month of January. The scholars are doing well in their studies, although the weather has been so trying.

at week we had a debate in the eighth e. The question debated upon was, respective merits of Napoleon and

Washington."

Next week the sixth grade will discuss the subject of art and nature, in the shape of a resolution like this: "Resolved, That art is more pleasing to the eye than

In the fifth grade, the attendance has been excellent. Out of fifty-five scholars, all except eight had 100 in attendance for

January.

Eighth grade, Ralph Giles, 97; seventh grade, May Chapman, 38.1; sixth grade, Julia Wright, 98.2; Aline Clayton, 98.1; fifth grade, Neille McDonald, 98.5; fourth grade, May Asbury, 98.6; third grade, Annie Maud Wellborn, 98.3; second grade, Hugn Moss, 96.5; first grade, Pearl Dernell, 98.

Crew Street School.

Great interest is being manifested by the boys as to the coming Junior contests. It is the chief topic of conversation at recess and before school.

Professor Bass and Major Slaton both have been over here this week, and I am sure all enjoyed their visit, and we are in hopes they will come again before long.

The first honor pupils for the month of

The first honor pupils for the month of January are:

Eighth grade, Louise Catchings; sevenths grade, Laima Roberts, 57; sixth grade, Mary Rucker, 56.6; fourth grade, Pansy Stewart, 28; third grade, Louise Welch and Gertrude Newelt, 28 each; second grade, Howard Parker, 28.2; first grade, Annie Louise Cole, 53.3.

The fourth grade got the highest average in attendance this week, it being 36.7.

The committee on programme for the next meeting of the Eighth Grade Literary Society has arranged the following: Recitation, Ethel Beame; recitation, Henrietta Auerback; recitation, Allen Williams; reading Cecil Bowden; recitation, Nellie Beattie; recitation, Eula Cully; composition, Lizzle Ely; song, class; Culty: composition, Lizzie Ely; song, class recitation, Mary Henrey; plane solo; Corinne Swift; violin solo, Sidney Rich; recitation, Michael Kearney; recitation, Wallace Johnson; recitation, Miller Gowen; reading, Sonnson, rectation, anter dower, reacting, Sidney Stalling; piano solo, Fannie Mac Durand; debate, "Resolved, That Lee was a greater general than Grant;" affirmative, Lamar Bucker, leader; Clifton Tupper and Carl Lewis; negative, A. Cox, leader; P. Clark and F. Knapp; Ethel Massengale, critic.

Our seciety has lately gotten a plano of which we are all proud. We will have it until school closes in June. At the next meeting of the Sixth Grade

Literary society the following programme class ever since the beginning of school. will be carried out:

Recitation, Mary Rucker.

M. L. C.

0

Recitation, Florence Stem. Recitation, Helen Potts.

Reading, Edua Avary.
Recitations by Josie Bradley, Sidney
Wellhouse, Garfield Thibadeau, Kell Potts,
Lottle Hall. Grampion Ellis, Hattle Powers, Mary James, Claise Stewart.



SIDNEY WELLHOUSE.

Master Sidney Wellhouse is one of the brightest boys in the sixth grade of Crew street school. He is the youngest son of Mr. Henry Wellhouse, who thinks that there is no one as smart as Sidney and well he may. He is popular with all his little schoolmates and is a great favorite with the employes of Wellhouse & Sons.

One of the smartest little boys in the first grade is Master Hunter Muse, the son of Mr. George M. Muse. He is only six years old, and is as bright as a dollar. He is always on the roll of honor, and is happiest when pleasing his teachers.

P. McD.

Miss Thornbury's School.

James Whitcomb Riley meeting of the Horaean Society Friday was gracefully presided over by the vice president, Miss

presided over by the vice president, Miss Julia Porter.

After the regular business the programme was begun with the beautiful recitation, "Leonanni," by Louise Hopkins. "Your Violin" was one of the sweetest recitations and was rendered by Marion Woodward.

The feature of the meeting was the selection, "Goin' to Grandma's," recited in a dainty and expressive manner by Pauline

a dainty and expressive manner by Pauline Bridge, who is one of the brightest and popular of Miss Thornbury's little

The usual essay on the life of the book was omitted from the programme by request of several members. By request Miss Mary Bridge recited "That Old Sweetheart of Mine," which was greatly end.

M. The usual essay on the life of the poet

The above cut rephesents Montford Porter forrison, the manly little son of Mr. Hal

Master Montford is the most popular lit-tle boy in Mrs. Stovall's kindergarten. He boasts that he can whip any boy in the school, almough he is the youngest. He is



MONTFORD PORTER MORRISON

without doubt one of the handsomest children in Atlanta and is quite a noted declaimer and sings "Dixie" in a style declaimer and sings "Dixie" in a style which never fails to arouse great enthusiasm among his audience.

Fraser Street School.

The scholars of Fraser street school have settled down to honest, hard work and the teachers are pleased with the work for the last month. The reports showed a great improvement above the ones of last month

The first honor pupils in the different grades for the month of January are: First Grade—Bryan Baldwin, 98.5. Third Grade—Louise Printup, 96.2.

Second Grade-Leroy Holcombe, 97.4; Winnie Hind, 97.4.

Second Grade-Leroy Holcombe, 97.4. Fourth Grade-Delia Bray, 96. Fifth Grade-Julia Laird, 98. Julia Laird still leads the roll in her room. Sixth Grade-Azelea Chandler, 96.5; Dalsy

Yon Der Lieth, 96.5.
Seventh Grade—Mary L. Christian, 97.
Little Louise Printup, the smallest child in school, but who is in the third grade, deserves special mention. She has led her

Eto., of

EDGERS

U

Hapeville Academy.

We had a spelling match last Friday evening. All the scholars enjoyed it very much. Miss Kate Hape and Miss Otella Patterson were the choosers. They both selected excellent sides and the match was highly interesting. The hardest word given out was "chalybeate." Miss Patterson was the last one to sit down. Her side won the victory. We then had an arithmetic race. Those who have never taken part in an arithmetic race can't imagine how exciting it is. We have been trying to find out who is the fastest in school, but several always tie. Two of our old pupils were in Hapeville recently, but they did not visit the school. They are now very promising students of the Technological school. Patterson were the choosers. They

Mrs. Byers's School.

Since Christmas we have been trying for a prize which our teacher has offered to the best speller. The excitement has been, and is, high. We are all so anxious to

see who will win. So far John Collier is in the lead, but in the lead, Frank Echols very close to him.

The honor roll for month of January is very full and shows the record of a good

month's work.
Little Miss Kate
Rucker, the daughter of Hon. T. W. Rucker, one of the smallest girls in school, stands at the head, her average being 98 2-3. We publish her picture as a very bright and studious little pupil, of whom we are all very proud.

Marletta Street School.

The van leaders of our school are Sallie Creighton and Dora Lawless, of the first grade; Lowise Johnson, of the second; Besstatic Lowies Johnson, of the second, Second, Sessen Hogan, of the third; Herbet Mack, of the fourth; Katherine Reed and Emma Bowen, of the fifth; Hattie Gotleib, of the sixth; Bessle Hull, of the seventh, and Cora Chambers, of the eighth.

At general exercises Monday we enjoyed speeches from Missey Corable, McCaula

speeches from Misses Cornelia McCaula, Maude Fincher, Maude Williams and Mr.

Henry Bell. Seble Adams is prided by her teacher, Miss E. A. Mills, as a good reader. Some-thing may also be said about the teachers, Miss Field, Miss Crawford and Miss Mamle L. Pitts, who are equaled by few and ex-celled by none. The same can be said of gentlemanly Professor A. N. Wilson.

Williams Street School.

Sixth grade-Roll of honor for the month of January: Maggie Driver, 99; Fannie Turner, 98.9; Eugene Patterson, 98.1; Margaret Whiteside, 97.8; Minnie Abel, 97.3; Julia Traylor, 97.3; Mattie Bell Cawthon, 97.1; Allie Billups, 95.8; Mary Billups, 95.5; Bertha Miles, 95.3; Sydney Noyes, 95.3; Cecil Brown, 95; Hesic Garwand, 95 95; Jessie Garwood, 95.

95; Jessie Garwood, 95.
Roll of honor of the fifth grade: Bennie Hale, 99; Minor Boyd, 96; Henrietia Heyatt, 98; Willie Hood, 97.1; Elbert Hale, 96. Ethel Burke, 96.2; Naunie Waldo, 96.2.
In the second grade only three children missed in spelling for the week. Ethel Thomas and Annie Lee Thorton had good recitations and recited them well on Friday.

recitations and recited
Friday.

In the fourth grade there are thirteen children on the roll of honor for the month of January. Master George Whitman received the highest honor, which was 99.8. This young gentleman always wears first honor. Miss Gatins, our teacher, has promised the pupils an owl party.

A. O. M. G., Jr.

Southern Baptist College.

Rev. Mr. Givens, from the Southern Baptist Theological seminary, Louisville, Ky. spent last Sunday at the college. Mr. Givens gave us an interesting description of the work at the seminary. Miss Davis, daughter of Professor Noah K. Davis, of the University of Virginia, has been visiting Mrs. Sallie Cox Stanton, at the college. Professor Wurm, from Atlanta, has been engaged to give lessons on the cornet. The senior class, which is studying physiology under Professor Ragsdale, will attend the physiological lectures on the nervous system.

return the physiological lectures on the nervous system.

The class in physics is at present studying voltaic electricity. This branch of electricity was taken up in preference to frictional electricity, because it points out so much clearly the scurce of energy.

West End School.

We have had right good attendance this week considering the bad weather, and in seems that the pupils have recited their lessons better that usual. But for several weeks past they had Christmass on their brain, and, of counts for it.

The sixth grade presents to the readers of The Junior Miss Bessie Ray, one of the prettlest as well as brightest young la-

dies in this school. She has led her grade times since school opened in



tember, and she certainly deserves credit for studious ability. The three young ladles who led the honor

roll in the eighth grade were Misses Mary Allen, Fannie Tumerson and Kate Johnson. The highest average was 97.8.

Miss Prather's School.

Miss Prather's School.

A few days ago, before the opening of school, our principal entered the study hall with a mysterious looking package which we were allowed to open and examine.

Here was a bit of pink veined marble, taken from a Mosaic in the floor of the palace of the Caesars, about twenty years ago; and here a fragment from the forum, where Julius Caesar's body lay when Mark Artony roused the Romans with his famous Actony roused the Romans with his famous eulogy; there a piece of stone from the crumbling walk of the Coliseum, another from the baths of Caracalla, and a pebble worn smooth by the waters of the gulf of Genoa. There was also a shining white stone clipped from the leaning tower of Pisa; a piece of an old wall in the excavations made at Pompeil, and two fragments from Mount Versuvius, one of lava, which was picked up red hot from near the mouth of the crater.

We are studying ancient history right now, and these relies served to fix our thoughts more upon those historic countries and to strengthen our desire to visit them. Actony roused the Romans with his famous

One of our last year's graduates, Miss One of our last years graduates, size Eloise Pittman, is spending some time in California, and we were shown a volume of beautiful pressed wild flowers from that sunny slope, which Miss Pittman sent Mrs. Prather at Christmas. We are expecting a letter from Miss Pittman söon, and as the pressures wonderful descriptive and as she possesses wonderful descriptive powers we anticipate much pleasure when it arrives.

It arrives.

Some of the pupils from the music class were complimented by having places assigned them on the programme, rendered on Tuesday evening, and they acquitted themselves with much credit.

February 1st was the close of our scholastic month of January, and the meeting of our Mnemosynean Society.

We welcomed at this meeting three new members of our school, Miss Ret Dargon, Miss Lucretia Block and Miss Idolene Austell, who have become members of our

tell, who have become members of society.

Miss Lillian Barrow is president of the society, Miss Ruth Holcomb the present secretary, and Miss Anois Cay the critic. After the reading of the report of the last meeting the following programme was rendered.

"The Masque of Pandora," Longfellow, by the class in mythology. Music (a) "Gavotte," Barili; (b) "Hunt-ing Song," Schumann, Miss Mabel Stil-

son.
Essay, "The Spread of Christianity in
the Roman Empire," Miss Florence Millen.
Music, "Andante Favori," Becthoven, by
Miss Pearl Peck.
Recitation, "The Skylark," Shelley, Miss

Miss Pean Recitation, "The Skykers, Florence Harry, Music, "Elfintang," Gurlitt, Miss Luta Longfellow,

"Endymion," Longfellow,

Wiss Pearl Peck.
Vocal Solo, "O. Happy Day," Cohen, Miss Ret Dargen, The critic's report, Miss Anois Cay.

Capitol Avenue Literary Society.

The Capitol Avenue Literary Society.

The Capitol Avenue Literary and Debating Society will meet at the residence of Judge R. T. Dorsey Saturday afternoon, February 2d. The subject for debate will be: "Resolved, That co-education throughout the United States is wise."

Miss Lena Swift will lead the affirmative and Mr. L. C. Rucker the negative. The by-laws will be voted on.

Carl H. Lewis,

How It Got Its Name.

The battle of the Bradywine was one of the worst of Washington's numerous de-feats. The name originated, it is said, from a Dutch brandy distillery on the banks of the stream Brentwine, variously spelled, being a Dutch name for bandy or "burned wine." wine.

A Great Calamity.

Mother (to her Toy, who has come home from school crying)—Dear me, Tommyt whatever is the matter?

Tommy—Our master, who has been ill so long—boo—oo—oo!

Mother—What! is he dead?

Tommy—No—(sob)—he's got well again!

# THE CONSTITUTION, JR

FUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY.

FOR THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF TH YOUNG READERS OF THE CURSTITUTION.

Sent Free, as a Supplement, to the Readers of the Daily Constitution.

All Letters and Communications Intended for this Issue Must be Addressed to The Constitution. Jr.

ATLANTA, GA., February 3, 1895.

The prize offers announced some time ago are exciting more interest as the time for the contest to close approaches.

The time is still several weeks off, and cverybody will have a chance to enter.

Already a great many stories from the girls have been received in the gold watch competition. Remember, no story must be over 1,300 words long, and that the contest is open to all girls under tifteen years of

A letter has been received from a working bey, who wishes to know if the boys' contest is to be limited to the school boys. It is not. Any boy under fifteen years of age can enter the contest. The first prize, suit of clothes, will be given to the win-ner of the half-mile race. The second prize, a complete baseball outfit—ball, bat, mask and gloves—will be given to the winner of the running high jump. The third prize, a fine football, will be given to the winner of the running high jump.

Now is the time to be training for these events. The field day will be held on the afternoon of the first Saturday in February, if the weather is suitable, at a place which will be announced later. In our next issue we will give explicit direc-tions as to how entrances to the events must be conducted.

Now, let everybody get to work in earnest, and developments will show who are the prize-winners.

#### A Visit to the Neptune.

A Visit to the Neptune.

It was on a hot day in June that our arty sailed for Europe. Ours was, indeed, jolly party, and we had lots of fun while it lasted. But, when we were about half way across the Atlantic, the skies darkened and the waves dashed over the sides of the ship. It was then that our troubles began. The skies grew darker and darker, the waves dashed higher and higher, and the ship rocked to and fro. Finally, she gave a great lurch, and then went down, never to rise again.

In some mysterious manner, I drifted from the rest of the party. I kept going down, down, down. I saw many peculiar fish on my submarine journey, who gazed at me in a dazed way, thinking that I was a strange kin! of fish, I suppose. Pretty soon, I met a wise-looking old fish, who, being more friendly than the others, asked me where I was going. I replied that I would thank him to inform me.

He whistled, and immediately there appeared a tiny sea-shell charriot, lined with delicate pink satin and drawn by six sea dolphins.

The footman, a porpoise in stately livery,

delicate pink satin and drawn by six sea dolphins.

The footman, a porpoise in stately livery, awaited my pleasure. I took a seat, and, in the twinkling of an eye, I found myself in front of a large bank of pure white coral. This, the footman informed me, was the palace of Neptune.

A pompous old shark hastened out to assist me to alight. I followed him, and presently entered a brightly illuminated corridor, from which numerous others led. The walls were of palest pink coral, fresceed with rubies, pearls, sapphires and cpals. The chandellers were of red coral, with immense diamonds for lights. Each corridor that I entered was more magnificent than the last.

Finally I came to a large room, whose meral decorations were flashing diamonds and emeralds, beautiful to behold. The floor was inlaid with finest onyx.

No less beautiful than the jewels, were Flora's tributes to Neptune's splender. Nodding ferns and bright flowers graced every conceivable nook and corner. At one end of the room was enthroned a god-like man of imposing stature, whom my guide informed me was "Neptune," king of the sea. He wore a crown of diamonds, which glittered so that I could, with difficulty, look at him. He held a trident in his hand, with which he ruled-the waves.

All around him were little sea nymphantired as pages, ready to obey his commands.

Glancing into another apartment, which

Glancing into another apartment, which was screened with festoons of beautiful sea weeds, water lilles and ferns, I saw a banquet spread. The ambrosia was served in tiny water-lily plates, and the nectar in tiny pea-green conch shells. The cande-labra were branches of pink coral, orna-

habra were branches of pink coral, orna-nented with strings of pearls.

In the ballroom, I saw the court ladies,
who were the most beautiful mermaids.
Their lovely faces, flowing golden hair, and
lily-white arms made a picture beautiful

to look upon.

They contrasted strangely with their partners, the jolly old fish. The contrast was so great, that it reminded me of "Beauty and the Beast."

A band was scated in an alcove near by, and sweet strains of music floated through the air.

On a balcony adjoining the ballroom there was a beautiful fountain of white coral studded with gens. Its waters flashed and gurgled as they flowed.

I was enjoying this lovely sight, when the old fish who led the band called out: "Get your partners for the next waltz:"

"Get your partners for the next waltz:"
Just then, I awoke and found it all a
dream. I was still sailing away at full
speed, and the sun was shining brightly.

#### Professor Manning's Medals for Pen-

manship Have Been Awarded.

manship Have Been Awarded.

The handsome gold medals that were offered by Professor Manning to the ones of his pupils that made the greatest progress in penmanship have been awarded.

Mill Calile Barrow Torbert, of the primary department of the Washington seminary won the medal in her school. W. A. Plumb's improvement, while not quite as much as Miss Torbert's, was so close that the generous-hearted professor also gave him a prize.

The young gentleman who won the medal in Professor Hunter's school was Master Ralph Rhodes Shropshire. Ralph made a marked improvement in his penmanship and was justly awarded the medal.

Master Tom C. Mayson won the medal at the Gordon Military institute. It was stated by Professor Manning that the boys of the Gordon Military institute made a decided improvement in their penmanship and that the judges had some difficulty in deciding which was the winner. But Mr. Mayson's copy showed a little more improvement than the others and, therefore, was awarded the medal.

The contests of Miss Beck's and Miss Thornbury's schools have not as yet been closed, but the medals will surely be delivered before next Friday.

The young men of Professor Hunter's school and also the young ladies of Washington seminary wish to express their appreciation for the excellent mode of teaching, as well as for the interest Professor Manning has shown to his pupils. His style of teaching is new and is exceedingly easy to learn. The professor has become quite a favorite with all his scholars and has made numerous friends in his one month's stay in the city. He will probably remain with us a while longer. L. L. H.

#### North Side Debnting Society.

The North Side Debating Society met Wednesday, January 30th. The subject for debate was, "Resolved, That the Cot-ton States and International exposition will be more beneficial to the south than the Columbian exposition was."

the Columbian exposition was."
This ponderous question was well handled by both sides and resulted in a victory for the negative side.
The election of officers was the feature of the meeting and Fort Scott, Jr., was elected president and Russell C. Mitchell, Jr., was elected secretary and treasurer.
The name of Robert Stevens was proposed for membership and he was unanimously elected.

mously elected.

#### "Georgia."

Blessings on thee, land of beauty, Sleeping in a sunny clime; Blessings on thy bills and valleys I invoke them in my rhyme.

Far and wide my steps may wander, Fairer scenes may greet my eyes, But my soul will cherish ever Memory of thy glorious skies!

Northward, 'gainst the quiet heavens, Thy blue mountain barriers rise, And above thy foaming torrents Flows the iris radiant dyes.

There Tallulah dashes madly Through the sunderer granite hills, And a sense of awful beauty All the gazer's being fills;

And Toccoa, haunt of fairies,
And Nacochee's valley sweet,
Wifere the shining (Chastahoochee
Stars and sunshine love to greet;

And Mount Yonah, soaring proudly
Where the winds are pure and free,
Waftz a greeting on the pinions
To his neighbor, Currahee.

Thine the mountain rock of granite, Rising 'mid the fertile plains -Nature's everlasting watchtower, Looking o'er thy wide domains.

Looking northward, to the mountains; Southward, o'er Savannah wide, Where through dark lagoons and marshes Flows the Altamaha's tide.

Thine the lovely Forest City, Savannah's wealth of shade, Classic Athens, seat of learning, And Augusta's mart of trade;

Macon's thine, and fair Columbus, And Atlanta's busy streets, And the pride of Rome, the western, Where Coosa's tribute waters meet.

But thy proudest treasures, Georgia, Are thy sons so brave and true, And thy gentle, bright-eyed daughters, Who with love our souls imbue.

Thine the valiant and the lovely—
Manhood's strength and woman's charms,
And thy homes adorned by beauty
Guarded are by valor's arms!
D. H. JACQUES.

### **OUR JUNIOR CORRESPONDENTS**

If the boys and girls will read the following letters, they will see how our young letter writers are improving. If this is kept up, there will not be a mailbag of brighter letters published anywhere in America than in The Junior. We have received a great many that cannot appear this week for lack of space, but we hope to print them all in due time.

Mary Lizzie Guinn is one of The Junior's Brunswick readers and is one of the brightest and prettiest children of the City by the Sea. She is the daughter of Mr. L. E. Guinn. Her wonderful talents for music and drawing are being cultivated under the best masters. Miss Mary Lizzie is a great admirer of "Little Mr.



MARY LIZZIE GUINN.

Thimblefinger," and has the first volume bound, while she waits impatiently to fol-low the story. She is quite a beautiful rower and is the happy owner of a little boat which she has christened "Trilby."

Joe B. Jacoway, Trenton, Ga.—Dear Junior: My papa has been a subscriber of The Constitution for a long time and I read The Junior regularly and think it is the best kind of a paper for boys and girls.

I live among the mountains of north Georgia, Farming and stock raising are the principal pursuits.

I will try to answer some of the questions: C. B. McRae—What trees are celebrated in our history? Answer—The one General Lee surrendered under; the charter oak, Who was "Poor Richard?" Answer—Benjamin Franklin. Who said "To the victors belong the shirts?" Answer—Andrew Jackson.

swer-Benjamin Frankin. Who said the victors belong the shirts?" Answer-Andrew Jackson.

As I have answered several I would like for some of the readers of The Junior to answer a question: How many wives had Napoleon Bonaparte, and who were they?

W. Haygood Robertson, Macon, Ga.—Dear Junior: As I have not seen a letter in your paper from a boy in a long time, I will take it upon myself to write a short one. We take the Daily Constitution, and all of us agree that it is the best paper in the south. I am always glad when Monday comes, so I can read the dear old Junior. I enjoy reading the story of "Little Mr. Thimblefinger's Queer Country." I am very anxious to know how it will come out. It is not of much use to say anything of Macon, because nearly everybody knows what kind of a place it is, and every one who has been here says that it is a gem of a city. They say right. I will close with best wishes to The Junior and all of its readers. W. Haygood Robertson, Macon, Ga.-Dear

Inez Ross, Dav'son, Ga.—Dear Junior: 1 am very much interested in The Constitution, Jr., especially the story of "Little Mr. Thimbleinger."

We have been taking your paper for quite a while, and find it very pleasant reading The Junior. I am going to the public school affi am delighted with my teacher. She is very nice and pleasant to me. I am in the fourth grade, which has thirty-four in number and I have ranked first in my class all the term.

Lloyd McDonald, Lodo, N. C.—I live on a farm near the city of Charlotte, I am going to school now, and like it very well. The school that I go to is about five miles from Charlotte, and there are about forty pupils that attend regularly. This part of the conutry is chiefly engaged in farming. Cotton is the chief article of produce. The farmers are all kicking about hard times, as I suppose everybody else is.

Pope B. Erwin, Clarkeville, Ga.—Dear Junior: I have been reading your paper for some time and like it very much and have been thinking of writing to you for some time.

time.

Our school opened on the 15th instant with fifty-four scholars in the new school-house. We have seventy-nine scholars now. The school gave a concert on the 19th. There were over three hundred people present. They all had a nice time.

Walker Cathey, Lodo, N. C.—I live on a farm near the city of Charlotte. It is the capital of Micklenburg county. How many of the readers of The Jurior like to go to school? I do. I am going now. We by shave a fine time playing with the girls. The greatest occupation of this part of the country is farming. We raise more cotton, corn and wheat than any other articles.

It seems to me like this is the healthlest place in the world; at least I would rather live here than any other place.

Fettie J. Henley, Randolph, Ala.—I have never ventured to write a letter to The Junior, though I have been a constant read-er of the letters ever since I was six years old, and am now eleven, but seeing how

much we are improving I thought I would try. I don't play with dolls very much, so can't tell you any pattern for a dress for one of them. I had much rather read than play with dolls. I arm now reading "The Prince of the House of David." I think it is one of the best books I ever read. Have any of the coustns read Miss Alcott's works? I believe they would please them very much. With best wishes for The Junior, I close.

D. P. McMillan, Glenecho, N. C.—Chistmas has passed and the new year will, I hope, be a pleasant one. I wish you could have been with me, I had such a nice time—my brother, a friend and myself. We walked seventeen miles to spend Christmas at grandpa's. We are having preaching near here now, at Galatia. I will close by asking a few correspondents, from thirteen to fifteen years old.

Maude M. Merrilt, Augusta, Ga.—Dear Junior: Having long been an ardent but silent admirer of The Constitution, Jr., I have at last acquired the courage to write a retter lon its constitution, Jr., I have a sister and a brother, both older than myself, and I am fifteen. My papa is an invalid and we live with my grandma. Sister and an order than myself, and I am fifteen. My papa is an invalid and we live with my grandma. Sister and brother are at college in New York. I attend a private school taught by Miss Clemence, who is one of the sweetest and best teachers in the world. We enjoy going to school and are learning rapidly, although we only stay until noon. I have lived in Boston with my aunt until Christmas. The north may be far ahead of the south, but I prefer the piney woods of Georgia to cultured and aristocratic Boston. I like to read the counins' letters and should like to correspond with a few of them, especially "Blossom," Bowdon, Ga.; W. F. Adams, Hackberry, Tex., and J. G. Denning, Winter Park, Fla.

Willie Littleton, Greenville, Tann.—I live in the same town that Andrew Johnson settled in when he left Raleigh, N. C. His old tailors shop is still standing.

he left Raleigh, N. C. His old tailors shop is still standing.

The monument that marks his last resting place is a beautiful structure, thirty feet high. The top is draped by the American flag, with an eagle with extended wings in the act of starting to fly on top. This town is also the place where the brave John Morgan of confederate fame lost his life.

Ten miles above here is the birth place of David Crockett, who gave his life for Texas at the Alamo. If any of the cousins irom Onslow county, N. C., or Gongales county, Texas, see this, I want them to write to me.

I have The Youth's Companion for two years, Christian Herald, and Church at Home and Abroad that I will send to any of the shut-ins, who wish them; or I will ship them to any one who will put them in the hands of those will appreciate them. All are in good condition.

Flora Stroud, Corona, Ala.—I am always glad when papa gets The Constitution; it is an old friend in our home.

I am sorry for the poor children in the Grady hospital, so I will send 10 cents to help them.

I do not go to school now; I went last summer and had a nice time. I live in the country and have a pleasant home. I do not think I would like city life.

I have no pets except a little baby sister.

Kate Waldrop and Lela Truss, Trussville, Ala,—
Here comes two little senool girls knocking for
admattance into your happy band of cousins.

We live close to each other, and we have some
jolly times sleighing in our playhouse. We have
the nicest hittle stove built out of rock; we made
it ourselves.

One day when we were playing, we cooked dinner, and had it on the table (a big box), the dog
came up while we were fixing our chairs out of
rocks, and just eat all of our dinner before we
ould get to him
My inche cousin Sudie is going to visit me real
soon, and Kate and I are expecting a good time
then,

Allen, Annie and Louise Boring, Sparr, Fla.—We will make our first attempt to write to The Constitution, and will all write together, thinking that by Going 80, we will escape the waste basket.

Our ag-s rer: Thirteen, cleven and eigit years. We live in the orange belt of Florida. You have all read, er beard of, the freeze that visited us tink winter. It was the greatest disaster that has ever befallen our state since we have lived here.

Over half of our oranges were frozen on the trees. You cannot imagin how bad it is to see the fruit lying all over hundreds of acres that cannot be used in any way.

But we are very thankful that the trees are no very badly hurt, and that Florida will be the sam in a year or two, she was before.

I, Allen, send 15 cents, Annie 10 cents, Louise 10 cents, and two little friends of ours, Shelley and Pansey Souter, sends 10 cents each, for the Grady hos; ital children's ward.

Furman Echols, Cumming, Ga,-Will you admit runan Lenois, Cumming, Ga.—will you admit another sin a I boy into your circle? I will soon be eight years old; I am going to school every day. I have a pet pig. I call him Ben. Papa says I must make him weigh 250 pounds by next Christ-mas, If I see this in the good old Consitution, I will tell you about our Christmas tree in my next.

Mildred Downing, Trower P. O., Va.—I live near the grand Atlantic oce. n. Papa has a boat and takes us to the island in summer to gather shells and go bathing. He took a porty of young folks last September to spend one night, but a storm came up and we had to stay three; mamma went and took the baby; we all had a grand time.

I wrote a letter to Old Chris and threw it up the chimney; he did not forget to come; my stocking was full with good things and a lovely doll sticking out at the the top. Brother's little sock was full with good the months old.

Here is 10 cents for the children's ward I carned tending to brother while mamma was doing hog work.

We have been taking The Constitution four years.

Louie Kirk, Louisville, Miss.—I am a little girl nine years old; my father is a doctor, and he and partner, Dr. Fark, pay me for all the vials I can get and wash. I have 20 cents which I send to the Grady hospital to the little children. It is a small mite, but is the best I can do for the present, We live in Louisville.

Lillie Adams, Randolph, Ala.—This is my first attempt to write to The Constitution, Jr. I go to school and like to go very much. My teacher is very kind. I think a great deal of my schoolmates. I have two brothers and a twin sister, Correspondence solicited.

## SNARING IN THE SNOW.

"When I was a boy," remarked Uncle Jack, who found Peter sulking by the sitting room window because his father has forbidden him to borrow Michael, the stableman's, gun, "I lived in the country, too, and used to bag all the game I wanted in snares and traps of my own making." Peter only gruffed.

"Yes," continued his cheerful young Uncle, "and I'd venture to say I could start out today, set a few good traps under the trees and along the edge of the woodlands and catch more rabbits and birds in twenty-four hours than Michael can shoot in a week with that old blunderbuss of his."

"And all this snow on the ground? bet you wouldn't," said discouraged Peter, who was growing interested in spite of himself.

"Why, this is the perfect trapping season," insisted Mr. Jack Bowles, "with four or five inches of well packed snow over everything, nobody but a few squirrels and chipmunks know where they will get their next square meal, and the majority of these snowbound animals will venture into the



JAY BIRDS IN THE SNOW.

most suspicious looking nooks for the sake of a few crumbs or a bit of meat. Did you never try catching crows and jay brids in snow pits? They are about the simplest snares I know of and the easiest made."

#### Trapping Jaybirds.

Peter confessed he felt some curiosity on the question and his uncle explained that with his thumb he must break through that part of the snow on which a crisp crust has formed, making a neat round hole not more than one inch and a quarter deep. Into this sprinkle a few grains of wheat or brown bread crumbs and await developments. If one or two of these holes are made near or under the trees in which jays collect to scold and quarrel during the afternoon they will be sure to spy out the little feast and some one of them will be sure to stick in an inquisitive blue head. All goes well until he attempts to draw back, when his proud topknot catches like the barb of a fish hook and the bird is like the barb of a fish hook and the bird is held as firmly as if you had him in your

#### Catching Crows.

"Now for the crow a simple sheet of white commercial note paper will do. Roll and paste this in the form of a cone with and paste this in the form of a cone with an opening at the top measuring at least three inches across. All along the inside edge of this opening smear a little bird lime, and this you can buy already prepared at any bird shop, or fill its place by boiling down some linseed oil until it is very thick and sticky. Press the paper cone up to its very edge in the snow and drop a few well cracked grains of corn into the botton. When the crow thrusts his head in for one luscious mouthful his disgust and surprise are unbounded as he finds he cannot withdraw it, for the paste on he cannot withdraw it, for the paste on the cone noids him as securely as the jay-bird's topknot and only numan hands can give nim relief.

#### A Dummy Owl.

"Another favorite trick of mine was catching birds with an owl, an old, stuffed fellow I possessed and would farm on the limb of a tree, smearing the branches about him with my home-made bird lime. As perhaps you knew, it is only during the day, when he is stupid with sleep and blinded by light that the smaller birds have no by light that the smaller birds have no fear of an owl, and if they find one reck-lessly wandered forth from his knothole retreat, or discover his daylight hiding place, they will gather and punish him soundly for his midnight depredations. My dummy conductive tailed to attract a congression never tailed to attract a congregation of birds and when once settled on the branches they stuck there until I came to pluck them off.

A Coop Trap.

"However, I always preferred to catch birds in snares or coop traps that I made myself. An ordinary coop trap set with the figure four triggers and a little meal answers for the small hedge birds and famished little fellows that hop about on the

lawn. For quait, whe snares are the lucklest and most quickly made. To set up the best of this kind drive the stout stakes, each about a foot and a half long, into the earth three or four feet apart. From top to top stretch taut a length of heavy wire. At spaces of five inches along this twine fasten a series of slipping nooses made of any flexible wire, with the opening of every noose as large as a teacup saucer. Let them all hang at least a fourth of an inch above the ground and sprinkle about a handful of oats or wheat. Such a trap is best set up at the edge of a woodland, or where the long meadow grass is high above the snow. Here the qail run buck and forth in search of food and some times a hurrying ranbit will come to grief in the wire network.

"To snare rabbits, though, you cannot do better than take lessons of the English

"To snare rabbits."
"To snare rabbits, though, you cannot do better than take lessons of the English poachers, who build the cleverest, simplest twitch-up snares in the world. A knife, a few thick shingles, some twine and wire are all the materials needed for building one. Select a spot which you suspect the light-footed Moily cotton tail frequents and drive deeply into the ground a piece of shingle nearly a oot long, half an inch thick and two inches broad. Insert this about four feet distant from a tough little oak or hickory sapling that is not more than three feet high and from which you must lop all its branches. Now cut in the upright stick, just where the sketch I am making shows, a square notch, into which upright stick, just where the sketch I am making shows, a square notch, into which will fit the long, pointed bust stick that has an angle notch at one end to correspond with an angle notch in the top of the upright stick. Putting the bait and upright stick together, fit into their notches a third bit of stick called the catch piece, and then tying a bit of twine to the top of the saplin, bend it over until it leans in the form of an are and the other end of the twine can be fastened to the catch piece. catch piece.

end of the twine can be fastened to the catch piece.

"From the same sort of wire as that used in the quail snare make a running noose to finng over the batt end of the long stick and attach this to the twine that holds the saplin. Cut what remains of the shingles into strips and drive these into the ground around the trap in the form of a pen on three sticks and so force Master Rabbit to take his first nip at the balt only by poking his head through that wire noose. He will be sure to venture and within an instant after his hungry tongue has touched the dainty morsel triggers and twine will snap out of place and the saplin, springing upringht, will hang the poor beast as neatly as a regular gallows. But remember, whatever else you do, never set a



SNARING BRO. RABBIT.

snare for any of these animals with your bare hands; wear a pair of clean old gloves and prepare your triggers, stakes and where anywhere else but in the ground where you intend to lay your trap, for even a starving rabbit will think twice before venturing in where too ostensible preparation has been made for his coming."

AUBREY MELTON.

#### A Queer Rating.

Bright Boy-I don't think circus men know much about children. Mother-Think not? Bright Boy-Well, they let me in at half-price, and they charge pop full price, and I always sees three times as much as pop does.

Johnny in a Decline.

Little Ethel-Papa, I think you ought to have the doctor come and see Johnny. I'm 'fraid he's sick.

Papa-Sick! He's out in the street play-

Ing and yelling like a wild Indian.

Little Ethel—Yes, but when he's well he yells like two wild Indians.

#### A Changed Programme.

First Footballer-Did Halfback go around and wallop that editor who wrote about "The Brutality of Football?"

Second Footballer-No.
First Footballer-Why not?
Second Footballer-Halfback is in the

#### ANTS AS STOCK FARMERS.

#### Ants as Stock Farmers.

Written for The Junior,
No herdsman on the isle of Jersey or
farmer in Durham or Devon ever knew better how to develop the best of milkers than
do our little hexapods under present consideration.

farmer in Durham or Devon ever knew better how to develop the best of milkers than do our little hexapods under present consideration.

None of our stock breeders of the cold northwest know better how to shelter their living property or to provide for them during the long, cold winters.

Our stockmen, it is true, locate their barns on the sunny, south side of the hills, but the herdsman ant builds his stalls under ground far below the frost line.

Later on I may describe their cattle, but now I have under consideration the cowboys and the herdsmen who attend their flocks. In one particular they seem to be a little ahead of us—just a little—their cowboys are all girls, as they are on the island of Jersey. By the way, boys, between you and me, did you ever notice anyhow that the best folks in the world, except the mothers, are the good maiden aunts and cousins who don't have any children of their own, but adopt everybody clse's? Notwithstanding the gibes and fun that are hawked around among the coarser people about "old maids," we know full well that all they lack of being angels is just simply a pair of wings.

Well, our shrewd little ants seem to have found this out long time ago, and hence they turned over all of their business to those dear creatures, who, having no children of their own, naturally seek to become found mothers to the entire community.

Like the bees, nearly all of chem are nurses or milkmaids. About one-third of them attend to the children of the colony, while something over a third look after the calves which are to become the milk cows of the following season.

These last are placed in warm, well constructed stalls and are watched with the utmost care. Be it remembered that nearly all of the wealth of the ant consists in their choice herds, the green and brown aphildae.

Next spring these maiden ants will lead out their pet cows to well selected, succulent pastures and will furnish their colo-

Next spring these maiden ants will lead out their pet cows to well selected, succulent pastures and will furnish their colonies with the choicest products of the dairy.

Some of them, called the "agricultural ants" in Texas, even choose certain plants and exclude all others in order to furnish their pet Jerseys with the very best pastures.

#### Trained Nurses Among the Ants.

I intimated that about one-third of the colony was detailed for the purpose of at-tending to the herds and providing food for

tending to the herc's and providing food for all.

Still another third is set apart to nurse the children and teach the young and train them for future usefulness. The third division constitutes the army and guards of the colony, with a special detail for the royal household, whose duty it is to provide for the propagation of the race, to supply the nurseries and to form general plans and to supervise all the work of the colony. In fact, here is located the legislative and executive department of their government. Hence we find in their homes three great aggregations of cells or households; first, the rooms of the royal palace, in which dwell the greens, who are the real rulers, but who permit the visitation of the royal spouses for a short season each spring and then exclude them forever. Around these royal cells, or palaces, are grouped the barracks of the ant armies, with their royal guard in front. Any one who has examined ant nests and studied ant habits will instantly recognize the soldier with his great head and huge nipper jaws. Second, we find the nurses and teachers and general trainers of the race. Third, are the great head and huge inper jaws. Second we find the nurses and teachers and gen-eral trainers of the race. Third, are the herdsmen and servants and "mistress" domos of the colony.

The Power of Evolution.

These invertebrates seem to have gone far beyond man, for they have the rower of producing any class they may encose from the most absolute sovereign of the realm to the most abject slave, the service of all

realm to the most abject slave, the servitor of all.

Like the queens of the bee kingdom, the perfect female ant, or queen, can deposit three to four, and possibly five in some instances, kinds of eggs. That is, the ova from which come the perfect, or winged females, the only real egg producers; second, the winged males, whose life seems as brief and almost as tragic as that of the drones in the beehive; third, the greatheaded Amazons, or female soldiers, found in some colonies, which guard and "boss" the whole community, and, fourth, the undeveloped females without wings, which constitute the great class of workers in the ant government.

These workers are often separated into two or three divisions, according to species or the demands of the kingdom or the locality in which they live.

Slaves Among the Anis.

#### Slaves Among the Ants.

Among the F. Sanguinea, or red colored Among the F. Sanguinea, or red conteating ants, are often found large collections of ants evidently belonging to a different species, the formica fusca, or tawny ants of dark color, which are evidently servants or slaves in the community. In these colonies there is maintained the most perfect onies there is manufacture most perfect system of the old patriachal government now existing on earth. The slaves, which seem to be owned absolutely, are prized as the greatest treasures in the kingdom,

and are, therefore, regarded with the utmost consideration and the slave children are protected with the greatest care. Indeed, the sanguinea will risk his life, even sell it, to guard the children of his slaves, and, on the other hand, he is rewarded by a fidelity rarely found among any other slaves on the face of the earth. For, though these fuscas when living alone rarely have the courage to protect their homes, children or cattle, yet when they become the slaves of the sanguineas they are ever in the front rank in the day of battle gathering the first fruits of victory is the plunder of the enemy, or, if the fates be against them, their forms lie dismembered where was the thickest of the tight and their dust mingles with that of the bravest of the brave.

Many a charge of the "light brigade" has been led by these daring fuscas, the servants of a nobler race, and many a valley has -swallowed a far greater proportion than Balaklava did of the "six hundred." Indeed, at times of disaster the bugle call of retreat can hardly bring back one limping warrior from this brave royal guard of henchmen to relate among the youngsters of the household the adventures and the tragedles which destroyed, but doubtless immortalized their own "noble six hundred."

How Ants Ppt Uu Preserves.

#### How Ants Ppt Uu Preserves.

No matter how orderly and systematic the No matter how orderly and systematic the housekeeper, when preserves are to be made great excitement prayails in the kitchen. There is a scouring of brass kettles, a washing of bowls, and all hands are set to work peeling the fruit, or taking out the stones—if it has stones—with a quill, weighing, and stirring, and skimming the pot, and finally dipping the steaming luscious fruit out tenderly, placing it in the jar, labeling these, and carrying them into a dark cupboard.

The tiny, insignificant ant, to whom Solemon referred us to learn wisdom, makes no

labeling these, and carrying them into a dark cupboard.

The tiny, insignificant ant, to whom Solemon referred us to learn wisdom, makes no such ado over her winter stores.

She is very much cleverer than a human being, for she simply walks quietly into the granary, touches the great heaps of seeds and grains, that the diligent workers have put away, with her quivering antennae, and the deed is accomplished. What this queer little creature has done is this she has put a drop of formic acid, as it is called, upon each of the grains, which arrests the process of germination, and consequently the food in these underground pantries may keep for years without sprouting. It is the same substance which the busy little bee introduces into its honey, dropping a tiny bit of this poison into the honeycomb from the end of its sting.

The famous naturalist Moggridge repeatedly observed that when the ants were prevented from reaching their granaries the seeds began to sprout, and that this also happened when they abandoned their nests. It was inferred that these insects possessed the means of suspending the action without destroying the vitality of the grain and the principle of life hidden in the sand; and now it has been proved that this strange power lies in the formic acid, just mentioned. A German scientist went so far as to suggest in 1877 the use of it for preserving fruit for human households. One naturalist relates that a kind of Indian ant collects large stores of grass and seeds, and after a severe storm brings out the entire stock within the granaries to dry it; for it seems the excessive moisture destroys the preservative power of this acid. Another tribe of ants which lays up immense quantities of wheat and oats, is so small that eight or ten individuals are required to carry a single grain. They move in separate rows, over rough und smooth ground, up and down steps, often traveling hundreds of yards to place their booty in the common storehouse, where it is preserved according to the means described.

Eight fo

#### Five-Minute Athletics.

If you know any one who can tell you the "setting-up" drill practiced in the navy get him to show it to you, and then go through a part or the whole of that each night and morning. If you cannot find out what this is, make up a few simple movements for yourself, for example: I. Standing erect, with knees and heels together, move the body forward and gradually try to touch your fingers to the ground gether, move the body forward and gradually try to touch your fingers to the ground in front without bending either knee. This, says Harper's Young People, is a familiar exercise to all of you, but it is a good one, nevertheless. This will do for the back and front leg muscles. Bend forward twenty times, and then take up the second exercise. 2. Standing with the legs apart, swing from side to side, bending either knee in turn, and touching the floor first on the right and then on the left side, being careful, however, to sway only sideways and not forward and back. Do this twenty times and your sides will ache. 3. Grasp one wrist with the other hand, holding both across your chest. Then, without letting the elbow go too far out from the body, pull with all your strength a steady, long pull for a second or two. Then change abruptly, and holding arms and hands in pull for a second or two. Then change pull for a second or two. Then change the some position, push with all your strength for the same time. Again reverse and pull, and so on for forty times—if you can do it so long—and you will soon see how all the arm and chest muscles begin to ache. Finally, 4. Lie flat on the floor on your stomach, and keeping your body rigid, push yourself up with the arms as far as possible. Of course nothing must touch the floor but the palms of your hands and toes. Do this twenty times.

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To sell alu

HRONICLES of Count Antonio.

By ANTHONY HOPE, Author of "A Prisoner of Zenda," Etc.

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it than that which he performed on the high hill that faces the wicket gate in the high hill that faces the wicket gate in the west side of the city, and is called now the bill of Duke Paul. Indeed, it was the act of a man whose own conscience was his sole guide and who made the law which his sole guide and was to carry out. That it had been a crime in most men, who can doubt? That it was a crime in him, all govern-ments must hold; and the same, I take it, must be the teaching of the church. Yet all must be the distributed in the state of the oncerned, and also to the other that did it.
Here, then, as the story of it, as it is yet
told both in the houses of the nobles and
in peasants cottages:
While Count Antonio still dwelt at the

urt and had not yet fled the wrath arousthe duke by the count's attempt to ed in the duke by the count's attempt to carry off Lady Lucia, the duke's ward, the nuptials of his highness had been celebrat-ed with great magnificence and universal rejoicing, and the feasting and exultation had been most happily renewed at the birth of an infant prince a year later. Yet heavy of an infant prince a year later. Yet heavy was the price paid for this gift of heaven. for her highness, the duchess, a lady of rare grace and kindliness, survived the birth of her son only three months, and then died amid the passionate mourning of the people, leaving the duke a prey to bitter sorrow. Many say that she had turned his heart to good had she but lived, and that it was the loss of her that soured him and twisted his nature. If it be so, I pray that he has received pardon for all his sins, for has received pardon for all his sins, for his grief was great and hardly to be as-suaged even by the love he had for the lit-tle prince, from whom he would never be parted for an hour, if he could contrive to

have the boy with him, and in whom he saw with pride, the heir of his throne.

Now, in the joy of the wedding and the grief at the duches's death, none had more stentatious sign of sharing than his high-less's brother, Duke Paul. Yet hollow alike were his joy and his sorrow, save that he found true cause for sorrow in that the duchess left to her husband a dear memorial of their brief union. Paul rivaled the duke in his caresses and his affected love duke in his caresses and his affected love for the boy, but he had lived long in the hope that his highness would not marry, and that he himself would succeed him in his place, and this hope he could not put out of his heart. Nay, as time passed and the baby grew to a healthy boy, Paul's thought took a still deeper hue of guilt. It was no longer for him to hope for his nephew's death, nor even to meditate how he should bring it about. One wicked imagining led on. bring it about. One wicked imagining led on, as it is wont in our sinful nature, to another, and Satan whispered in Paul's ear that the duke himself was short of forty years by a year, that to wait for power till youth gone was not a bold man's part, and that to contrive the child's death, leaving his father alive, was but to double the risk without halving the guilt. Thus was Paul induced to dwell on the death of both father and son, and to say to himself that if the father went first the son would easily fol low; and that with one cunning and cour-ageous stroke the path to the thronmight be cleared. In the beginning of the second year of

Count Antonio's outlawry, his highness was most mightily incensed against him, not merely because he had so won the affection of the country folk that none would betray his hiding place either for threats or re-wards, but most chiefly by reason of a certain act which was in truth more of Tom-masino's doing than of Antonio's. For Tommasino, meeting one of the duke's far-mers of taxes, had lightened him of his fat bag of money, saying that he would himself assume the honor of handing what was fairly due to his highness, and had upon that scattered three-fourths of the spoil among the poor, and sent the beggarly remamong the poor, and sent the beggarly rem-mant privily by night to the gate of the city with a writing, "There is honor among thieves; who, then, may call princes theres?" And this writing had been read by many, and the report of it spreading through the city had made men laugh. Therefore the duke had sworn that by no means should Antonio gain pardon save by delivering that insolent young robber to the lords of justice. Thus he was highly pleased when his brother sought him n the garden (for he sat in his wonted place under the wall by the fishpond) and bade him lis-ten to a plan whereby the outlaws should be brought to punishment. The duke took

his little son upon his knees and prayed his brother to tell his device.
"You could not bring me a sweeter gift than the head of Tommasino," said he, stroking the child's curls, and the child shrank closer in his arms, for the child

official distribution of the child did not love Paul, but feared him.

"Antonio knows that I love your highness," said Paul, seating himself on the seat by the duke, "but he knows also that I am his friend and a friend to the Lady Lucia, and a man of tender heart. Would it seem to him deep treachery if I should go privately to him and tell him how that on a certain day you would go forth with your guard to camp in the spurs of Mount Agnino, leaving the city desolate, and that the night of that day I could contrive that Lucia should come secretly to the gate and that it should be open for her, so that by a sudden descent she might be seized and carried safe to his hiding place before aid could come from your highness?"
"But what should the truth be?" asked

"The truth should be that while part of the guard went to the spurs of the mount, the rest should lie in ambush close inside the city gates and dash out on Antonie and

his company."
"It is well if he will believe."
Then Paul laid his finger on his brother's

"As the clock in the tower of the cathe dral strikes 3 in the morning of the 15th of the month, do you hear, dear brother, be in your summer house at the corner of the garden yonder, and I will come thither and tell you if he has believed, and if he has come. For by then I shall have learnt from him his mind, and we two will straightway go rouse the guards and lead the men to their appointed station, and when he approaches the gate we can lay hands on him."

"How can you come to him, for we know strikes 3 in the morning of the 15th of

"How can you come to him, for we know of where he is hid?"

"Alas! there is hid?"

"Alas! there is not a rogue of a peasant that cannot take a letter to him."

"Yet when I question them, ay, though I beat them, they know nothing," cried Valentine, in chagrin. "Truly, the sooner we lay him by the heels the better for our security."

"Shall it be, then, as I say, duke?"
"Shall it be, 'said the duke. "I will await you in the summer house."
Paul, perceiving that his brother had no suspictons of him and would await him in the summer.

COUNT ANTONIO AND THE TRAITOR PRINCE.

Of all the deeds that Count Antonio, of Monte Velluto, did during the time that he was an outlaw in the hills, a price having been set on his head by Duke Valentine, there was none that made greater time, there was none that made greater silr or struck more home to the hearts of men, howsever they chose to look upon of men should be contrived that a body of men should bar Antonio, and noeman would like who knew how the deed was contrived. "And then," said he, "I doubt whether the poor thild bereft of all parental care will long escape the manifold perils of infancy."

Thus he sended to himself—would so contrive that a body of men should bar Antonio, and noeman would live who knew how the deed was contrived. "And then," said he, "I doubt whether the poor thild bereft of all parental care will long."

Thus he sended to himself—would so contrive that a body of men should bar Antonio, and noeman would live who knew how the deed was contrived. "And then," said he, "I doubt whether the poor thild bereft of all parental care will long."

made all sure and noised about the duke's intentions, he himself set forth alone on his horse to seek Antonio. He rode till he reached the entrance of the pass leading to the entrance of the hills. Then he dismounted and sat down on the ground and this was at noon on the 13th day of the month. He had not long been sitting when a face peered from behind a wall of moss-covered rock that fronted him and Paul cried:

"Is it a friend?"
"A friend of whom mean you, my lord?"

came from the rock.
"Of whom else than of Count Antonio?" criec Paul.

A silence followed and a delay; then two men stole cautiously from behind the rock and in one of them Paul knew the man called Bena, who had been of the duke's guard. The men knowing Paul, bowed low to him and asked him his pleasure and he commanded them to bring him to Antonio. They wondered, knowing not whether he came from the duke or despite the duke, but he was urgent in his commands and at length they tied a scarf over his eyes and set him on his horse and led the horse. Thus they went for an hour. Then they prayed him to dismount, saying that the horse could go no further, and though Paul's eyes saw nothing he heard

the whinny and smelt the smell of horses.

"Here are your stables, then," said he, and dismounted with a laugh. Then Bena took him by the hand and the other guided his feet, and climbing up steep paths, ever boulders and through little water courses, they went, till at length Hena cried: "We are at home, my lord," and Paul, tearing off his bandage, found hinself on a small, level spot, ranged round with stunted, windbeaten firs, and three huts stood in the middle of the space, and before one of the huis sat Tommasino, composing a sonnet to a pretty peasant girl whom he had chanced to meet that day. For Tomma-sino had ever a hospitable heart. But, seesino had ever a nospitate heart. But, seeing Paul, Tommasio left his sonnet, and, with a cry of wonder, aprang to meet him, and Paul took him by both hands and saluted him. That night and the morning that followed Paul abode with Antonio, cating of good cheer and drinking the good wine that Tommasino, who had charged himself with the care of such matters, put hefore him, who had Almself with the care of such matters, published with the they came from Paul asked not, nor did Tommasino say more than that they were offerings to Count Anthan that they were offerings to Count Antonio, but whether offerings of free will or no he said not. And during this time Faul spoke much with Antonio privily and sparf, persuading him of his friendship and spealeing most pitiful things of the harshness shown by Valentine, his brother, to the Lady Lucia, and how the lady grew pale and pined and pined so that the physicians knit their brows over her that the second and pined and pined so that the physicians knit their brows over her, and the women said no drugs would patch a broken heart. Thus he inflamed Antonio's mind with a great rage against the duke, so that he fell to counting the men he had and wondering whether there was force to go openly against the city. But in sorrow Paul answered that the nikemen were too many.

against the city. But in sorrow Paul answered that the pikenen were too many.
"But there is a way and a better," said Paul, leaning his head near to Antonio's ear. "A way whereby you may come to your own again, and rebuild your house that the duke has burned, and enjoy the love of Lucia, and hold foremost place in the duchy." What way is that?" asked Antonio in

wondering eagerness. "Indeed, I am willing to serve his highness in any honorable service, if by that I may win his pardon and come to that I long for."

"His pardon! When did he pardon?"

sneered Paul. To know honest igen and leave them to their honesty is the last great gift of vil-lainy. But Paul had it not, and now he unfolded to Antonio the plan that he had made, saving (as reeds not be said) that part of it whereby Antonio himself was to meet his death. For a pretext, he alleged that the duke oppressed the city, and that he, Paul, was put out of favor because he had sought to protect the people, and was fallen in great suspicion. Yet, judging Antonio's heart by his own, he dwelt again and longer on the charms of Lucia and of the great things he would give Anton when he ruled the duchy for his nephew for of the last crime he meditated, the death of the child, he said naught then, professing to love the child. When the tal-had begun a sudden start ran through Antonio, and his face flushed; but he sat still and listened with unmoved face, his eyes gravely regarding Paul the while. No anger did he show, nor wonder, nor scorn, nor now any eagerness; but he gazed at the prince with calm, musing glance, as though he considered of some great question put before him. And when Paul ended his tale Antonio sat yet silent and mising. But Paul was trembling now. and he stretched out his hand and laid it on

Antonio's knee and asked, with a feigned laugh that choked in the utterance: "Well, friend Antonio; is it a clever play and will you ride with me?"

Minute followed minute before Antonio answered. At length the frown vanished from his brow and his face grew calm and set, and he answered Duke Paul, saying:
"It is such a plan as you, my lord, of all men in the duchy, could make, and I will ride with you."

Then Paul in triumph caught him by the hands and pressed his hands, calling him a man of fine spirit and a true friend who should not lack reward. And all this An-tonio suffered silently and in silence, still the listened while Paul told him that a path led secretly from the bank of the river through the wall to the summer house, where the duke was to be. Of this gate he alone, rave the duke, had the key; they he aione, cave the duke, had the key; they had but to swim the river and enter by this gate. Secreting Antonio, Paul would talk with the duke; then he would go and carry off what remained of the guard over and above those that had gone to the hills; and Antonio, having done his deed, could return by the same secret path, cross the river again, and rejoin his friends. And in a short space of time Paul would recall him with honor to the city and give him

Lucia to wife. "And if there be a question as to the whom the dealt the blow, there is a rascal whom the duke flogged but a few days since—a steward in the palace. He deserves hanging, Antonic, for a thousand things of which he is guilty, and it will trouble me little to hang him for one where of he chances to be innocent." And Duke Paul laughed heartily.
"I will ride with you," said Antonio

again.

Then, it being full midday they set down

Paul bandying many merry "Shall it be, then, as I say, duke?"
"So let it be." said the duke. "I will await you in the summer house."
Paul, perceiving that his brother had no suspicions of him and would await him in the summer house, conceived his task to be already half done. For his plan was that he and Antonio should come together to the sundmer house, but that Antonio should lle hid until Paul had spoken to the duke; then Paul should go on pretext of bidding the guard make ready the ambush and leave the duke alone with Antonio. Antonio then, suddenly springing forth, should slay the duke, while Paul—and when he though?

Then, it being full midday they set down to dinner, Paul bandying many merry sayings with Tommasino, Antonio being calm; but not uncheerful. And when the meal was done Paul drank to the good fortune of their expedition and Antonio, having drained his glass, said: "May God approve the issue," and straighway bade Tommasino and Martolo prepare to ride with him. Then Paul, being again blindfolded, him. Then Paul, being again blindfolded, they came where the horses were and thus, as the sun began to decline, set forward at a fair pace, Duke Paul and Antonio leading by some few yards, while Tommasino and Martolo, having drained his glass, said: "May God approve the issue," and straighway bade Tommasino and Martolo prepare to ride with him. Then Paul, being again blindfolded, they came where the horses were and thus, as the sun began to decline, set forward at a fair pace, Duke Paul and Antonio leading by some few yards, while

well, and sniffing sport in front of them, sang, jested and played pranks on one another as they passed along. But when night fell they became silent; even Tommasino grew grave and checked his horse, and the space between them and the pair who led grew greater, so that it seemed to Duke Paul that he and Antonio rode alone through the night under the shadows of Duke Paul that he and Antonio rode alone through the night under the shadows of the great hills. Once and again he spoke to Antonio, first of the scheme, then on some light matter, but Antonio did no more than move his head in assent. And Antonio's face was very white and his lips were close shut.

were close shut.

It was midnight when they reached the plain; the moon, till now hidden by the mountains, shone on them, and seeing Antonio's face more plainly. Paul cried, half in jest, half in uneasiness:

"Come, man, look not so glum about it.

"Tis but the life of a rogue."

"Indeed, it is no more," said Antonio, and he turned his eyes upon Duke Paul. and he turned his eyes upon Duke Paul. Paul laughed, but with poor merriment. Whence it came he knew not, but a strange, sudden sense of peril and of doom had fallen on him. The massive, quiet flgure of Antonio riding ever close to him, silent, stern and watchful, oppressed his spirit. Suddenly Antonio haited and called to Martolo to bring him a lantern. One hung from Martolo's saddle and he brought it and went back. Then Antonio lit the lantern and gave an ivory tablet to Paul

lantern and gave an ivory tablet to Paul and said to him:

"Write me your promise."

"You distrust me, then?" cried Paul in a great show of indignation.

"I will not go until you have written! the promise." the promise.

Now Paul was somewhat loath to write that promise, fearing that it should be found on Antonio's body before he could contrive to remove it, but without it Antocontrive to remove it, but without it Anto-nio declared he would not go. So Paul wrote, bethinking himself that he held safe in his house at home permission from the duke to seek Antonio and beguile-him to the city and that with the witness of this commission he could come off safe, even though the tablet were found on Antonio. Taking the peril, then, rather on Antonio. Taking the peril, then, rather than fail, he wrote setting forth the promises he made to Antonio in case thus he phrased it—of the death of his brother. And he delivered the tablet to

"There is a priest in the village a mile away," said he, and there was pity in his voice. "Peace, Tommasino! What priest has

"Peace, Tommasino! What priest bas he provided for his brother?"
And Tommasino said no more, but he turned his eyes away from the face of Duke Paul; yet, when he was an old man one being in his company heard him say he dreamed yet of it. As for Martolo, he bent his head and crossed himself.

Then Paul threw himself on his knees before Antonio and prayed him to let han go, but Antonio seemed not to hear him and stood silently with folded arms, yet presently he said.

presently he said.

"Take your sword then, my lord. If I fall these shall not touch you. Thus much I give, though it is more than I have right to give."

But Paul would not take his sword, but knelt still, beseeching Antonio with tears and mingling prayers and curses in a flow

of agonized words. At last Antonio plucked him from the ground and sternly bade him m the hill, and finding no help he set his knees shaking beneath him, while

tonio followed close upon him. And thus Tommasino and Martolo watched them go till the winding of the path hid them from view, when Martolo fell upon his knees and Tommasino drew a breath as though a load had rested on his chest. It was but a short way to the summit, but the path was steep and the two went slowly so that as they came forth on the top the first gleam of dawn caught them in its pale light. And the city lay gray and drab below them; and the lonely tree that stands to this day upon the hill swayed in the wind with mournful murmurings. And Paul stumbled and sank in a heap And Paul stumbled and sank in a heap upon the ground. And Antonio said to him: "If you will, pray," and went and leant against the bare trunk of the tree a little way apart. But Paul, thinking on man's mercy, not on God's, crawled on his knees across the space between and laid hold of Antonio's legs. And he said nothing the graded way at Antonio And at

ing, but gazed up at Antonio. And at the silent appeal Antonio shivered for an instant, but he did not fly the gaze of Paul's eyes, but looked down on him and

must die. Yet there is your sword



PAUL ON HIS KNEES TO ANTONIO.

Antonio, and Antonio, restoring the lan-tern to Martolo, bestowed the tablet about him and they set forth again. As the clock of the fower of the cathe-dral, distantly booming in their ears, soundof the hour of 2, they came to where the road perted. In one direction it ran level across the plain to the river and city, and by this way they must go, if they would come to the secret gate and thence to the duke's summer house. But the second road left the plain and mounted the hill that faces the wicket cate, which is now called the hill of Duke Paul. And at the parting of the road Antonio reigned in his horse and sat silent for a great while Paul, scanning his face, was troubled, so that Martolo, who had drawn nigh, saw him wipe a drop from his brow, and he

"For what wait we, Antonio? Time presses, for it has gone 2 o'clock."

presses, for it has gone 2 o'clock."
Then Antonio drew him apart and fixing his eyes on him, said:
"What of the child? What mean you by the child? How does it profit you that the father die if the child live?"
Paul, deeming that Antonio doubted him and saw a snare, and holding it better to seem the greatest of vallains than to stir suspicton in a man who held him in his hands, smilled cunningly and answered:
"The child will grow sickly and pine when "The child will grow sickly and pine when

his father is not alive to care for him."
"It is enough," said Antonio; and again a flush mounted in his face, and died down again and left him pale, for some think he would have turned from his purpose had Paul meant honestly by the child, I know not. At least the foul murder plotted against the child made him utterly relent-

less.

"Let us go and end the matter," urged Paul, full of eagerness and again of that strange uneasiness born of Antonio's air.

"Ay, we will go on and finish it," said Antonio, and with that he leapt down from his horse. Paul did the like, for it had been agreed that the others with the horses were to await Antonio's return, while the count and Paul went forward on foot, and Tommasino and Martolo, dismounting also, tied the horses to trees and stood waiting

Antonio's orders.
"Forward!" cried Paul.

"Come, then," said Antonio, and he turned to the road that mounted the hill.
"It is by this road we go," said Paul.
"It is by this road," said Antonio, and he raised his hand and made a certain sign. whereat the swords of his friends leapt from their scabbards and then barred the way so that Duke Paul could turn nowhere save to the road that mounted the hill Then Paul's face grew long-drawn and sallow with sudden fear.
"What means this?" he cried. "What

means this, Antonio?"
"It means, my lord, that you must mount the hill with me," answered Antonio, "even to the top of it, whence a man can see the

city."
"But, for what?"
"That this matter may be finished," said Antonio, and coming to Paul, he laid a hand on his shoulder and turned him to the path up the hill. But Paul, seeing his face and the swords of Tommasino and Martolo that barred all escape, seized his bard saying:

hand, saying:
"Before God I mean you true, Antonio!
As Christ died for us, I mean you true,

"Of that I know not and care not, yet do not swear it now by Christ's name if it be not true. How meant you, my lord, by your brother and your brother's son?"
Paul dicked his lips, for they had gone dry, and he breathed as a man pants who have run far and fast.
"You are three to one."

has run far and fast.
"You are three to one," he hissed.
"We shall be but man to man on the top of the hill," said Antonio.
Then biddenly Tommasino spoke unbid-

Then Paul let go his legs and rose and drew his sword. But his hand was trem-bling, and he could scarce stand. Then Antonio gave to him a flask that he carried holding strong waters, and the wretch, drinking greedily, found some courage, and came suddenly at Antonio before Antonio came suddenly at Antonio before Antonio looked for his attack. But the count eluded him, and drawing his blade awaited the attack, and Paul seized again the flask that he had flung on the ground and drained it, and, mad now with the fumes, drained it, and, mad now with the fumes, rushed at Antonio shricking curses and blasphemies. And the sun rose on the moment that their blades crossed, and be-fore its rays had shone a minute Antonio had driven his sword through the liowling wretch's lung, and Duke Paul lay dying

on the grassy hill.

Then Count Antonio stripped off his doublet and made a pillow of it for Paul's head, and sat down by him, and wiped his brow, and disposed his body with such care as seemed possible. Yet he took no pains to stanch the blood, or to minister to the wound, for his intent was that Paul should die and not live. And Paul lay some moments on his back, then twisted on his face; once he flung his legs wide and on his face; once he hung his legs whice and gathered them again under his body and shivered, turning on his back again, and his jaw fell, and he died there on the top of the hill. And the count closed his eyes and sat by him in silence for many minutes, and once he buried his face in his hands, and a single sob shook him

But now it was growing to day and he rose and took from the duke's water the broad silken band that he wore, wrought with golden embroidery on a ground of royal blue. Then he took Paul in his arms and set him upright against the trunk of the tree, and encircling tree and body wit the rich scarf, he bound the corpse there, and he took the ivory tablet from his belt and tied the ribbon of the order of St. Prisian that was round Paul's neck, and he wrote on the tablet: "Witness my hand—Antonio di Monte Velluto!" and he wiped the blade of his sword long and carefully on the grass till it shone pure, clean and bright again. Then he gazed awhile at the city, that grew now warm and rich in the increasing light of the sun, and turned on his heel and went down the nill by the way that he had come.

At the foot Tommasino and Martolo awaited him, and when he came down alone Martolo again signed the cross, but alone Martolo again signed the cross, but Tommasino glanced one question, and, finding answer in Antonio's nod, struck his open palm on the quarters of Duke Paul's horse and set it free to go where it would, and the horse, being free, started at a canter along the road to the city. And Antonio mounted and set his face again toward the hills. For awhile he rode alone in front, but when an hour was gone he called to Tommasino, and on the lad joining him, talked with him not gayly indeed (that could not be), yet with calmness deed (that could not be), yet with calmness and cheerfulness on the matters that con-cerned the band. But Paul's name did not cross his lips, and the manner in which he had dealt with Paul on the hill rested unknown till a later time, when Count Antonio formally declared it and wrote with his own hand how Duke Paul had died. Thus then Count Antonio rode back to the hills, having executed in the body of Paul that which seemed to him right and just.

Long had Duke Valentine waited for his brother in the summer house, and greatly wondered that he came not. And

greatly wondered that he came not. And as the morning grew and yet Paul came not, the duke feared in some manner An-tonio had detected the snare, and that he held Paul as prisoner, for it did not enter the duke's mind that Antonio would dare to kill his brother. And when it was 3 o'clock the duke, heavy-syed for want of sleep, left the summer house, and, having traversed the garden, entered his

cabinet and flung himself on a couch there, and, notwithstanding his uneasiness for his brother, being now very drowsy, he fell asleep. But before he had slept he fell asleep. But before he had slept long he was roused by two of his pages, who ran in crying that Duke Paul's horse had come riderless to the gate of the city. And the duke sprang up, smiting his thigh, and crying: "If harm has come it him I will not rest till I have Antonio's head." So he mustered a party of his guards, some on horseback and some on foot, and passed with all speed out of the city, seeking his brother and vowing vengeance on the insolence of Count Antonio. But the duke was not first out of the city, for he found a stream of townsmen

city, for he found a stream of townsmen flocking across the bridge, and at the end of the bridge was a gathering of men, huddled close round a peasant, who stood in the center. The pikemen made a way for his highness, and when the peasant saw him he ran to him, and resting his hand on the neck of the duke's horse, as though he could scarcely stand alone, he cried, pointing with his hand to the hill that rose to the west: "The Duke Paul!" the Duke Paul!" And no more could he

"Give him a horse, one of you, and let another lead it." cries the duke. "And forward gentlemen, wither he points."
Thus they set forth, and on they went, the concourse grew, some overtaking them from the city, some who were going on business or for their pleasure into the city, turning and following after the duke and his company. So that a multitude went after Valentine and the peasant, and they rode together at the head. And the duke said thrice to the peasant. "What of my brother?" but the peasant, who was an old man, did but point again

to the hill. to the hill.

At the foot of the hill all that had horses left them in charge of the boys who were of the party, for the duke, pressaging some fearful thing, would suffer none but grown men to mount with him. And thus grown men to mount water him. And they they went forward afoot till they reached the grassy summit of the hill. And then the peasant sprang in front, crying: "There, there!" And all of them beheld the body of Duke Paul bound to the tree by the embroidered scarf, his head fallen on his breast and the ivory tablet hanging from the ribbon of the order of St. Pris-ian. And a great silence fell on them all, and they stood gazing at the dead prince. But presently Duke Valentine went forward alone, and he knelt on one knee and bowed his head and kissed his brother's right hand. And a shout of indignation and wrath went up from all the crowd, and they cried: "Whose deed is this?" The duke minded them not, but rose to his feet and laid his hand on the lvory tablet, and he perceived that it was written by Duke Paul, and he read what Paul had written to Antonio, how that he, the duke being dead, Antonio should come to his own again and wed Lucia, and hold fore-most place in the duchy. And, this read, the duke read also the subscription of Count Antonio:

"Witness my hand-Antonio di Monte Velluto."

Then he was very amazed, for he had Then he was very amazed, for he had trusted his brother. Yet he did not refuse the testimony of the ivory tablet, nor suspect any guile or deceit in Antonio, as his instrument. And he stood, dry-eyed, looking on the dead face of Duke Paul. And, turning round, he cried in a loud voice, so that every man on the hill heard him: "Behold the body of a traitor!" and men looked on him, and from him to the faces of one another, asking what he meant. But he spoke no other word and went straightway down the hill and mounted his horse again and rode back to the city, and having come to his palace he sent for his son, and went with him into the cabinet behind the great hall, where the two stayed alone together for many hours. And when the child came forth he asked none concerning his uncle, the Duke Paul.

Now all the company had followed down
from the hill after the duke, and no man dared to touch the body unbidden, so that the rain beat on Paul's face and the light-ning blackened it. But on the third day, when the storm had ceased, the duke bade the lieutenant of the guard to go by night and bring the body of Paul, and the lieutenant and his men flung a cloak over the face, and having thus done, brought the body into the city at break of day; yet the great square was full of folks watch-ing in awe and silence. And they took the body to the cathedral and buried it under the wall on the north side, in the shade of a cypress tree, laying a plain flat stone over it. And Duke Valentine gave great sums for masses to be said for the repose of his brother's soul. Yet there are few men who will go by night to the hill of Duke Paul, and even now when I write there is a man in the city who has lost



PAUL AS ANTONIO LEFT HIM.

his senses and is an idiot; he, they say, went to the hill on the night of the 15th of the month wherein Paul died, and came back mumbling things terribe to hear. But whether he went because he lacked his senses, or lost his senses by reason of the thing he saw when he went, I know

Thus died Duke Paul, the traitor. Yet, though the duke, his brother, knew that though the duke, his brother, knew that was done upon him was nothing else than he had deserved and should have suffered had he been brought alive to justice, he was very wroth with Count Antonio. holding it insolence that any man should lay hands on one of his blood, and, of his own will execute sentence upon a criminal of a degree so exalted. Therefore, he sent word to Antonio that if he caught him he would hang him on the hill from the branches of the tree to which Antonio had bound Paul, and would leave his body there for three times three days. And this message coming to Antonio, he sent this message coming to Antonio, he sent one privily by night to the gate of the city, who laid outside the gate a letter for the duke, and in the letter was written: "God chooses the hand. All is well."

And Count Antonio abode still an outlaw in the mountains, and the Lady Lucia mourned in the city.

(To be Continued.)

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## CHINESE NEW YEAR.

Atlanta Chinamen Will Celebrate the Year's Beginning Soon.

HAVE THEIR OWN WAY OF DOING IT

Shave Their Heads and Pay New Year' Calls-The Season Lasts a Full Fortnight.

The Chinese contingent in Atlanta will celebrate the Chinese New Year in a gorgeous manner in a few days.

covering several days. The Chinese in every country on the face of the earth where they have wandered will celebrate the Chinese New Year and in their own peculiar manner. They will have a day of rest from all kinds of business, an extra feast and a general jollification. The Chinese in Atlanta are just as sure to observe this day as they are to guard their pigtails from the grasp of unfeeling practical jokers. There are many of the Chinese in Atlanta that are not poor men by any means. They are quiet men generally and they can have a wholesale celebration of New Year's and the average American would possibly not know it. They will spend the day in their own places and

have little to do with the outside world, The Chinese New Year is a bunch of holidays grouped together. This may have been originally done in a spirit of economy or that the enjoyment of the day might be more intense. At any rate the day is a sert of combination, doing the work of Christmas, Thanksgiving Day, and the great American holiday, the Fourth of July. When the day dawns on this Chinese holiday every Celéstial greets his neighbor by saying "See ning," which means, in his language, New Year is here.

The same spirit of economy that prompted the combination of all holidays into one day, probably causes these two words to do the same service that the American language requires of four.

They Pay Off All Old Debts. The Chinaman who has any regard for himself or his business, pays all of his debts before the New Year, and the man who fails to do this finds himself boycotted by every one of his fellow countrymen. According to the law of his country his creditors can go to his place of business and take away his goods until his debts have been settled or his stock exhausted. If he has no business of his own he is discharged by his employer and no one else will give him employment until every

claim against him has been settled. The celebration of the New Year lasts generally until the celebrator has exhausted himself or his means.

A Chinaman with plenty of cash will feast and otherwise enjoy himself for two weeks, day and night. During this time the busi-ness is suspended. The Chinese year is ful-ly as peculiar as the men from that country. It contains thirteen months. Two of these are equivalent to our June. The Chinese months have from 29 to 30 days, none of them being longer or shorter. Every third year is leap year, and the New Year begins with the first new moon in February.

The preparation of a Chinaman for the celebration of his New Year is a strange proceeding, as described by Will M. Clem-ens. First the houses are scrubbed, the windows are pollshed, and after this is done his body is rendered immaculate by hot water. Then he dresses himself for his shave. The shaving operation is unique, and when he reaches his turn at the chair his long braid is first untwisted and his hair and head are bathed in perfumed water. Then all the short hairs are shaved off until the smooth scalp is perfectly blue and srining. Then the deft artist picks up a thin little curved razor which he strops on l is bare arm and proceeds to shave the delicate hairs from the inside of his ears and noetrils. This being done the strong-armed barber grasps his head between his hands and begins to twist it as if he meant to wring his subject's neck. Any person unacquainted with the custom would imme diately jump up and fight. Then the bar-ter begins to punch him in the neck and back and twists his arms and legs. This continues for ten minutes, and when this operation is concluded the barber catches his nose between his thumb and foreinger and begins to pinch it until a straight line appears down the center. This is done to

drive away evil spirits.

In Atlanta this operation takes place in any of the larger laundries, agreed upon beforehand, and there all of the Celestials will congregate and each will take his turn at waiting on the other.

After these preparations are complete the feast comes, for this is the greatest feature of the day. On every other day in the year a Chinaman may not have a good meal but on that day he will make up for lost time and pay his debts to his inner man as well as to his other creditors.

They All Go New Year's Calling. On New Year's morning the New Year's calling begins. The young men call upon the young men; the elder upon the elder. Every Chinaman in Atlanta will visit the place of every other Chinaman in the city before the celebration is over. They will go from place to place in little groups and quietly play fan tan, smoke an occasional pipe of opium and perhaps take a drink of American liquor or glass of beer before the

Bonnie Louise.

(To Bob Riley's Baby on Her Birthday)
Piquant and petulant, hard to please,
Bonnie Louise;
Winsome and witching a western breeze,
Bonnie Louise;
Bright as the planets that shine by night, Filling the heavens with their radiant light. Beam those bright eyes o'er life's stormies

My Bonnie Louise! Soothing your voice as the song of bees, Bonnie Louise,
Seeking their sweets through the sighing

trees,
Bonnie Louise,
Mingled with rhythm of the babbling brooks.

Chanting rare tunes in the fern-grown Sweetly suggestive of things like these, My Bonnie Louise!

Sometimes you torture and terment and Bonnie Louise,

Rebel one moment, the next on my knees,
Bonnie Louise.
Stpping the nectar or draining the lees, is my heart and your hand holds the keys, Take me and make me whatever you please,

My Bonnie Louise!

-Montgomery M. Folsom, in Rome Tribune. Rich red blood naturally results from taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It clears out the system, gives it tone and renewed vigor. The whole body is invigorated by Hood's. Take only Hood's.

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#### UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

Last June about 700 delegates met in the Theater of London University to celebrate the twenty-first birthday of the university extension movement, and this august body was presided over by men holding the highest positions as educators, being, in fact, the chancellors of the three great English universities—Lord Salisbury, chancellor of Oxford; the duke of Devonshire, chancellor of Cambridge, and the lord high chancellor himself chancellor of Lorden pulyersity. Never self, chancellor of London university, Never before in the history of the movement had a successful attempt been made to give an international character to a gathering of those interested in university extension work, and the honor of having such presid-ing officers could scarcely have been more suitably bestowed than upon this body representing as it did the importance which this educational movement has gained. To appreciate more fully what university ex-tension has accomplished in twenty-one years, let us go back and review its history. In 1850, William Dill, master of Gonville and Cains college, Cambridge, earnestly de-sired to have established in every large town colleges or universities that the youths might "spend some part of the day in learning or study and the other part of the day in some lawful calling, or one day in study and another in business, as necessity or occasion should require," and stated his belief that "if this course were taken in the disposing or ordinary colleges and stu-dents, it would come to pass that twenty would learn then where one learned." At the time he was writing, as far as we can gather, the advice of Dill was not received with approval. At any rate, his theories were not put in practice, and we do not find the idea advanced again until 200 years later, when the Rev. William Sewell, tutor of Exeter college, Oxford, wrote a letter to the vice chancellor of his university, containing similar proposals, and five years later still Lord Arthur Hervey published a pamphlet entitled: "A Suggestion for Sup-plying the Literary and Scientific Mechan-Institutes of Great Britain and Ireland with Lecturers from the Universities. These men were equally fruitless in their endeavors to extend university teaching for the reason that the minds of the people ad not yet awakened to its importance but slowly the way was being paved by these suggestions, and when in November, 1871, Mr. James Stuart, fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, in a letter to the resident members of the senate, proposed to establish a course of teaching by means of lectures given from time to time by traveling lecturers. At last this proposal was met with a sympathetic response. Eighteen months later the university extension sys-tem was established, and the congress which assembled last summer in London, bore evidence of the firmness and lasting

quality of its foundation. Three years after the system was inau-gurated by Cambridge the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching, was established, and two years later Oxford followed in the lead, but after a short trial, for some reason, abandoned the work only however, to take it up again in 1885 and the work in the northeast of England the University of Durham has united with Cambridge and for several years there have been lectures on the extension plan given in connection with Victoria universi-ty at centers, in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. The four Scottish universities have united in the work for Scotland, and a so-ciety for the extension of university teach-ing has been established in Ireland. Belgium has also taken up the work with much enthusiasm, although it has not received the official sanction of the University of Brussels, and the system has been adopted by many other countries on the Attempts were made at differ ent times to introduce some features of the work into the United States; the lyceum bureau, the plan of a "correspondence uni-versity," and the series of popular lectures given by different institutions were all part of the general plan which still lacked completeness. In a letter from Sidney La-nier to his friend William B. Thayer, we see that he felt this lack and foresaw that it would in time be rectified. The letter is dated from Baltimore, November 5, 1878, and he thus outlines the principles and purpose of university extension

"During my studies for the last six or eight months a thought which was at first vague has slowly crystallized into a purpose of quite decisive aim. The lectures which I was invited to deliver last winter before a private class, met with such an enthusi-astic reception as to set me thinking very seriously of the evident delight with which grown people found themselves receiving systematic instruction in a definite study. This again put me upon reviewing the whole business of lecturing, which has risen to such proportions in our country, but which, every one must feel, has now reached its climax and must soon give way—like all things—to something better. The fault of the lecture system as at present conducted a fault which must finally prove fatal to it—is that R is too fragmentary, and pre-sents too fragmentary a mass—indigesta moles—of facts before the hearers. Now if, instead of such a series as that of the popular Star course (for instance) in Philadelphia, a scheme of lectures should be ar-ranged which would amount to the syste-matic presentation of a given subject, then the audience would receive a substantial the audience would receive a substantial benefit, and would carry away some genu-ine possession at the end of the course. The subject thus systematically presented might be either scientific (as botany, for example, or biology popularized, and the like), or domestic (as detailed in the accom-

panying printed extract under the House-hold School'), or artistic, or literary. "This stage of the investigation put me to thinking of schools for grown people. Men and women leave college nowadays just at the time when they are really pre-pared to study with effect. There is indeed a vague notion of this abroad; but it re-mains vague. Any intelligent grown man or woman readily admits that it would be well-indeed, many whom I have met, sin-cerely desire-to pursue some regular course of thought; but there is no guidance, no

or thought; but there is no guidance, no organized means of any sort, by which people engaged in ordinary avocations can accomplish such an aim.
"Here, then, seems to be, first, a universal admission of the usefulness of organized intellectual pursuit for business people; second, an underlying desire for it by many second, an underlying desire for it by many of the people themselves; and thirdly, an existing institution (the lecture system) which, if the idea were once started, would quickly adapt itself to the new conditions.
"In short, the present miscellaneous lecture courses ought to die and be born again as schools for grown people.

"It was with the hope of effecting at least the beginning of a beginning of such a movement that I got the 'Shakespeare Course' in Baltimore. I wished to show, to such a class as I could assemble, how much more genuine profit there would be in studying at first hand, under the guid-ance of an enthusiastic interpreter, the writers and conditions of a particular epoch (for instance) than in reading an epoch (for instance) than in reading an amount of commentary or in hearing any number of miscellaneous lectures on subjects which range from Palestine to pottery in the course of a week. With this view I arranged my own part of the Shakespeare course so as to include a quite thorough presentation of the whole science of poetry as preparatory to a serious and profitable study of some of the greatest singers in our language."

But the question of university extension. in its present acceptation, was first publicly presented in America in 1887 by Dr. Herbert B. Adams, of Johns Hopkins university, who pointed out to the members of the American association, then in session at the Thousand islands, their peculiar oppor-tunities for inaugurating and aiding the work, and during the winter of 1890-91 the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, which had grown out of a local organization in Philadelphia,

made the most successful effort to intro-duce the system as a whole. The secretary was commissioned to spend the summer months in Oxford and London to observe the work and draw up a plan of organiza-tion. On November 2, 1890, the active work was begun at Roxborough, a suburb of Philadelphia, and before the first season

closed twentw-three centers were formed and over fifty courses of lectures were formed and over fifty courses of lectures were delivered to an average of 10,000 students, and at the present time the system has been slow in taking and universities in every part of the land. The south only has been slow in taking the conservation of the university extension movement is to provide the means of higher education for persons of all classes and of both sexes engaged in the regular occupations of life." Its objects are to collect information regular occupations of the university of the conservation to try and solve the problem of "how much of what the universities do for their own students can be done for persons unable to go to a university." Mr. Charles the conservation of the cons

## Getting Thin

is often equivalent to getting ill. If loss of flesh can be arrested and disease baffled the "weak spots" in the system are eradicated.

# Scott's Emulsion

is an absolute corrective of "weak spots." It is a builder of worn out failing tissue-nature's food that stops waste and creates healthy flesh. Prepared by Scott & Bewne. Chemists, New York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

# VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.



ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

jan27-sun tues thur nrm



JACOB'S PHARMACY ATLANTA, GA

NEED ANY

SCIPLE SONS NO. 8 LOYD ST. 'PHONE 203.

A. H. BENNING,

Splint

Celebrated

Phone 356.



Wrought Iron Pipe FITTINGS

BRASSGOODS

HEADOUARTERS FOR

Of every description for Cotton and Woolen Mills Oil Mills, Saw and Planing Mills, Railroads, Quarries Machine Shops, etc. Send for list of new and see ond-hand Machinery.

# THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY CO

ATLANTA GA

ATLANTA, GA.

FOR THE CURE OF LIQUOR. OPIUM, MORPHINE, COCAINE, TOBACCO and CIGARETTE HANDS. Adopted by the United States Go

Fresh Lots of

# **BISCUITS:**

KENNEDY'S (American).

HUNTLEY & PALMER'S (English.)

All fresh and crisp and most suitable for

Luncheons and Dinners.

A very large assortment.

THE C. J. KAMPER GROCERY CO. 390 and 392 Peachtree St.

Thone 628.

#### RECEIVER'S SALE.

By order of the Hon. J. H. Lumpkin. judge of the superior court of Fulton county, in the case of Riley-Grant Co. et al., vs. Colwell Manufacturing Co., the undersigned will received sealed bids for the entire stock of merchandise belonging to the Colwell Manufacturing Company, consisting of stoves, ranges, tinware, material for furnaces, and all such articles as are usually kept by a first-class stove house: also complete tin-shop outfit. Bids may also be made for said stock in parcels or lots. Said bids to be in writing, sealed and delivered to the undersigned not later than 9:30 o'clock a. m., on Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1895. A complete inventory of the assets may be seen, or an examination of the goods had, by applying to the recelver, or to Culberson & Blalock; or Albert & Hughes, attorneys, Inman building All bids to be made subject to approval or rejection by the court. Terms cash. ROBERT L. SAWYER,

feb 1-10t 81 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Receiver,

#### NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Dayton Hale et al. will apply to next regular meeting of the city county for franchise to build and operate an electric street railway in behalf of the Atlanta Electric Railway Company, along and over the following streets in the city. From city limits along Crew street to Base street or Georgia avenue; along Base street or Georgia avenue; along Base street are Georgia avenue; along Base street along Loyd street to Union deput; from Loyd along Garnett street to Forsyth street; along Forsyth street and over Forsyth street; along Forsyth street and over Forsyth street in Georgia avenue or Base street, along Pulliam street to Montgomery (or Atlanta avenue) or Vassor street, and along Atlanta avenue or Vassor and Jefferson streets to Crew street, also along Vassor from Pulliam to Pryor street, and along Pryor street to city limits.

Jan 30.5t.

DAYTON HALE.

Thanks! Thanks!

At the beginning of a new ment, I wish to thank my many customes and friends and the people of Atlata, for their ready and quick appreciation of my effort to sell them to best quality of Eatables at the lowest price ever known before.

I assure them that it shall still be my aim to save them money on everything in the Grocery line and to give them the very best quality of everything at the same time. I am neither selling out nor moving, though man, seeing the quantity of goods going out, laughingly ask that questien. It is my aim to sell out each day as lay in a fresh supply the next, the niways giving fresh goods and class prices to my trade. Major T. L. Blacknall, who is known everywhen as one of the livest and most prices. Blacknall, who is known everywher as one of the livest and most pre-gressive business men in our sish will have charge of the sales depar-ment and will be glad to meet be multitude of friends at our sion, where they may be certain of cordis-trentment as well as money-saviar

This change has been made bee This change has been made became I have gone actively into the Firelisurance business. Mr. George E.
Brown and myself, under the 4m
name of Brown & Hoyt, have free
the strongest Insurance Companie
in America, and are in position at
take care of our friends in all issurance risks and would be glad to have
them call on us at our office at 32 14
W. Alabama street.

REMEMBER, Hoyt's cheap prices Will still go on.
Watch this column for them.
Come to my store and get them.
Why lose money daily?
W. R. HOYT,
'Phone 451. 90 Whitehall St.

# HOUSEKEEPERS

TAKE NOTICE!

We have reduced the price of Flesh mann's Compound Yeast to two cents half-onuce cake. From this date every tail grocer in Atlanta will sell you at the reduced price. December 19, 1894. Cincinnatt, a

Splendid Opportunity.

I offer for sale, and will receive bids unit February 10, 1895, a complete stock of drumpatent medicines, fixtures, etc., located in the town of Hogansville, Ga.; also stock of dry goods, hardware and crockery. We sell both stocks jointly or separately and suit the purchaser. The stocks can inspected at any time. Terms of sale of half cash, balance payable next fall. This January 9, 1895.

J. F. MOBLEY, Assignes, Hogansville, Ga.

#### CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals addressed to the Mayor and General Council will be received by the City Clerk until Monday, 3 p. m., February 4, 1895, for the following material and work furnishing on board cars in the day at Atlanta all vitrified sewer pips to be used by the city during the year.

Furnishing brick and constructing abrick and pipe sewers to be laid during the year.

year.
Specifications can be seen at the office of the specifications can be seen at the office of the specification of the specificatio

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BONDS

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CLEVELAND AND C

WALL STREET GOL or Have Agreed

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The Pre

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In the daytime, the house and grown or others who not signs. Whether or his friends is guard is not known, the house and from the cer, that no influence is not known or others. The camera fiend from a crank, and anap shot at ever when the pressiby a well armed by a well armed trails along a security carrials.